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**SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA:
A CHRONOLOGY, JULY - DECEMBER 1982**

**A Report Prepared under an Interagency Agreement
by the Federal Research Division,
Library of Congress**

June 1984

Project Manager: Russell R. Ross

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PREFACE

This chronology, covering the period 1 July to 31 December 1982, is the ninth in the semiannual series, Sino-Soviet Competition in Asia: A Chronology. The chronologies are intended as reference works to support research by foreign affairs analysts on the scope and nature of Sino-Soviet rivalry in representative Asian countries. Developments in the following nations are reported in this issue: Bangladesh, Burma, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kampuchea, Laos, Malaysia, North Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand, and Vietnam. Matrices that precede the narrative summaries are qualitative indicators. They reflect the interchanges that have occurred during the reporting period between the individual Asian countries in question and either one of the Communist superpowers. There are separate matrices for China and the USSR.

All abstracts/records in this chronology have been assigned to one or more of the following categories, depending on the event reported: Cultural (C), Economic (E), Military (M), Political (P), Scientific (S).

Information in this series of publications is derived from open sources available in the Library of Congress.

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CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
GLOSSARY -----	vii
MATRICES: CHINA & USSR -----	ix
SUMMARY OF EVENTS -----	1
CHRONOLOGY	
Bangladesh -----	39
Burma -----	49
India -----	53
Indonesia -----	93
Japan -----	101
Kampuchea -----	143
Laos -----	151
Malaysia -----	155
North Korea -----	161
Pakistan -----	185
Philippines -----	205
Singapore -----	213
South Korea -----	217
Thailand -----	227
Vietnam -----	239
APPENDIX	
Joint Indo-Soviet Communique -----	259

GLOSSARY

AFP	Agence France Presse	DSJP	Daily Summary Japanese Press (Tokyo)
ANZUS	Australia, New Zealand, the United States	DPR	Indonesian Legislature
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
		DRA	Democratic Republic of Afghanistan
AWACS	Air Warning and Control System	FBIS	Foreign Broadcast Information Service
AWSJ	Asian Wall Street Journal (Hong Kong)	FEER	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong)
		FM	Foreign Minister
BCP	Burmese Communist Party	GBD	Government of Bangladesh
BJP	Bharatiya Janata Party (India)	GOI	Government of India
CCP	Chinese Communist Party	GOJ	Government of Japan
CDSP	Current Digest of the Soviet Press (Columbus, OH)	GOM	Government of Malaysia
		GOP	Government of Pakistan
CENTO	Central Treaty Organization	GOSPLAN	State Planning Committee (USSR)
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency	HAL	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.
CITIC	China International Trust and Investment Corporation	HMT	Hindustan Machine Tools
CMEA	Council on Mutual Economic Assistance		
CMLA	Chief Martial Law Administrator (Bangladesh)	IAF	Indian Air Force
CoCom	Coordinating Committee Against the Export of Strategic Goods to the Communist Bloc	ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
		ICBM	Intercontinental Ballistic Missile
CPI	Communist Party of India	IOZP	Indian Ocean Zone of Peace
CPI-M	Communist Party of India - Marxist	IRBM	Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile
CPM	Communist Party of Malaysia	IRS-1	Indian Remote Sensing Satellite
CPRP	Communist Party of the Republic of the Philippines	JCP	Japanese Communist Party
		JDA	Japanese Defense Agency
CPSU	Communist Party of the Soviet Union	JETRO	Japanese External Trade Organization
CSIS	Center for Strategic and International Studies (Indonesia)	KCNA	Korean Central News Agency
		KGB	Committee on State Security (USSR)

KIA	Kachin Independence Army (Burma)			Soviet News Agency
KPNLF	Khmer People's National Liberation Front	TASS		
KPRP	Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party	UNGA		United Nations General Assembly
KWP	Korean Workers' Party (North Korea)	VMD		Voice of Malayan Democracy
		VNA		Vietnam News Agency
LDP	Liberal Democratic Party (Japan)	WP		<u>Washington Post</u>
LTG	Lieutenant General			
MITI	Ministry of International Trade and Industry (Japan)			
MRBM	Medium Range Ballistic Missile			
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization			
NCNA	New China News Agency (Xinhua)			
NPA	New People's Army (Philippines)			
NWFP	Northwest Frontier Province (Pakistan)			
NYT	<u>New York Times</u>			
OANA	Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies			
ONGC	Oil and Natural Gas Commission (India)			
PDI	Indonesian Democratic Party			
PKP	Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas			
PLA	People's Liberation Army (China)			
PM	Prime Minister			
PPP	Unity Development Party (Indonesia)			
PRK	People's Republic of Kampuchea (Phnom Penh Government)			
ROK	Republic of Korea			
SEATO	Southeast Asia Treaty Organization			
SRV	Socialist Republic of Vietnam			
SWB	<u>Summary of World Broadcasts</u> (BBC, Reading, UK)			

	AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED		ARMS TRANSFERS		CONTACTS		CHINESE EXPORTS		CHINESE IMPORTS		TECH. TRANS.		BILATERAL VISITS												
CHINA	MILITARY	POLITICAL	TRADE	AIR	GROUND	NAVAL	BORDER INCIDENTS/VIOLATIONS	ECONOMIC AID/COOPERATION	CAPITAL GOODS	CONSUMER GOODS	FOOD	PROCESSED MATERIALS	RAW MATERIALS	CAPITAL GOODS	CONSUMER GOODS	FOOD	PROCESSED MATERIALS	RAW MATERIALS	TECHNOLOGY TO CHINA	TECHNOLOGY FROM CHINA	CHIEF OF STATE/GOVERNMENT	CABINET LEVEL	SPECIALISTS (EXPERTS, PARLIAMENT)	MILITARY	
	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X						X	X	X	X	X		X		
							X			X	X										X		X		
						X				X	X														
							X			X	X														
							X																		

USSR	AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED				ARMS TRANSFERS				CONTACTS				SOVIET EXPORTS				SOVIET IMPORTS				TECH. TRANS.				BILATERAL VISITS			
	MILITARY	POLITICAL	TRADE	AIR	GROUND	NAVAL	BORDER INCIDENTS/VIOLATIONS	ECONOMIC AID/COOPERATION	CAPITAL GOODS	CONSUMER GOODS	FOOD	PROCESSED MATERIALS	RAW MATERIALS	CAPITAL GOODS	CONSUMER GOODS	FOOD	PROCESSED MATERIALS	RAW MATERIALS	TECHNOLOGY TO USSR	TECHNOLOGY FROM USSR	CHIEF OF STATE/GOVERNMENT	CABINET LEVEL	SPECIALISTS (EXPERTS, PARLIAMENT)	MILITARY				
BANGLADESH		X																										
BURMA							X																					
INDIA	X	X	X	X	X			X				X																
INDONESIA		X																										
JAPAN		X					X	X																				
KAMPUCHEA	X	X	X	X			X	X																				
LAOS	X							X																				
MALAYSIA																												
NORTH KOREA																												
PAKISTAN																												
PHILIPPINES	X	X																										
SINGAPORE																												
SOUTH KOREA																												
THAILAND																												
VIETNAM																												

SUMMARY OF EVENTS

BANGLADESH

Douglas C. Makeig

An impoverished economic base, a paucity of natural resources, and a large population growth rate are the salient features of the Bangladeshi economy. As one of the world's poorest countries, Bangladesh has had to turn to foreign aid donors to provide capital inputs and food assistance. The largest donors are the United States, Japan, and multilateral lending agencies such as the World Bank. In terms of trade, however, the Soviet Union and China serve as important markets for Bangladeshi raw materials and suppliers of basic industrial material. Trade with these two states has become increasingly valuable to Bangladesh since both the Soviet Union and China conduct their business on a barter basis which allows Bangladesh to conserve precious foreign exchange reserves. During the reporting period, Moscow and Beijing expanded their two-way trade with Bangladesh by entering into new barter protocols. China hoped that trade relations with Dhaka would provide the basis for expanding its political foothold in the eastern part of the Subcontinent; the Soviets hoped that trade relations would provide a solitary lever of influence in a bilateral relationship that has otherwise been deteriorating steadily since Mujib's ouster in 1975.

Under a protocol signed at the end of 1982, two-way trade between Bangladesh and the USSR for 1983 was to reach \$83.3 million, a 12 percent increase over 1982 levels. Despite the chilliness of political relations between Moscow and the martial law regime in Dhaka, trade with the USSR and its CMEA partner is increasing rapidly. It is estimated that the Soviets provide a secure market for fully 15 percent of Bangladesh's export commodities. Heading the list of exports is jute, which is still the mainstay of Bangladesh's economic well-being. In a bid to cultivate Bangladeshi goodwill, the Soviets agreed to purchase more jute from Bangladesh's state-owned jute trading monopoly. In addition, the Soviets agreed to supply technical assistance for oil and gas exploration and hinted that a technical assistance package for the Bangladeshi railways may be in the offing.

In the political sphere, relations with Moscow showed little evidence of incremental improvement or dramatic deterioration. On the death of Leonid Brezhnev, Chief Martial Law Administrator (CMLA) Ershad expressed his condolences in a diplomatic note that was decidedly lacking in warmth and spontaneity. Rear Admiral M. A. Khan, second in command of the martial law regime, attended the funeral in Moscow and pronounced his talks with Soviet military counterparts as "fruitful." The unexpected appearance at the funeral of Hasina Wazid, the head of the Awami League and a bitter foe of the Ershad regime, demonstrated that the new Soviet leadership is keenly interested in maintaining influence with Bangladeshi opposition forces in the event of another change of regime in Dhaka. Hasina, who is the daughter of Bangladesh's founding father Sheikh Mujib, attended the funeral under the auspices of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization, a Soviet front group. Dhaka

press reports indicated that the vocal pro-Soviet element of the Awami League was becoming disenchanted with Hasina's leadership, despite Moscow's calculated attempts to cultivate her support.

In sharp contrast to commercial relations with Moscow, Bangladeshi trade relations with China were not encumbered by political and ideological stigmas which Dhaka attaches to doing business with the Soviet Union. Although Dhaka realizes that China is severely limited in its ability to underwrite Bangladesh's ailing economy, the Ershad regime is genuinely grateful for Chinese support and solicitous of closer economic, scientific, and military ties with China. Under a barter trade protocol signed in August 1982, two-way trade between China and Bangladesh was to reach \$187 million in 1983. Over half of Bangladesh's finished and semifinished export goods are consumed by China and over 70 percent of Bangladesh's industrial raw materials come from China. Always trying to stay several steps ahead of their Soviet competitors, the Chinese also signed an agreement with Bangladesh covering scientific and technical cooperation in a number of fields, most notably in agriculture. China consistently promotes trade and political relations with Bangladesh by emphasizing the complementarity of their economies and a shared Third World outlook. China's participation in the North-South dialogue--a forum of crucial importance to Bangladesh--underscores Beijing's argument that, unlike the Soviet Union, China is a partner with Bangladesh in lobbying for a new global economic agenda.

At the end of November, CMLA Ershad traveled to Beijing for 10 days of consultations. Both sides expressed broad agreement over the issues of Kampuchea and Afghanistan--positions which contrasted sharply with Soviet and Indian perceptions. Deng Xiaoping pledged China's support for Bangladesh's resistance to the forces of "hegemonism" and endorsed the efforts of South Asian states to organize a forum of regional cooperation along the lines of ASEAN. As a mark of solidarity, Ershad announced at the conclusion of his visit that Bangladesh had accepted Chinese counsel and would accord formal diplomatic recognition to Kampuchean resistance forces nominally led by Prince Sihanouk.

Rumors of stepped-up Chinese military assistance to Bangladesh followed closely Ershad's trip to China. Unconfirmed Indian press reports alleged that China agreed to supply one squadron of MiG-21s, an unspecified number of transport planes and T-59 tanks, and military training for Bangladeshi personnel. A Chinese HAINAN Class subchaser was transferred to the Bangladeshi Navy and rechristened the BNS Durjoy.

BURMA

Ronald J. Cima

Burma's relations with both China and the Soviet Union remained unchanged during the reporting period. China's support for the Burmese Communist Party (BCP) remained a source of tension between the two countries and was possibly a major topic under discussion during Burmese Foreign Minister Chit Hliang's visit to Beijing in July. The Chinese are reportedly dissatisfied with the BCP, however, for failing to use properly vast amounts of Chinese aid and for failing to win support from indigenous people. In response, the BCP has instituted a policy of allying with other anti-government forces while the Chinese themselves have sought direct relations with the Kachin Independence Army (KIA). Kachin officers were reportedly invited to Beijing for direct talks with Chinese leaders and China is known to be buying substantial quantities of jade and opium from the KIA.

The possibility of improving trade relations with the Burmese Government was discussed during a visit to Rangoon by Jia Shi, Chinese Vice Minister for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries. No official visits were exchanged with the Soviet Union.

INDIA

Douglas C. Makeig

In September 1982, Prime Minister Gandhi traveled to Moscow for intensive discussions with the Soviet leadership. Her Soviet visit, intended to balance off her successful July visit to Washington, was keenly anticipated by the Kremlin, which was eager to demonstrate the extent to which the Soviets are willing to go to secure Gandhi's favor and India's continued friendship. In the Kremlin's view, India and Vietnam constitute the twin pillars of the Soviet Asian strategy of constructing a cordon sanitaire around a hostile China. India also provides the Kremlin with a credible link to the Nonaligned Movement and a counter to expanding US influence in Pakistan and the Indian Ocean. The virtually unprecedented level of praise accorded to Gandhi before, during, and after the visit, underscored the critical importance to the Soviets of retaining Indian confidence at a time when New Delhi is looking to the West for military hardware, engaging in border talks with the Chinese, and exhibiting a continuing uneasiness over Soviet actions in Afghanistan.

A number of economic and scientific accords emerged from the summit. The Indo-Soviet Joint Committee, the institutional arm of Indo-Soviet relations, prepared a number of agreements in advance of the visit that covered energy development, oil exploration, and the construction of an aluminum complex. At considerable cost to themselves, the Soviets also signed an agreement to supply India with 2.5 million tons of crude oil and 2.25 million tons of kerosene against Soviet accounts in Indian rupees. The Soviets offered to underwrite the construction and necessary technology transfer for a 1,000-megawatt nuclear powerplant in India--a proposal that took the Indians by surprise. Gandhi visited the Soviet cosmonaut training facility where two Indian Air Force pilots are preparing for a joint Indo-Soviet manned space flight. The trip also included the dedication of a Moscow square named after Gandhi's father, the conferral of an honorary doctorate on the Indian Prime Minister, and several brief stops in outlying Soviet cities. Soviet media turned out a barrage of self-congratulatory propaganda stressing the "time-tested" ties that bind the two countries and the USSR's "selfless" role in India's economic development. The Soviets point to their relations with India as a model for all non-Communist Third World states wishing to benefit from Moscow's economic largesse and political blessings.

On substantive political matters, Gandhi spoke of Indo-Soviet relations as a "garden of friendship" during a dinner toast in the Kremlin. Making an elliptical reference to nagging problems in the relationship, Gandhi remarked that Indo-Soviet ties, "like any garden, require constant tending." To Soviet discomfiture, Gandhi used the opportunity of an open press conference to state bluntly that the Soviets should withdraw from Afghanistan. The Soviet press, however, ignored the remark in its coverage and concentrated on her equally blunt assessment that China, Pakistan, and the United States also must bear responsibility for fueling the Afghan crisis because of their supply of weapons to anti-Communist insurgents. The final communique (see

appendix) issued at the conclusion of the talks contained pro forma denunciations of Israel, South Africa, and "neocolonialism," as well as a call for the return of Diego Garcia to Mauritius. The communique was virtually silent on the issues of Kampuchea and Afghanistan, referring only to the necessity of removing "hotbeds of tension in Southwest Asia." Chinese press coverage of the visit was quick to point out that the communique's silence over these issues was symptomatic of India's growing apprehensions over Soviet intentions in Asia. An authoritative statement in the China Daily that appeared shortly after the visit explicitly endorsed what Beijing interpreted as encouraging signs that Gandhi was putting some political distance between New Delhi and Moscow.

The Kremlin's hand in influencing Gandhi's Communist opposition at home became the subject of much speculation during the reporting period. In July, Rajaswara Rao, the leader of the pro-Moscow Communist Party of India (CPI), publicly stated that his party was not beholden to directives from Moscow. This rare show of defiance on the part of India's Communists was occasioned by Soviet attempts to temper CPI hostility to Gandhi's domestic policies. While the CPI is in accord with Moscow's assessment that Indian foreign policy is worthy of Communist support, CPI's flirtation with tactical alliances with rightist parties in opposition to Gandhi is anathema to Moscow. The Kremlin would like the CPI to show more understanding for Gandhi's "progressive" policies in the larger interest of keeping Indo-Soviet relations on a steady course. The VIP treatment accorded to Gandhi's son and heir-apparent, Rajiv, during the Moscow visit signalled that the Soviets are not about to put the domestic considerations of Indian Communists above the interests of Soviet foreign policy. While in Moscow, Gandhi brought up delicate political subjects with Brezhnev. Irked at the domestic opposition of Moscow's political allies, Gandhi reportedly urged the Soviets to rein in their Indian Communist associates. Gandhi's remarks raised a storm of controversy in the Indian press, which accused her of inviting Soviet interference into domestic political matters. India's Communists vowed to continue their opposition to Gandhi's "authoritarianism," much to Moscow's displeasure.

By all accounts, the Soviets offered a long list of military items to the Indians during the Gandhi visit and during an earlier visit to Moscow by Defense Minister Ramaswamy Venkataraman. Moscow is suspicious of India's entry into the Western arms market and is intent on retaining India's dependence on Soviet arms supplies. By playing on India's opposition to Pakistan's purchase of 40 American F-16s, the Soviets agreed to supply India's needs for advanced fighter aircraft to meet the US "threat." During the reporting period, India received a Soviet pledge to supply an unknown number of Il-76s to replace India's aging inventory of An-12 military transports. Most significantly, Soviet and Indian negotiators were reportedly working out a coproduction agreement whereby India would produce under license a version of the MiG-27/FLOGGER D. A visit to Moscow by Indian Naval Chief of Staff Admiral O. S. Dawson finalized a Soviet agreement to supply three more destroyers, KAMOV-25 antisubmarine helicopters, and NANUCHKA Class missile boats. To underscore Moscow's support of India, three ships from the Soviet Pacific fleet made a port call at Bombay in December to show the flag.

In November, Gandhi was again in Moscow to attend the funeral of Leonid Brezhnev. India observed a national 3-day mourning period for the fallen Soviet leader. Gandhi invited Andropov to visit India on a mutually acceptable date.

In New Delhi's relationship with Beijing, no substantive movement occurred in the Sino-Indian border negotiations during the reporting period. China reiterated its offer to cede Chinese-claimed territory along India's northeastern frontier in exchange for Indian recognition of Chinese claims to the Aksai Chin adjoining Indian Ladakh. India has rejected this "package deal" involving a wholesale swap of territory. New Delhi insists that segments of the entire frontier are subject to piecemeal negotiations after considering "historical factors" and the "situation on the ground." When Pakistan and China jointly announced the opening of a road link through the Khunjerab Pass in Indian-claimed Azad Kashmir, India registered an official protest with Beijing. The Chinese dismissed the protest outright, claiming that the opening of another trade link with Pakistan was a bilateral matter between Beijing and Islamabad. This incident underscored the interrelation of the Sino-Indian border dispute with outstanding territorial claims between India and Pakistan.

In December, a seemingly minor matter involving the inclusion of dancers from Arunachal Pradesh in the opening ceremonies of the Asian Games at New Delhi was blown out of proportion when the Chinese filed a diplomatic protest with India. The Chinese protested the fact that the dancers came from a state that India was "illegally occupying." Beijing interpreted the inclusion of the dancers as a calculated slight of Chinese sensibilities. India was taken aback by the vehemence of the Chinese protest and assured the world that Arunachal Pradesh was an integral part of India.

In the absence of any diplomatic breakthroughs on the border dispute, both sides resolved to cultivate economic and scientific ties in order to lay the groundwork for a political settlement at a later date. In these areas, however, the prospects for close Sino-Indian relations are not encouraging. India and China compete for many of the same economic markets and have little to offer each other in the way of trade. More importantly for India, China's entry into international lending markets puts Beijing into direct competition with India for increasingly scarce loans at the relatively easy lending terms of multilateral agencies such as the World Bank/IMF. India relies heavily on these "soft loans" with their deferred interest, lower rates, and longer repayment periods. Chinese competition, coupled with a decrease in funding on the part of major donors such as the United States, has jeopardized India's access to low-interest, development loans.

Soviet propaganda that appeared during the reporting period constantly reminded Indian audiences that the Chinese were not to be trusted in their dealings with other Asian nations. Central themes in the longstanding Soviet campaign against China include charges that China is still arming insurgents in the Indian northeast; that China is bent on undermining India's national integrity; and that the Chinese are guilty of "cartographic

aggression" by claiming large areas of Indian territory. The Soviets are adamantly opposed to Indian attempts to reach a border solution with China and never fail to remind New Delhi that the Soviet Union stands ready to defend India against Beijing's nefarious designs.

INDONESIA

Russell R. Ross

During the reporting period, the major political event reflecting on bilateral ties between Indonesia and the USSR was the visit of a Soviet parliamentary delegation to Jakarta. The Soviet visitors met with their counterparts in the Indonesian Legislature (DPR) and with a number of senior officials, including President Suharto and Vice President Adam Malik. The Soviets reportedly raised the issue of reopening the Aeroflot office in Jakarta and resuming air service to Indonesia, but met with an equivocal response from host country officials. The public statements emerging from the visit were innocuous and avoided those issues on which the two nations held disparate perceptions. Both sides agreed on a condemnation of Israel for the incursion into Lebanon and expressed support for the development of better relations between Jakarta and Moscow.

In the economic sector, Soviet officials drew attention to the small but enduring trade with Indonesia. In 1981, the Soviets noted that their imports from Indonesia amounted to \$84.3 million. These imports by the USSR consisted mainly of natural rubber, palm oil, and, for the first time, copper concentrate from the Freeport Mine in Irian Jaya. Responding to Indonesia's drive to promote its nonoil exports, Soviet officials also seized the opportunity to declare publicly that Moscow was willing to expand its trade relationship with Jakarta by purchasing Indonesian tin and coffee.

In the overall tenor of Soviet-Indonesian activities, which increased somewhat during the last 6 months of 1982, both sides presented observers with valuable lessons. For the USSR, the visit of a major parliamentary delegation to a country from which Soviet diplomats had been expelled only a few months previously, showed that Moscow could remain undaunted in the face of diplomatic setbacks in a Third World country. It showed that the Kremlin could place such reverses behind it and move ahead decisively with unreserved brazenness to contain the damage and restore its bilateral relationship with the host nation. In the economic sector, the Soviets showed, as in the case of Malaysia, that they were willing and prepared to offer economic and trade inducements to gain an initial toehold of influence in a Third World country. The Indonesians, for their part, showed that in spite of whatever offense had been committed to their sovereignty by the espionage scandal of February 1982, they were not inclined to perpetuate the strains in the Jakarta-Moscow relationship and were disposed to restore bilateral ties to a correct and proper, if not overwhelmingly, cordial level.

Unlike ties between Indonesia and the USSR, the relationship between Jakarta and Beijing underwent no change during the last 6 months of 1982. Senior New Order officials went on the record, as in the past, with statements that diplomatic relations with China would not be restored to their pre-1966 level for the time

being. This affirmation reflected not so much the results of a political consensus, but rather the personal reservations of the Chief of State himself. President Suharto remains suspicious of Beijing for its alleged complicity in the 1965 coup attempt, and, since the Indonesian chief executive now stands at the apex of his political power domestically, there are few constraints or groups that could compel him to strike a compromise on his China policy. A lone call for a more moderate approach to Indonesia's relationship with Beijing was issued by Vice President Adam Malik who has espoused closer ties with China since at least 1973. This view, however, has set him at odds with other New Order leaders and it became increasingly evident that his political days were numbered.

In the economic sector, fueling the suspicions of President Suharto and other New Order leaders toward Beijing was the undocumented and illegal trade taking place between Indonesia and China. Much of this commerce consisted of consumer goods openly displayed on store shelves after import into Indonesia. The magnitude of this trade was impossible to quantify and there was no evidence that the government in Jakarta possessed either the will or desire to put a stop to it.

JAPAN

Neal A. Marcot

Japanese-Soviet political relations remained "cool" during the reporting period due to the longstanding Kurile Islands dispute, accelerated superpower rivalry in Asia, and new revelations of Soviet spying in Japan. The succession in November of two new political leaders, Yasuhiro Nakasone in Tokyo and Yuri Andropov in Moscow, did little to improve the overall atmosphere between the two countries. The Nakasone administration, as had the Suzuki administration before it, continued to insist that relations would improve markedly only when the two countries settled the territorial dispute over the four Soviet-held islands east of Hokkaido. Just as adamantly, the USSR continued to insist that there was no territorial dispute to be discussed and refused to initiate a dialogue on the issue. Moscow's unwillingness to consider repeated Japanese requests for Foreign Minister Gromyko to visit Japan to discuss the Kurile Islands dispute (there has not been a foreign ministers' exchange since January 1978 when Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda went to Moscow) prompted Japan in August to threaten to bring its territorial complaints before the United Nations. During the same month, the Japanese Foreign Ministry denounced Soviet military reinforcements of its bases on Kunashiri and Etorofu. In September, Japanese-Soviet relations over the Kuriles sank to a new low when Japan refused visas for a Soviet dance company because the company refused to eliminate Hokkaido from its itinerary. A Japanese spokesman claimed the members of the troupe had engaged in activities other than their dance performances during a previous tour of the area in 1979.

The possibility of working out a bilateral agreement over the Kuriles became less likely because of US and Soviet introduction of new sophisticated weaponry into the East Asian region. In December, the Soviets were reported to have begun upgrading of their fighter regiment on Etorofu with the MIG-21/FISHBED. Japan's Director General of the Foreign Ministry's European and Oceanic Bureau explained to the Soviet Ambassador to Japan that Tokyo had decided to proceed with the deployment of F-16s, because the USSR had been strengthening deployment of SS-20 IRBMs and BACKFIRE bombers at strategic East Asian locations. During the reporting period, Japanese Government sources estimated that there were some 20 BACKFIRE bombers near Sakhalin (on 14 September Japan's Air Self Defense Force photographed five BACKFIRE flying in formation over the Sea of Japan) and some 100 SS-20 missiles deployed at Siberian outposts capable of reaching Japan.

Relations were dealt another damaging blow by the testimony in July of former KGB agent Stanislav Levechenko, who claimed before a US Congressional committee to have worked with some 200 Japanese politicians, scholars, and journalists on spying activities in Japan between 1975 and 1979. In response to these allegations, Chief Cabinet Secretary Gotoda called on the Japanese people to keep alert to potential Soviet spying activities, and pledged that the government would take appropriate measures against any Japanese citizen caught aiding a Soviet intelligence agent.

Economic relations were more amicable than were politics during the reporting period. In early July, the president of the Sakhalin Oil Development Cooperation Company announced that the USSR and Japan had agreed to proceed with their joint oil and natural gas project off the coast of Sakhalin despite a US ban on the use of American technology for the venture. In August, Nissan Diesel won a \$30-million order from the USSR for 760 tractors and related parts. The tractors are to be used for carrying rigs to Siberian forest development projects. In December, final details were agreed on for the Japanese shipment of 1 million tons of large diameter pipe for the Siberia natural gas project. Japanese manufacturers, after 3 months of debate with the USSR over the interest charges for the shipment of the pipe, accepted in December a Soviet-proposed 7.8 percent interest charge. The contract was valued at more than \$494 million. Finally, in December the two countries came to terms on fish quotas for 1983. Japan was to be allowed to catch up to 750,000 tons in the Soviet economic zone while the USSR was to be allowed to catch up to 650,000 tons in the Japanese zone. As an adjunct to the agreement, the USSR on 31 December freed all Japanese fishermen detained for alleged illegal fishing. Some fishermen had been held in captivity for over 2 years.

The "textbook" controversy dominated Sino-Japanese relations during the reporting period. In July, the Japanese Ministry of Education in its screening of high school history textbooks changed the word "invade" to "advance" in describing Japanese military activities in northern China during the late 1930s. Enraged by the alteration, Beijing charged that the Japanese Government was trying to minimize Japanese atrocities during the 1930s and revive militarism. Beijing insisted that the original wording be reinstated immediately. To underscore China's concern about the issue, the Xinhua News Agency in late July stated that "this affair reveals that the danger of a revival of militarism exists in Japan and that there are people in Japan who still want to relive the old dream, long bankrupt, of the Greater Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The Chinese people cannot but be gravely concerned over this." The Chinese leadership felt strongly enough about what had transpired to cancel a planned visit by Japanese Education Minister Heji Ogawa to Beijing in September. Prime Minister Suzuki, fearful the cancellation would mark the beginning of a general deterioration in the overall relationship, ordered representatives from the ministries of Education and Foreign Affairs to go to Beijing to work out a solution acceptable to all parties. Despite Suzuki's edict and 4 days of discussions, the talks ended without resolving the issue. The Chinese wanted the textbook wording changed back to its original form, while the Japanese Education Ministry held out for the attachment of an errata to the textbooks, arguing that changes proposed by the Chinese would undermine the Japanese textbook authorization system. In late August, after a barrage of propaganda on the part of the Beijing media and pressure from concerned Japanese interest groups, a compromise was worked out. In a statement from Tokyo, the Japanese Government promised to reflect more accurately in the textbooks its role in China, but revisions would not be made until 1985. China gave its grudging acceptance to the proposal. In early November, Japan's Textbook Authorization Council decided to move up revision of the textbooks 1 year earlier than scheduled.

The agreement left the diplomatic horizon relatively clear for Suzuki's visit to Beijing in September to mark the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations. During the 5-day summit, Japanese

and Chinese officials addressed a broad range of international issues, solidified bilateral economic arrangements, and played to their domestic audiences. The most significant outcomes of Suzuki's China visit were his personal pledge that his government would make the necessary amendments to the controversial textbook accounts, and a reiteration that Japan's national principle of seeking peace based on the present war-renouncing constitution remained unchanged. During the visit Suzuki also signed an agreement granting China another \$259 million in low-interest government loans, bringing the total credit line from Japan to China to over \$1 billion in recent years. The loans are to be used for the improvement of China's railways, petrochemical, and steel industries. About two-thirds of the loan will be spent on two railway projects--one linking Beijing with the port of Qinhuangdao and the other linking Yanzhou with Shijiusuo.

Other economic developments during the reporting period included an announcement by the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) that Sino-Japanese trade was down 13.6 percent in the first half of 1982 due to a sharp drop in Japanese exports of plant equipment. This was the first time in 6 years that Sino-Japanese trade had dropped on a 6-month basis. Despite the drop, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang pledged that Japanese trade equipment would continue to play an important role in Chinese modernization plans. Japan also agreed in late September to import 8.3 million tons of crude oil from China in 1982 and to purchase between 8 and 8.6 million tons of oil each year from 1983 to 1985. Japan was to import only 7 to 8 million tons of Chinese coal by 1985--25 percent less than had originally been agreed on in 1978. The two countries also agreed to accelerate their oil exploration activities in the Bohai Gulf by increasing their joint oil exploration budget in the Gulf from \$210 million to \$660 million. In October, an agreement on the joint exploration of rare metals was signed. This is the first such joint cooperative venture. Surveys will be made in both countries of continental type plutonic rocks, including tungsten, tin, and iron. In another development, the Japanese Sharp Co., Inc. announced in September that it had concluded a contract for the export to China of 100 personal computers and 6,000 hand-held computers. The Sharp Co. is the first Japanese company to export personal computers to China.

KAMPUCHEA

Ronald J. Cima

In the latter 6 months of 1982, it was difficult to discern Hanoi's intentions. Nguyen Co Thach was dispatched to Southeast Asia for discussions with ASEAN leaders at the same time Vietnamese troops were preparing seriously for a major dry season offensive in Kampuchea. Singapore Deputy Prime Minister Sinnathamby Rajaratnam, who observed Nguyen Co Thach during his tour, commented that the Vietnamese were in no mood to make concessions and Vietnam's rotation of more than 20,000 fresh troops into Kampuchea and additional shipments of heavy arms to areas near the Thai border tended to confirm that view. By early December, it was clear, however, that a dry season offensive along the Thai border was underway.

The Kampuchean situation also was complicated by the beginnings of normalization discussions between the Soviet Union and China. The issue came immediately to the fore when China imposed the solution of the Kampuchean problem as a precondition for improving relations with Moscow. At the end of 1982, it was still too early to tell in which direction the talks would take Kampuchea, but the ASEAN nations were concerned that the two Communist powers would make a deal without consulting them. Such a deal might mean a mutually acceptable Communist government to the Chinese and Soviets, but hardly the nonaligned, neutral regime sought by ASEAN.

If the Soviets had any intention of lowering their profile in Kampuchea for the sake of the talks, it was not evident by the end of the year. Instead, Soviet advisers increased to over 800, compared to an estimated 500 to 600 that were there in 1981, creating a boom in housing construction in Phnom Penh. In the meantime, shipments of Soviet tanks and new, improved AKM assault rifles were stepped up. Evidence of the new equipment was uncovered in September when the first AKM rifles were captured and more than 100 T-54 and T-58 medium tanks were sighted along the Thai border.

The creation of the Democratic Kampuchea coalition in late June was an important ASEAN accomplishment that had potential for altering the impasse between the anti-Vietnamese Khmer factions and the PRK Government in Phnom Penh. However, coalition viability remained tenuous because of the tension between its partners. At one point, it seemed likely that Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk, given their sentiments toward the Khmer Rouge, might form a coalition within the coalition and effectively splinter the tripartite arrangement. However, a requisite appearance of unity was necessary to retain Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the UN, under challenge from the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh. Victory came in October when the UN General Assembly voted 90 to 29, with 26 abstentions, to reject a proposal by Vietnam and 10 other countries that Democratic Kampuchea's credentials be rejected. The vote was even more negative to the Phnom Penh regime than in 1981 when eight more countries voted on the Vietnamese side.

On the battlefields and in the tactical areas of western Kampuchea, Khmer coalition forces remained vastly outmanned and outgunned, a situation which prevailed despite military aid from China and a call to arms by Prince Sihanouk. The nationalistic appeal by the charismatic Sihanouk fell on fertile ground at the Khao Dang I Refugee Center where an estimated third of the 39,000 Kampuchean refugees volunteered to return to their homeland to assist in the anti-Vietnamese struggle. Nevertheless, this apparently did little to tip the balance in the favor of the Khmer coalition. By the end of the year it was evident that the Vietnamese dry season campaign was more massive than anything they had previously attempted and that coalition forces were suffering heavy losses. Vietnam's decision to turn once again to military force postponed further any hopes that serious concessions might be made to reach a solution.

LAOS

Ronald J. Cima

Moscow's assistance to Vientiane was the focus of discussion in a 29 September meeting between Secretary Brezhnev and Lao Communist Party General Secretary Kaysone. TASS reported that the two leaders agreed on the need to "raise the efficiency of economic cooperation between the two countries and insure a more rational use of Lao resources." The wording reflected Moscow's irritation over poor economic planning in Laos and the resulting waste of Soviet aid. Since the majority of Soviet exports are now routed through Thailand, rather than Vietnam to give Vientiane a greater hand in managing its aid program, Thai interference is a factor to be contended with as well. During the reporting period, Thailand delayed a shipment of Soviet-supplied diesel oil because Thai authorities considered the supply to be "related to strategic use." Eventually, the fuel was released after the Soviets offered a formal apology for attempting to ship it through Thailand without Bangkok's knowledge. No other incidents of Thai intervention were reported.

Resistance in Laos continued to smolder at a low, but persistent level. Soviet advisers and Vietnamese troop reinforcements were deployed in August to a border garrison in Laos opposite Chiang Khong District of Chiang Rai, Thailand, presumably to stem infiltration by insurgent forces. Resistance supported by the Chinese along the Sino-Lao border, however, is viewed as more threatening than along the Thai frontier as the Chinese have broadened support for anti-Vietnamese resistance forces and more Laotian irregulars are being trained in China. Chinese support for resistance in Laos has had a direct relationship to the amount of tension existing between China and Vietnam along the Sino-Vietnamese border. As discussed in the summary on Vietnam, tension along this frontier increased markedly during the reporting period.

MALAYSIA

Russell R. Ross

During the reporting period, Malaysia maintained proper but aloof relations with the USSR. Officials in Kuala Lumpur expressed apprehension about the growing Soviet military presence in Southeast Asia as reflected by Moscow's increased access to Vietnamese defense facilities and airbases in Danang and Cam Ranh Bay. Malaysia also expressed its disagreement with the continued Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. In a speech before the UN, Foreign Minister Chazali Shafie labeled the event a "retrogressive development" and urged Moscow to withdraw from the embattled South Asian country to regain its credibility on the international scene.

Soviet officials sought to put the best face on the correct but uncongenial ties between the two countries by noting publicly with unsubstantiated optimism that Malaysia "advocates the development of cooperation with the USSR in various fields." To lend substance to such a claim, the Soviet Union, as it has done in various Third World nations, offered increased trade and economic cooperation with Malaysia in order to gain influence in the strategically located Southeast Asian country. Suspicious officials in Kuala Lumpur remained skeptical and Soviet overtures went unanswered.

Malaysian ties with China continued on their dichotomous course in the political and economic sectors. Politically, Kuala Lumpur entertained a residue of suspicion toward Beijing for the latter's past support of the Communist insurgency in Malaysia. Such support, which in recent years has waned, perhaps to the point of nonexistence, nevertheless comprised the "certain issues" raised by Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam, as impeding harmonious relations between the two nations, when he held a conference with visiting Chinese officials. On other regional matters, however, Kuala Lumpur was restrained but gratified at the convergence of Chinese and Malaysian views on the situation in Kampuchea.

In the economic sector, the balance of trade between Malaysia and China remained heavily in Beijing's favor and amounted to \$168 million in 1981, the last year for which figures were available. Malaysian officials, noting this imbalance, urged China to purchase more Malaysian commodities such as rubber, tin, palm oil, and timber and pressed for the establishment of a Chinese trade office in Kuala Lumpur. In related developments, Malaysian officials announced that a trade commissioner would be posted to Beijing in 1983 and that a scientific and technical delegation would visit the Chinese capital to promote use of Malaysian palm oil.

NORTH KOREA

Rodney P. Katz

On several occasions Soviet publications and broadcasts emphasized the extent of North Korean dependence on the USSR for economic and technological assistance. In July a top Soviet trade official asserted that the USSR is the DPRK's most important trade partner and criticized Pyongyang for not fulfilling its part of some trade agreements. Other Soviet reports noted that without Soviet assistance North Korea would not have been able to construct production facilities that currently account for the following percentages of production in five categories: electric power (60 percent), steel (30 percent), refined petroleum (45 percent), iron ore (40 percent), and textiles (40 percent). Other Soviet publications addressed the same theme.

The Soviet press was not openly critical of Kim's September visit to China, and the North Korean press was not openly critical of visits by Soviet citizens to Seoul in October. However, North Korea reportedly has published at least one article that criticized the Soviet Government for allowing contacts with South Korea. Additionally, Choson Sinbo, a pro-North Korean publication in Tokyo, printed an article in October that criticized the USSR for permitting the visits to Seoul. It said that "for a fraternal socialist country to allow this form of contact with a country that is anticommunist and anti-Soviet is astonishing."

During the reporting period, four KWP Central Committee members visited Moscow, but no members of the CPSU Central Committee are reported to have visited North Korea. North Korean Vice President Pak Song-chol led a delegation to the 15 November funeral for Leonid Brezhnev, but stayed in Moscow only 1 day. The only high-level meeting during the latter half of 1982 between high-level officials of the two countries occurred on 23 December in Moscow between Yi Chong-ok, Premier of the North Korean State Administration Council, and N. A. Tikhonov, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers.

During the period three bilateral agreements were signed by the DPRK and USSR, all in Pyongyang. A protocol on scientific and technological cooperation was signed on 6 September. A civil aviation agreement was signed on 22 October. A fishing agreement was signed on 26 November.

Kim Il-song visited China from 16 to 24 September. At a welcoming banquet, CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang noted that he and Deng Xiaoping had visited Pyongyang the previous April. The announcement was extraordinary in that it was the first time Deng is known to have traveled abroad since his February 1979 trip to the United States. The trip was reported by Beijing 5 months after the visit took place. Kim's visit was also extraordinary for the attention accorded him by both Hu and Deng. He was personally escorted first by Deng to Chengdu, Sichuan Province, and from there by Hu to Xi'an Province. Speeches by the three leaders throughout Kim's stay stressed Sino-Korean unity.

Although Xinhua and KCNA did not report on the substantive issues discussed during Kim's visit, there were several significant exchanges afterwards. In September, Lt Gen Yun Chi-ho, Deputy Director of the North Korean DPRK General Political Bureau, Ministry of the People's Armed Forces, visited China. In October, Xi Zhongxun, a CCP Politburo member made a 9-day trip to the DPRK, during which Asahi Shimbun reported that China had delivered 40 MiG-21 aircraft to North Korea.

In late October, it was reported that North Korea had agreed to allow China to conduct trade with Japan using the North Korean port of Chongjin. Chinese Central Television broadcasted a 40-minute documentary on Hu and Deng's April 1982 visit to Pyongyang. Minister of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations, Chen Muhua, visited Pyongyang to sign a bilateral trade agreement for 1982-86. A scientific and technological cooperation agreement was signed the same day.

PAKISTAN

Douglas C. Makeig

In the latter half of 1982, Pakistan's martial law regime initiated an extraordinary series of diplomatic overtures to the Soviet Union, China, India, and the United States. The reference point of the Pakistani campaign was the Soviet occupation of neighboring Afghanistan, then in its 3d year with no clear-cut end in sight. The vehicle by which Pakistan hoped to secure a settlement leading to a Soviet withdrawal was the "proximity talks" that were scheduled to reconvene in Geneva in early 1983. Under a complicated formula arranged by UN General Secretary Javier Perez de Cuellar, Pakistan agreed to engage in indirect talks with the Kabul government. Under this arrangement, Pakistan would participate in the negotiating process without according recognition to the Soviet-installed regime in Afghanistan. Although only the two parties are formally participating in the talks, Moscow is the sole architect of the Afghan position. For its part, Pakistan proceeded cautiously in order to balance the interests of the Afghan insurgents, Iran, China, and the United States with Pakistan's own security imperatives.

Throughout the reporting period, Pakistani foreign policy spokesmen maintained two very different perspectives on Soviet intentions in Afghanistan. For public consumption, Pakistan expressed a willingness to test the Kremlin's professed desire to "normalize" the situation in Afghanistan through UN-sponsored guarantees of noninterference in exchange for a Soviet troop withdrawal. President Zia often stated that the Kremlin should be taken at its word that it genuinely wants to disengage from the Afghan quagmire. Pakistan's publicly stated position on Afghanistan closely follows resolutions passed by the UN and the Organization of the Islamic Conference that call for a negotiated settlement. Pakistan's four-point formula includes: the return of Afghan refugees under honorable circumstances; the restoration of Afghanistan's status as a nonaligned, Islamic state; international guarantees of noninterference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan; and, most importantly, the withdrawal of Soviet combat forces.

Privately, Pakistani leaders expressed dark suspicions over Soviet intentions. In unguarded moments with foreign correspondents, President Zia held out little hope that the Soviets would ever exit from Afghanistan. During separate interviews with British correspondents in August and October, Zia underscored Pakistan's fears that the Soviets were manipulating the Geneva talks for their own purposes with no intentions of arriving at a settlement. Zia chided the West for not coming to the aid of the Afghan insurgents in their time of need and predicted dire consequences for the entire region once Soviet-style "normalization" was completed. Zia exclaimed that his response to repeated Soviet offers of a Pakistan-USSR security pact was that such an arrangement would be "over my dead body!"

In September, Pakistani Foreign Secretary Niaz Naik traveled to Moscow to conduct exploratory talks on the Afghan impasse. In public he termed the talks "positive" but could report no movement. The two sides attempted to put the best public relations face on their tense bilateral relations by stressing a convergence of views on issues such as self-determination for Palestine and Namibia, opposition to Israel, a peaceful resolution of the Iran-Iraq war, and nuclear disarmament. Naik went out of his way to emphasize that Pakistan-Soviet relations were free of discord, save for the issue of Afghanistan, and profusely thanked the Soviets for underwriting several showcase industrial projects in Pakistan. The Pakistani press endorsed this positive approach in dealing with the Kremlin, while the Soviet media accorded the visit minimal coverage.

In October, Pakistani Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan met in private with his Soviet counterpart Andrei Gromyko at UN headquarters in New York. The two sides again reviewed the bidding for the upcoming Geneva talks, although no progress was reported. Yaqub stressed that Pakistan opposed Soviet actions in Afghanistan as a matter of principle--a clear sign that ideological differences with the Soviet Union would not stand in the way of developing healthy bilateral relations. Yaqub cited Pakistan's willingness to deal with the Taraki and Amin regimes as proof that Islamabad could recognize a Communist regime in Kabul once Soviet troops are removed from the picture. At the conclusion of the UN session, Soviet propagandists noted that Pakistani positions at the UN diverged from US positions on a number of issues. To Moscow, this indicated a reluctance on the part of Islamabad to toe the "imperialist line." On Afghanistan, however, Soviet propaganda continued the theme that Pakistan was serving as a "tool" of Washington and Beijing by acting as a "bridgehead of counterrevolutionary aggression against Afghanistan."

President Zia seized the diplomatic initiative by personally traveling to Moscow to attend the funeral of Leonid Brezhnev in November. Although behind-the-scenes developments were obscure, the Soviet press acknowledged that Zia discussed the situation "around Afghanistan" with the new Communist Party chief Yuri Andropov during a private audience. The arrival of dozens of heads of states at the funeral also fueled speculation that Zia may have used the opportunity to conduct private talks over Afghanistan with leaders such as Indian Prime Minister Gandhi or possibly even DRA President Babrak Karmal. Zia returned home to report that he had detected a "new freshness" in Soviet leadership. This sentiment was echoed by Gandhi who spoke of Soviet "flexibility" on the issue of Afghanistan.

In October, Zia traveled to Beijing to confer with the Chinese over strategies for securing a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. On the eve of his departure, Zia told the Chinese press corps that he was "not optimistic" over the prospects for a negotiated settlement--a sentiment that parallels Beijing's own thinking. During carefully orchestrated appearances in Beijing, the Chinese leadership went to great lengths to praise Pakistan's "principled" stand on Afghanistan. Moreover, Premier Zhao Ziyang pledged China's comprehensive support for Pakistan's battle against "hegemonism." The two sides initiated an agreement establishing a joint committee for economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation--a move intended to put a wide array of

bilateral relations on an institutional bases. At a press conference in Beijing, Zia explicitly denied that China was involved in the transfer of nuclear technology to Pakistan and brushed aside rumors that the two sides were planning to enter into a formal military alliance.

Other indications suggested that the Chinese were eager to expand close military and cultural ties with Pakistan. In September, Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan, the Chairman of the Pakistan Joint Chief of Staff Committee, arrived in Beijing for 10 days of consultations with PLA leaders. In December, a high-level PLA delegation returned the favor by traveling to Pakistan to inspect military installations and service academies. On another level, China dispatched to Pakistan a 100-strong delegation of Chinese Muslims who were performing the annual pilgrimage to Mecca. Much in the same way as the Soviets have attempted to gain entree into the Islamic world by sending Soviet Muslim delegations abroad, the Chinese hoped to blunt their negative image as Marxist-Leninists by playing their "Muslim card" in Pakistan.

Another major element of Pakistan's carefully crafted diplomatic campaign was the opening of a dialogue with rival India. While frictions in Indo-Pakistani relations remain essentially bilateral in nature, Soviet actions in Afghanistan and heightened superpower involvement in the subcontinent cast a long shadow over the already tense relationship. In November, while en route to engagements in Southeast Asia, Zia took the unprecedented step of stopping in New Delhi for 2 hours to confer with Prime Minister Gandhi over his proposed "no-war pact." This startling event did not go unnoticed in Moscow and Beijing. A revealing Soviet commentary termed the meeting a "step in the right direction," but went on to note that a shaky military regime in Islamabad that was armed with American weapons and supported by China should not be trusted by India. Ever since 1981 when India and Pakistan took the first tentative steps toward reconciling their differences through dialogue, the Soviets let it be known in no uncertain terms that a rapprochement between New Delhi and Islamabad would not be welcomed by Moscow. The Kremlin correctly reasons that a reduction in tensions within the subcontinent would diminish India's need for a security guarantee against Pakistan and would allow Islamabad to concentrate its attention on its western border with Afghanistan. Chinese commentary on the Zia-Gandhi meeting was more supportive. Beijing stressed the necessity of India and Pakistan coming to terms with each other in the interest of confronting the common threat posed by the Soviet Union.

In early December, President Zia concluded his diplomatic odyssey by traveling to Washington to confer with President Reagan. Both leaders claimed a close identity of views on Afghanistan, although press reports speculated that Islamabad was considerably more eager than Washington to grant the Soviets a face-saving compromise on Afghanistan.

Despite this flurry of diplomatic activity on several fronts, the Soviet Union showed no signs of backing down on Afghanistan. In an authoritative statement issued by TASS at the end of December, the Kremlin vowed to "do its international duty to the end in defending Afghanistan against foreign intervention." Although

Pakistan could claim a minor victory in the fact that Moscow consented to continue the Geneva negotiating process, the Kremlin's position that the Afghan "revolution" was "irreversible" dampened hopes of any newfound "flexibility" on the part of Soviet leaders in their dealings with Pakistan.

PHILIPPINES

Warren W. Darkow

The most significant Philippines-USSR event during the reporting period was the 7-day visit of Philippine First Lady Imelda Marcos to the Soviet Union in early July. Mrs. Marcos, who was accompanied on her trip to Moscow by several Cabinet level officials and the Armed Forces Chief of Staff, was accorded red carpet treatment by ranking Soviet officials, including Prime Minister Nikolay A. Tikhonov. The evident special status accorded her provided mutual benefits in the form of trade and cultural agreements for the visitor and, for the host country, a friendly and cooperative response from a representative of an ASEAN member.

During Mrs. Marcos' visit, bilateral agreements were signed to facilitate information exchange between TASS and the Philippine News Agency and to promote cooperation in the economic, cultural, and scientific and technological fields. A sister-cities agreement presaged closer trade and cultural ties between Moscow and Manila. An economic accord initiated the first Filipino-Soviet joint venture project--a planned Soviet-built cement plant with an annual production capacity of 1 million tons. In November, Mrs. Marcos returned to Moscow to attend the funeral of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev as her nation's representative. This event enabled the First Lady to renew her diplomatic contacts in Moscow and to meet briefly with the new Soviet leader, Yuri Andropov.

Sino-Philippine efforts to upgrade bilateral relations culminated in the signing of two significant agreements in Manila during the reporting period. In November, the Manila-Guangzhou sister-cities agreement pledged an expansion of trade and increased cooperation in the cultural, educational, social welfare, and urban development fields. In December, a protocol committed both countries to increased scientific and technological cooperation during 1983. Apart from the visits of Chinese agricultural and parliamentary delegations to the Philippines and the opening of a branch office of the Philippine National Bank in Beijing, no other significant events between the two countries occurred during the July-December 1982 period.

SINGAPORE

Russell R. Ross

No specific bilateral occurrences were noted between Singapore and the USSR during the last half of 1982, nor was there any evidence that the Lee Kuan Yew administration had modified its profound distrust of the increasing Soviet military presence in Southeast Asia. Nevertheless, in spite of political positions that were at odds with those of Moscow on many international issues, Singapore carried on a modicum of economic activity with the Soviet Union. Figures released by the Singaporean Government disclosed a balance of trade with the USSR that was highly favorable to the island republic during the previous 3 years. Singaporean imports from the Soviet Union, for example, climbed steadily from \$24 million in 1980 to \$82.1 million in 1982. During the same period, Singaporean exports to the USSR fluctuated from \$160 million in 1980 to \$236 million in 1981 and \$216 million in 1982.

In its political relations with China, Singapore continued to follow Jakarta's lead and held off extending formal diplomatic recognition to Beijing. In spite of the lack of formal ties, however, economic cooperation between Singapore and China moved another step forward as both nations agreed to a joint venture in the field of oil exploration. Under terms of the agreement, chartered Singaporean supply vessels will support Chinese offshore exploration in the South China Sea.

In the totality of its economic relations with Beijing, Singaporean trade displayed considerably more activity than its commercial interchanges with the USSR. Singaporean imports from China rose from \$620 million in 1980 to \$875 million in 1982. Exports to China showed the same fluctuation as those to the USSR and went from \$306 million in 1980, to \$176 million in 1981, to \$240 million in 1982.

SOUTH KOREA

Rodney P. Katz

In October the Soviet Union sent two delegations to attend international conferences in Seoul: a TASS delegation participated in meetings of the Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies (OANA), and a high-level official of the Soviet Ministry of Culture was in Seoul for the Asian regional assembly of the International Council of Museums. South Korea President Chon Tu-hwan met the chief delegate of the TASS entourage when the leaders of OANA delegations were invited to a reception hosted by the President. That South Korea's media did not comment on the significance of the event indicates the ROK Government's desire to proceed with caution in the development of contacts with the USSR. However, Chon was reported by Kyodo to have been pleased with the presence of the Soviet delegate. The Korea Herald suggested that Moscow probably allowed Soviet officials to visit South Korea as a reaction to North Korean President Kim Il-song's September visit to China.

Kim Yon-su, director of West Germany's Korean Statistics Institute, also visited Seoul in October. Kim revealed that the Soviet Union started promoting serious scholarly research on South Korea in the 1970s. Kim revealed the names and affiliations of several Soviet scholars whose works on both Koreas are currently being published in the USSR.

V. Y. Pavlov, the Soviet Ambassador to Japan, told Tokyo Shimbun that the Soviet Union is considering attending the 1988 Summer Olympics scheduled to be held in Seoul.

Trade between South Korea and China in the first 6 months of 1982 was reported to have been about \$93 million. Chinese Government officials did not comment concerning that government's contacts with South Korea. Although China is a member of the OANA, it did not send a representative to the October meeting in Seoul. The USSR continued to criticize China for trading with South Korea during the 6-month period. Additionally, Kim Il-song is reported to have asked Chinese leaders to stop trading with South Korea during his visit to Beijing.

In October, a Chinese Air Force pilot defected to South Korea in his MiG-19. Beijing and Seoul were not reported to have discussed the defector or the aircraft, either directly or through intermediaries. After a short stay in Korea the Chinese pilot requested and was granted extradition to Taiwan.

THAILAND

Ronald J. Cima

Thailand's relations with the Soviet Union showed little improvement during the 6-month period. Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Arun summed up the relationship when he said that it was "not completely in the dark," but could improve if the Soviet Union reassessed "its policy of supporting subversive activities against other governments." Following a visit to Moscow in December, he further reported that the Soviets had promised to give serious consideration to Thailand's stand on the regional situation and would discuss it with leaders of the three Indochinese countries who were in Moscow for the 60th anniversary of the USSR. Arun left with the impression that the Soviets were flexible regarding the Thai stand on future political settlement of the Kampuchean issue.

The two nations signed an agreement outlining trade through 1984 with the Soviets agreeing to buy 200,000 tons of rice and 50,000 tons of fluorite. The Thai Council of Economic Ministers also approved a Soviet proposal to barter Thai agricultural produce, specifically maize, for 60,000 tons of Soviet chemical fertilizer. However, a Soviet submission of a second draft agreement to the Thai Mercantile Marine Promotion Commission suggesting "most favored nation" treatment in all merchant navigation matters was yet to be acted on by year's end.

Thailand's relations with China continued to improve during the latter half of 1982. A bilateral trade target for 1983 set at \$500 million included projected Thai imports from China of 100,000 tons of Shengli crude and 100,000 tons of high-speed diesel oil. Xinhua reported that the scope of trade had grown to the point where trade items consisted of petroleum products, textile goods, chemical products, Chinese herbal medicines, hardware, and machinery. Imports of Chinese crude had caused Thailand's trade deficit with China to rise at an alarming rate but Thai Deputy Commerce Minister Praphat announced in July that he was confident the deficit would be reduced as Thailand begins to export more manufactured and agricultural products to China. During a meeting of the Joint Trade Committee in October, China committed itself to not only buying a wider range of agricultural products but to increasing purchases of products already traded.

Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda made an official visit to Beijing in November. Among the issues discussed with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang was Kampuchea, and both leaders agreed on the necessity for the Democratic Kampuchean coalition to be unified. Prem also asked Zhao to fully support ASEAN in its efforts to resolve the Kampuchean situation. During the course of their visit, the Thai delegation noted some basic changes in China's foreign policy. A statement issued by CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang surprised the delegation by indicating that China would like to see Kampuchea ruled by a neutral government non-Socialist in

nature. Also, after the Thai delegation left Beijing, Zhao was quoted by Xinhua as telling Son Sann, leader of the Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), that China would treat the three Khmer resistance groups equally.

A Chinese policy statement that China's Communist ideology was not for export was equally welcomed by the Thai Government as China's support for the Communist Party of Thailand had in the past been a sensitive issue. Loss of Beijing's support severely weakened the CPT and on 1 December, the 40th anniversary of its founding, 3,200 CPT members and sympathizers unprecedentedly surrendered en masse to Thai authorities, effectively eliminating the party in a single stroke.

VIETNAM

Ronald J. Cima

The unexpected visit of a Vietnamese delegation led by Truong Chinh to Moscow in early October reflected once again the strain apparent in the Soviet-Vietnamese relationship. The visit roughly coincided with the end of the 2d year of Vietnam's current Five Year Plan, a plan for which Moscow had not yet announced an aid package. Although some Vietnamese leaders believed that the aid forthcoming would be an even larger amount than the estimated \$3 billion provided for the previous plan, Truong Chinh's visit signaled that the leadership nevertheless was concerned.

The delegation arrived at a bad time to discuss aid, as signs were just emerging of another bad Soviet harvest--the fourth in succession--and Brezhnev was quoted as telling the Vietnamese that the Soviet economy was suffering "considerable problems and deficiencies." The Soviets also complained of Vietnam's inefficient use of aid and were reported to have expressed strongly that they were weary of supporting Vietnamese activities in Kampuchea. Thus, despite Truong Chinh's urging that Soviet aid was critical to Vietnam's tenuous economy, he embarrassingly came away with no more than a commitment in principle that aid would be continued. Early reports had indicated that the Soviet Union was under increasing pressure from CMEA countries to alter its policy in Vietnam and that a cutback in aid was actually under review. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, however, disclosed in November that Soviet aid had actually quadrupled, a disclosure in part corroborated by a report published for the fourth anniversary of the Vietnam-Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty, which described Soviet aid for Vietnam's 1981-85 Five Year Plan as having increased "considerably." The decision to boost aid in the face of strained relations can be attributed to the strategic importance of Vietnam's military bases to the Soviets. The Vietnamese response to relentless Soviet pressure for permanent rights to the bases, normally adamantly negative, became noticeably less so when Foreign Minister Thach revealed in July that Vietnam might "keep the door wide open" for the Soviet Union to maintain bases in its territory if Vietnam should feel threatened.

Hanoi's attitude toward Moscow's overtures to China was ambiguous. Vietnam's leaders appeared concerned but not anxious. According to Deputy Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau, Moscow had assured Hanoi that normalization would not hurt Vietnam's interests. Sino-Soviet detente would destroy the Washington-Beijing bond while in the long run creating a situation where Moscow and Beijing would once again compete for Vietnam's friendship. Of more immediate concern, however, was the possibility that the two powers would collude without consulting Vietnam and deal with the Kampuchean situation in whatever way global politics dictated.

Vietnam viewed China's internal problems as the source of China's motivation in a Sino-Soviet rapprochement, as disclosed by Nguyen Co Thach. According to Thach, the problems were too great for China to cope with as

long as the current military tension vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and Indochina prevailed. Normal relations with the Soviet Union would then, in the Vietnamese view, not only permit China to deal with overwhelming internal problems, but free its hands for Southeast Asia.

The Vietnamese themselves were unsuccessful in proposing talks with Beijing. Their own dispute with China remained as charged with tension as at any time since the 1979 invasion. In late December, as the Vietnamese offensive on the Thai-Kampuchean border intensified, it was clear that the situation on the Sino-Vietnamese frontier was about to heat up proportionally and that the Chinese intended to use border tension as a means of pressuring Vietnam into tempering its Kampuchean operations.

BANGLADESH

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
071782	BANGLADESH/PRC/USSR. Soviet radio report takes note of China's supposedly recent efforts to "reactivate the pro-Maoist movement in Bangladesh." The failure of Mohammad Toaha, the "Maoist" candidate for President, to attract significant support in the recent election demonstrates that the movement has lost steam of late. Moscow calls on all "progressive and patriotic forces" in the country to defend Bangladesh's independence against Chinese interference.	P	FBIS (USSR) 20 Jul 82	1062
072682	BANGLADESH/USSR. The Soviet Union will buy taka 10 million (\$7.5 million) of jute carpet totalling 60,000 square meters from Bangladesh.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 18 Aug 82	2502
080982	BANGLADESH/PRC. Seven member trade delegation from the PRC arrives in Dacca for four days of negotiations. The two sides are slated to hammer out a new trade protocol.	E	FBIS (China) 11 Aug 82	1058
081182	BANGLADESH/PRC. In Dacca the governments of China and Bangladesh sign the sixth barter trade protocol. Bangladesh will export jute, urea, fertilizer and hides to China, which will send cola, pig iron, steel billets, chemicals, dyes, machinery and equipment in exchange.	E	FBIS (China) 12 Aug 82	2246
081182	BANGLADESH/PRC. Bangladesh and China sign their sixth barter protocol for the exchange of commodities worth about taka 1.3 billion (\$87 million) both ways for 1982-83. Under the terms of the pact, Bangladesh will export about 55 percent of its finished and semi-finished products to China and import about 70 percent of its industrial raw materials from that country.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 25 Aug 82	2503
081682	BANGLADESH/PRC. According to informed sources, China is becoming a major source of military hardware and training for Bangladesh. Last year, the nation received one squadron of Chinese-built MiG-21s, a few transport planes and a squadron of Chinese-manufactured T-59 tanks. Contingents of Bangladeshi military personnel also are going to China regularly for training, and Beijing is helping Dacca to set up arms factories and updating naval dock-yards.	M	Times of India (Bombay) 18 Aug 82	2057
081782	BANGLADESH/PRC/USSR. Soviet Union agreed to purchase 39,000 bales of raw jute worth 60 million taka from Bangladesh. Just last week, a Chinese trade delegation signed a similar agreement with the Bangladesh jute export corporation. Details of the Chinese protocol are not revealed.	E	FBIS (SA) 31 Aug 82	1070
081882	BANGLADESH/PRC. Indian wire release maintains that China is extending its traditionally close military ties with Bangladesh to accommodate the new Ershad regime in Dacca. According to Indian analyses, last year Bangladesh	M	The Statesman (Calcutta) 18 Aug 82	1067

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	received one squadron of Chinese-built Mig-21s, a "few" transport planes, and a squadron of Chinese-manufactured T-59 tanks. The Chinese are also assisting Bangladesh in constructing arms factories and naval dockyards. An undetermined number of Bangladeshi military personnel are regularly being sent to China for training, according to this report.			
091182	BANGLADESH/PRC. CMLA H. M. Ershad officiates at a ceremony marking the induction of a Chinese-supplied subchaser into the Bangladeshi Navy. The vessel, named the BNS Durjoy, symbolizes what Ershad sees as the strong bonds of cooperation between Bangladesh and China.	M	Summary of World Broadcasts (Reading, UK) 22 Sep 82	1806
092682	BANGLADESH/PRC. Liu Shuqing, the outgoing PRC Ambassador to Bangladesh, tells a gathering of the Bangladesh-China Friendship Society that relations between the two countries are "very firm and deep-rooted." The Ambassador pledges his country's support for all Third World nations struggling against "hegemonism, exploitation and oppression."	P	Bangladesh Observer (Dhaka) 27 Sep 82	1737
102582	BANGLADESH/USSR. Start of drilling of a new borehole for natural gas at Kamtha is marked by a ceremony attended by Soviet and Bangladeshi dignitaries. The correspondent from PRAVDA writes that drilling will continue for three or four months to a depth of over 3,000 meters. Soviet specialists have reportedly drilled 10 boreholes in Bangladesh to date.	E	Pravda (Moscow) 26 Oct 82	1755
102682	BANGLADESH/PRC. Abdur Rahim Latib, the spokesman for a visiting delegation of Chinese ulema, tells dignitaries of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation Islamic that ties between Bangladesh and China date back many hundreds of years. He expresses the hope that the two countries can build on these bonds of friendship in the future.	CP	New Nation (Dhaka) 27 Oct 82	1778
111182	BANGLADESH/USSR. Chief Martial Law Administrator H. M. Ershad sends a note of condolence to the Soviet Presidium to mourn the passing of Leonid Brezhnev. The brief note makes the bland observation that Brezhnev "undoubtedly influenced the course of development in the Soviet Union as well as in the outside world." The message makes no mention of Bangladeshi dealings with either Brezhnev or the USSR.	P	FBIS (SA) 12 Nov 82	1670
111682	BANGLADESH/USSR. Rear Admiral M. A. Khan, the Deputy Chief Martial Law Administrator of Bangladesh, personally extends his condolences to Soviet President Andropov after funeral services in Red Square for Leonid Brezhnev. The Admiral reportedly meets with other well-placed Soviet officials.	P	FBIS (USSR) 17 Nov 82	1749

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
111682	BANGLADESH/USSR. Sheikh Hasina Wajid, party chief of the Awami League and the daughter of Bangladeshi founding father Shekh Mujib, is reported to have left for Moscow to attend the funeral services of Leonid Brezhnev. According to various well-placed sources, Hasina is to be joined in Moscow by two other Awami League party leaders who could not leave Dhaka for lack of airline tickets. Hasina apparently has been conferring with party leaders from her lodgings in London.	P	New Nation (Dhaka) 16 Nov 82	1753
111782	BANGLADESH/USSR. While in Moscow to attend the Brezhnev funeral, Bangladeshi Naval Chief Rear Admiral Mahmud Ali Khan meets with Soviet Navy Chief Admiral Sergey Gorshkov. Moscow radio broadcasts reveal only that the two talked of "certain problems of mutual interest."	P	FBIS (USSR) 19 Nov 82	1745
111882	BANGLADESH/PRC. Five-member Chinese delegation headed by Vice Minister for Forestry Dong Zhiyong arrives in Dhaka. The delegation's brief is to negotiate a new economic, scientific and technical cooperation agreement with Bangladesh. The Chinese team is scheduled to travel extensively in the country.	P	FBIS (SA) 19 Nov 82	1746
112082	BANGLADESH/USSR. Rear Admiral M. A. Khan, the martial law regime's representative to Brezhnev's funeral in Moscow, returns home and reports a Soviet willingness to assist in Bangladesh's economic development. After describing his discussions with Soviet leaders as "fruitful," Khan notes that his contacts with Railway Minister I.G. Pavlovskiy could eventually result in a collaborative agreement on railroads between the two countries.	E	FBIS (SA) 22 Nov 82	1743
112082	BANGLADESH/USSR. Upon his return from the Brezhnev funeral in Moscow, Rear Admiral M. A. Khan reports that the Soviets are willing to help in Bangladesh's economic development. Khan terms his talks with Soviet leaders as "fruitful" and hopes his trip will lead the way to further strengthening of bilateral ties. The Soviets complimented Bangladesh on its election as chairman of the Group of 77 and on its stand against "Israeli expansionism." Rear-Admiral Khan, who also retains the title of Deputy Chief Martial Law Administrator, reviewed General Ershad's recent trips to Nepal and India. Khan met with the Soviet Railway Minister in the hopes of possible collaboration on an unspecified railway project.	P	Bangladesh Times (Dhaka) 20 Nov 82	1779
112382	BANGLADESH/PRC. In Dhaka, Bangladesh and China sign a protocol on scientific and technical cooperation. In 1983 Bangladesh will study China's silk industry, mini-hydropower stations, biogas and renewable energy technology, cottage industries and pottery. China will study Bangladesh's management of bamboo groves, medium and small-scale jute and textile enterprises, use of water resources, and fisheries.	CE	FBIS (China) 2 Dec 82	2327

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
112382	BANGLADESH/PRC. Bangladesh and the PRC formally conclude an annual protocol for 1983 on scientific and technical cooperation. Under the agreement, Bangladeshi students will travel to China to study sericulture, power generation, renewable sources of energy, fertilizer industries, and cottage crafts. China also agrees to provide Bangladesh with jute seeds, high-yield variety rice seeds, fingerlings of black carp, and fries of catla fishes [as reported]. The protocol is initiated by the visiting Chinese Vice Minister of Forestry, Dong Zhiyong.	ES	Bangladesh Observer (Dhaka) 24 Nov 82	1754
112482	BANGLADESH/PRC. "Epoch-making" is the phrase Chinese Vice Minister of Forestry Dong Zhiyong uses to describe the planned visit to Beijing by Chief Martial Law Administrator LtG H. M. Ershad. While in the country for a week-long tour, the Chinese delegation signed a protocol on scientific and technical cooperation with Bangladesh.	P	FBIS (SA) 26 Nov 82	1740
112582	BANGLADESH/PRC. Upcoming visit to China by LTG H.M. Ershad fuels speculation that the Chinese are willing to agree to an increase in military aid to Bangladesh. A Dhaka correspondent for AFP writes that bilateral relations between the two countries are "excellent" and that the Chinese took on the role of military backer after the overthrow of Sheikh Mujib in 1975. Informed sources report that 10 Chinese delegations have visited Bangladesh this year including one "high-level" military delegation. Ershad is thought to have signed an agreement with Beijing for the supply of heavy arms to Bangladesh in 1979 when he headed a military delegation to China.	MP	FBIS (SA) 26 Nov 82	1741
112682	BANGLADESH/PRC. Lin Hujia, the Chinese Agriculture Minister, arrives in Dhaka to begin a 7-day visit.	ES	FBIS (SA) 30 Nov 82	1739
112682	BANGLADESH/PRC. LTG Hussein M. Ershad, Chief Martial Law Administrator of Bangladesh, departs Dhaka on a week-long official visit to China.	P	Summary of World Broadcasts (Reading, UK) 20 Nov 82	2554
112782	BANGLADESH/PRC. Lieutenant General H.M. Ershad, President of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh, arrives in Beijing on 27 November to begin a six-day official visit to China. China's Premier Zhao Ziyang hosts a banquet where Ershad says that "Bangladesh cannot condone the violation of the principles of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of states, which is so clearly evidenced in Kampuchea and Afghanistan." He calls for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea and Afghanistan. Zhao Ziyang praises the government and people of Bangladesh for their gratifying successes in safeguarding national	P	FBIS (China) 30 Nov 1982	2331

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE -----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	independene and developing the economy. He also praises Bangladesh for making efforts to improve its relations with its neighbors.			
112882	BANGLADESH/PRC. A Chinese agricultural delegation visiting Bangladesh calls on Acting Chief Martial Law Administrator RADM Mahboob Ali Khan. The two sides discuss bilateral cooperation and common experiences in agricultural matters. At a subsequent news conference, the leader of the Chinese delegation announces that the two countries have agreed to step up their existing cooperation in the agricultural sector.	ES	Summary of World Broadcasts (Reading, UK) 15 Dec 82	2555
112982	BANGLADESH/PRC. In Beijing on 29 November visiting Bangladesh leader General Ershad meets Deng Xiaoping. Deng tells Ershad that China and Bangladesh, both developing countries, can count on each other for support, and describes their relations as those of "mutual trust and support." Ershad also meets with Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, who tells Bangladesh reporters that he hopes all countries in South Asia will be good neighbors on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.	P	China Daily (Beijing) 30 November 1982	2332
112982	BANGLADESH/PRC. A ceremony in Beijing marks the extension of a loan from the Government of China to the Government of Bangladesh. The loan will be used to pay for projects provided under the agreement between the two governments. China's Premier Zhao Ziyang and Bangladesh's President Ershad attend the ceremony, where the foreign ministers of China and Bangladesh sign the agreement.	EP	FBIS (China) 30 Nov 1982	2333
112982	BANGLADESH/PRC. According to an Indian press report, "reliable sources" in Beijing maintain that Bangladesh will receive more Chinese military hardware in the wake of Lt Gen H. M. Ershad's state visit to China. Bangladesh has, in the past, received T-59 tanks and MiG-19 aircraft from China. Ershad is expected to sign a new defense agreement while in Beijing, according to the same sources.	M	Times of India (Bombay) 30 Nov 82	1960
120282	BANGLADESH/PRC. On 2 December Bangladesh President H.M. Ershad concludes his official visit to China and departs from Guangzhou. There he was the guest at a banquet given by the Guangdong Provincial People's Government, and toured a people's commune and inspected an irrigation works. He proclaims his visit a success, and believes the friendship between the peoples of Bangladesh and China will develop.	P	FBIS (China) 3 Dec 1982	2335
120282	BANGLADESH/USSR. The Bangladesh Jute Mills Corporation will sell jute goods worth 120 million taka (\$4.8 million) to the USSR under an accord signed today in Dhaka. Counting this latest transaction, the Bangladeshi	E	Summary of World Broadcasts (Reading, UK) 15 Dec 82	2556

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	corporation has exported jute goods worth over 250 million taka (\$10 million) to the Soviet Union during the current fiscal year.			
120382	BANGLADESH/PRC. Upon his return to Dhaka from a 6-day visit to China, LTG H.M. Ershad conveys to reporters assembled at the airport the excellent state of relations between the two countries. Ershad reports the two sides share a close identity of views on any number of international issues such as the Middle East, Kampuchea and Afghanistan. Despite China's ongoing economic difficulties, Beijing agreed during his stay to provide Bangladesh with a soft-term loan of about \$12.5 million. Ershad proposed that the two countries should jointly build a "Monument of Friendship" in Bangladesh.	EP	Bangladesh News (Dhaka) Dec 82	1805
120482	BANGLADESH/KAMPUCHEA/PRC. On his return from a state visit to China, LTG H. M. Ershad tells waiting reporters in Dhaka that the Chinese "will never let us down. They are true to their words. The purpose of my visit to reaffirm goodwill and friendship has been fully achieved." Ershad maintains that his surprise decision to extend full diplomatic recognition to Prince Sihanouk's Cambodian government- in-exile was made "after consultation with "Chinese leaders." Ershad hopes that Sihanouk's government will be allowed to attend the upcoming Nonaligned Movement summit conference in New Delhi.	P	FBIS (SA) 6 Dec 82	1750
120482	BANGLADESH/PRC. Bangladeshi military strongman LTG H.M. Ershad, returning from a trip to Beijing, announces that China will continue to extend its support to Dhaka "as it has in the past." He notes that Beijing has promised economic aid amounting to \$12.5 million as a gesture of friendship to Bangladesh.	EP	Le Monde (Paris) 7 Dec 82	2558
120782	BANGLADESH/USSR. Sheikh Hasina Wajed, the daughter of Sheikh Mujib and current leader of the Awami League, returns to Dhaka after a 6-month stay in London. Hasina tells supporters that she attended Brezhnev's funeral in Moscow as the guest of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization. No other details of her Soviet visit are revealed.	P	New Nation (Dhaka) 7 Dec 83	1777
121982	BANGLADESH/INDIA/USSR. Indian parliamentary delegation headed by Lok Sabha Speaker Bal Ram Jakhar leaves for the Soviet Union to participate in the 60th anniversary celebrations of the founding of the USSR. A delegation from Bangladesh is also reported to have arrived in Moscow.	P	FBIS (SA) 20 Dec 82	1712
122782	BANGLADESH/USSR. Bangladesh and the USSR sign a trade protocol in Dhaka. The agreement provides for a total trade turnover of \$140 million between the two countries. Under the terms of the pact, Bangladesh will export to the Soviet Union raw jute and jute goods, hides and skins, tea, tobacco,	E	Summary of World Broadcasts (Reading, UK) 8 Jan 83	2571

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
122882	<p>wire and cable, specialized textiles, ready-made garments, handicrafts, cutlery and camera film. In exchange, the USSR will provide essential industrial raw materials, including raw cotton, pig and billet iron, diesel oil, kerosene and machinery.</p> <p>BAKGLADESH/USSSR. Soviet and Bangledehi trade representatives in Dhaka sign the 12th barter-trade agreement between the two countries. Under the accord, the two sides will exchange goods in the coming year valued at \$83.3 million, an increase of 12 percent over last year's protocol. The Soviets had been signalling a desire to do away with barter altogether by substituting the traditional cash transactions. To Bangledehi's relief, however, the Soviets not only agreed to renew the barter relationship but also to extend it to such high-demand items as kerosene. In return, the Soviets will receive for the first time tobacco, copper wire, razor blades, soap, carpets, cutlery, coir fibre and shoes from Bangledehi. Since 1972, the cumulative trade turnover between Bangledehi and the USSR has totaled \$800 million, according to Soviet trade statistics. During the first 10 years of trading, the Soviet Union exported 800,000 tons of oil products, 110,000 tons of pig iron and 67,000 tons of steel billets to Bangledehi. The Soviets imported from Bangledehi 273,000 tons of raw jute, 127 million jute bags, 241 sq meters of jute cloth, 14.5 million goatskins and 15,000 tons of tea. It is estimated that barter trade with the Soviets provides an assured market for about 15 percent of Bangledehi goods. A recent study carried out in Dhaka found that total trade with the Socialist Bloc increased sixfold in current value terms over the 9-year period since 1972, while trade turnover with the rest of the world grew only fivefold. A section of the Bangledehi Government has been critical of the barter arrangement because of allegations of "switch-trading"---exporting Bangledehi goods to third countries where they are sold at higher prices than Bangledehi would charge. Bangledehi has had difficulty proving these charges against the Soviets.</p>	E	FEER (Hong Kong) 3 Feb 83	1804
122882	<p>BAKGLADESH/USSR. Qamrul Hussain, a painter by profession who also serves as Vice-President of the Bangledehi-Soviet Friendship Society, addresses a Dhaka gathering in which he allegedly denigrates the Koran, the holy city of Mecca, and Islam itself. Although Hussain strongly denies making such inflammatory remarks, details of the speech spark a heated response among political and religious circles in Bangledehi. The martial law regime announces it is investigating the incident. Politicians issue press statements condemning the pro-Soviet official as a "lackey" of Moscow and the Dhaka press gives prominent coverage to the anti-Soviet flap.</p>	P	Bangledehi Times (Dhaka) 30 Dec 82	1782

BURMA

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
070782	BURMA/PRC. Burmese Foreign Minister Chit Hliang leaves for Beijing and Pyongyang. In Beijing he hopes to discuss Chinese support for the Burmese Communist Party, an issue that is still affecting relations between the two countries.	P	FBIS (AP) 8 Jul 82	1905
071382	BURMA/PRC. Burmese Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing arrives in Beijing and holds talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua. In their talks, which proceed in a friendly atmosphere, they unanimously hold that the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is a sign of progress and that both China and Burma are pleased with the development.	P	FBIS (China) 14 Jul 82	1262
071682	BURMA/PRC. In Beijing visiting Burmese Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing meets with both CCP Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao Ziyang. Deng tells him that the situation in Asia is not stable, and that the countries in the region that uphold justice should strengthen unity and hold consultations to safeguard peace and security in Asia.	P	FBIS (China) 20 Jul 82	1263
080482	BURMA/PRC. A 40-member national cultural dance troupe headed by Director of the Ministry of Culture's Fine Arts Department LTC Thein Tin leaves Rangoon for a tour of China and North Korea.	C	FBIS (AP) 13 Aug 82	1942
080482	BURMA/PRC. A Burmese track and field team headed by the chairman of the Burmese Track and Field Federation, U Khin Maung Thauang, departs for China.	C	FBIS (AP) 13 Aug 82	1943
080482	BURMA/PRC. A five-member trade delegation from the PRC headed by Vice Minister for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, Jia Shi, arrives in Rangoon to discuss bilateral trade.	E	FBIS (AP) 12 Aug 82	1944
081082	BURMA/PRC. A Chinese trade delegation leaves Rangoon after discussing bilateral trade issues with responsible persons in the Burma import and export company. In the past few years there has been a definite development in trade between China and Burma. China exports light industrial products and metal parts to Burma, and imports rice and black mung beans.	E	FBIS (China) 13 Aug 82	2244
081082	BURMA/PRC. China has been exporting mainly light industrial products and metal parts to Burma, while the main products which Burma has been exporting to China have consisted of rice and mung beans. Beijing purchased 80,000 metric tons of rice and 11,000 metric tons of black mung beans from Burma in 1981 and 130,000 metric tons of rice in 1982.	E	Summary of World Broadcasts (Reading, UK) 25 Aug 82	2504

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
111082	BURMA/PRC. A seven-member PRC industrial delegation led by Minister of the Textile Industry Hai Jianxiu arrives in Rangoon.	E	FBIS (AP) 16 Nov 82	1945
121482	BURMA/USSR. A Soviet Komsomol youth delegation of two members arrives in Rangoon. The Soviet youths are visiting Burma under a bilateral cultural exchange program and will undergo an eight-day study tour of the SE Asian nation.	C	JPRS 82592, SE Asia Rpt 5 Jan 83	2561
122182	BURMA/USSR. A Soviet youth delegation visiting Burma under a bilateral scientific and cultural exchange program departs Rangoon.	C	FBIS (AP) 7 Jan 83	1946

INDIA

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
070382	INDIA/PRC. External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao announces in a press interview that India wishes to improve relations with China and to solve all outstanding bilateral issues between the two nations. The Indian minister says that a recent scientific and cultural exchange program has been negotiated and that both sides have addressed the differences between them on their boundary dispute in a more forthright manner than was previously possible.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 4 Jul 82	2045
070582	INDIA/USSR. Indian Oil and Natural Gas Commission announces that 25 Soviet oil experts are coming to India this year to help revive 120 abandoned oil wells in the western part of the country. Using an artificial lift system that pumps water to force out the oil reserves, the Soviet-assisted project is expected to net about 600 tons of oil per year. Soviet technicians are also assisting Indian oil exploration efforts at the Institute of Geology at Dehra Dun.	ES	The Hindu (Madras) 6 Jul 82	1054
070582	INDIA/USSR. About 25 Russian oil experts will come to India this year in attempt to revive nonproducing oil wells in the fields of Gujarat. Under the Soviet effort, about 120 wells will be subjected to the injection of water to extract the remaining oil. Other Russian experts, in the meantime, are working with their Indian ONGC counterparts at the geological institute at Dehradun in an effort to increase oil production in India.	ES	Times of India (Bombay) 6 Jul 82	2046
071182	INDIA/PRC. India approaches China to suggest that the two countries reach an agreement on setting a minimum price for identical goods that both export to third countries. At present, there is strong competition between India and China in the export of tea, jute, textiles, sporting goods, knitwear, woollens, and light engineering goods. In the meantime, bilateral trade between India and China has grown slowly since the two nations resumed diplomatic relations in 1976 and a number of trade missions have made reciprocal visits to each nation. Indian exports to China have risen from 12 million rupees (\$1.2 million) in 1977-78 to 192.24 million rupees (\$19.2 million) in 1980-81. Indian imports from China have increased from 6.3 million rupees (\$630 thousand) to 52 million rupees (\$5.2 million) during the same period. At present, the balance of trade is in favor of China which has been asked to increase its imports from India. Indian exports to China consist of cotton, crude vegetable materials, sugar, barley and raw tobacco. Indian imports from China consist of silk, chemicals and related products, zinc and non-ferrous metals. In recent bilateral talks, India indicated in interest in exporting more cotton, chrome ore, finished leather, sugar and tobacco to China, while China showed an interest in exporting zinc, mercury, antimony, tungsten, titanium, raw silk, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, steel products for heavy rails, wheels and axles, and stainless steel to India.	E	China Report (New Delhi) Jan/Feb 83	2582

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
071182	INDIA/USSR. PM Gandhi in an interview with Newsweek magazine says the idea that India tilts toward the Soviet Union is propaganda. She adds that India has friendly relations with the Soviet Union, but also has friendly relations with all the Europe countries. She claims while most of India's aid comes from the United States, the Soviet Union did assist us "in our first steps toward self-reliance" when "the West was not willing to help."	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 13 Jul 82	2085
071682	INDIA/USSR. The USSR reportedly is offering the Ilyushin (Il)-76 as a military transport aircraft to replace the Antonov (An)-12. In a related development, the delivery of 80 MiG-23BNs and 15 MiG-23UMs is expected to be completed by the end of 1982. A number of MiG-25s previously delivered to India are now being flown by IAF pilots.	M	Air Britain News (Witham, UK); Aug 82	2147
072082	INDIA/PRC. In a written reply to Parliament, Defense Minister Venkataraman reveals that China has constructed "certain airfields" and a radar station in Tibet, although the information does not suggest any recent increase in military activity on the border. No other details are disclosed.	M	FBIS (SA) 20 Jul 82	1053
072782	INDIA/USSR. During a transatlantic flight en route to a meeting in Washington with President Reagan, PM Gandhi overflies the Soviet Union and extends her warm wishes to the Soviet leadership and Soviet people. "Our mutually advantageous ties should be continued and strengthened," she wires. "I am very much looking forward to our meeting in September."	P	FBIS (USSR) 28 Jul 82	1072
072882	INDIA/USSR. Pro-Moscow Communist Party of India (CPI) takes the unprecedented step of publicly declaring its independence from CPSU party directives. CPI General Secretary Rajeswara Rao states in a press release: "We do not seek advice of any Communist party, not even the CPSU, nor are policies decided on their advice." Press speculation maintains that the CPI came in for scolding from the CPSU for making common cause with the right-wing Bharatiya Janata Party. Although CPI rarely misses an opportunity to attack the BJP as a communalist party, the two unlikely allies have joined in common opposition to the Gandhi government on a number of issues. The CPSU is inclined to urge their Indian allies to cooperate with PM Gandhi on both foreign and domestic policy matters.	P	Ceylon Daily News 29 Jul 82	1715
081082	INDIA/PRC/USSR. Commentary in PRAVDA (Moscow) notes that Beijing often approaches India with calls for negotiations of contentious issues, the development of close economic ties, and respect for each other's national culture. According to Moscow, however, "Beijing's deeds testify otherwise." Recently published maps showing Indian-claimed territory as part of China's national patrimony demonstrate Beijing's "cartographic aggression" against India. In addition, the Chinese have agreed to step up support to separatist elements in the Indian state of Manipur. The Chinese have	P	FBIS (USSR) 13 Aug 82	1061

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	reportedly agreed to recognize a "liberated zone" carved out by Chinese-supplied guerrillas. The Manipur extremists are reportedly receiving instruction in weapons and subversion at a camp near Lhasa in Tibet.			
081282	INDIA/PRC. Ruling Congress-I party leads the way in the inauguration of the India-China Society, an ostensibly cultural organization that will allow the ruling party direct access to Chinese officialdom. On hand to inaugurate the new organization are ranking members of the Congress-I and a few non-Communist opposition Members of Parliament. Chinese Ambassador Shen Jian tells the New Delhi gathering that progress has been made on the border dispute and that friendly relations between the two countries are gradually being developed.	P	The Statesman (Calcutta) 13 Aug 82	1066
081282	INDIA/PRC. An India-China Society is founded in New Delhi. According to its sponsors it is a mass organization for promoting understanding and friendship. Speaking at the inaugural meeting Chinese Ambassador Shen Jian offers congratulations and expresses the hope that Sino-Indian friendship will flow incessantly like the Ganges and Yangtze rivers.	CP	FBIS (China) 13 Aug 82	2249
081482	INDIA/USSR. S.N. Imashev, deputy chairman of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet and president of the Kazakh SSR, arrives in India for a twelve-day friendship visit.	CP	Times of India (Bombay) 15 Aug 82	2055
081582	INDIA/USSR. Large Soviet delegation headed by Sattar Imashev, the Vice President of the Presidium, arrives in New Delhi to partake in celebrations surrounding India's Independence Day and the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Indo-USSR treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation.	P	FBIS (USSR) 16 Aug 82	1059
081782	INDIA/USSR. PM Indira Gandhi receives a Soviet delegation headed by Vice-President of the Supreme Soviet Presidium Sattar Imashev. The group of Russian officials, visiting India to participate in festivities marking the Month of Indian-Soviet Friendship, also pays a call on the newly elected president, Zail Singh.	P	New Times (Moscow) 35/82	2058
081782	INDIA/USSR. PM Indira Gandhi receives a Soviet delegation led by Sattar N. Imashev, Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The high-level delegation which is in India to celebrate the "Month of Indo-Soviet Friendship" also calls on President Zail Singh.	P	New Times (Moscow) #35, Aug 82	2583
082282	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. India files a stiff diplomatic protest with Islamabad as Pakistan and China sign a protocol opening the strategic Khunjerab Pass.	P	Le Monde (Paris) 28 Aug 82	2061

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
082282	While the Indian protest is not expected to sabotage negotiations between New Delhi and Beijing on the border dispute, diplomatic sources in the Indian capital note that India could not remain silent on the matter since this would have been interpreted by both Pakistan and China as acquiescence to the Pakistani occupation of disputed parts of Kashmir.	MP	FBIS (SA) 22 - 24 Aug 82	1063
082582	INDIA/PACISTAN/PRC. China and Pakistan enter into a protocol that opens up traffic along the last leg of the Karakoram road link extending through the Khunjerabad Pass in Pakistani-controlled Kashmir. The road extends into the Chinese province of Xingjiang. Both sides terms the new road link a significant indicator of the deep friendship between the two countries. India immediately issues a strong diplomatic protest alleging that the road construction is contrary to international law since all of Kashmir is a disputed territory. Pakistan rejects the protest and argues that the ultimate status of Jammu and Kashmir should be decided under provisions of the Simla Agreement. In the meantime, Pakistan insists that each side has unrestricted sovereignty of parts of the territory it controls.	MP	Indian Express (Bombay) 26 Aug 82	1073
082882	INDIA/PACISTAN/PRC. Unidentified "defense experts" in New Delhi argue that the newly opened road connecting Pakistani Kashmir with China is "basically noncommercial and military." Pakistan's explanation that the road will be used for mining operations is "eyewash" since few mining activities are underway in the mountainous region. Moreover, overland trade between the two countries is marginal and confined to the border areas alone. India claims that the new road gives the Chinese military direct access to the disputed region, should the political situation deteriorate in Pakistan. China also finds itself in an improved position to bolster its defenses in the Aksai Chin, which is already well connected by roadways.	MP	Indian Express (Bombay) 29 Aug 82	1069
082882	INDIA/PACISTAN/PRC. AFP reports from Beijing that the Chinese Government appears to reject the recent Indian protest on the opening of a new pass on the strategic Karakoram Road. A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry says: "These are normal affairs between two neighboring countries and do not involve the question of the ownership of Kashmir." He reiterates	P	FBIS (China) 30 Aug 82	2258

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
090182	<p>China's position that Kashmir is "a question between India and Pakistan."</p> <p>China is in favor of self-determination for Kashmir and supports the United Nations' call for a plebiscite."</p> <p>INDIA/PRC. Unidentified GOI spokesman gives a background briefing in which he categorically states that the Chinese have not supplied assistance to extremist elements operating in India's northeastern states for a year-and-a-half. As a result, the fortunes of the Naga, Mizo, and Manipuri insurgents are waning fast. Cut off from their former training grounds in southern China, groups such as the People's Liberation Army of Manipur have been forced to flee across the border into neighboring Bangladesh. A recent, unexplained incident involving Chinese troops occurred on the border, the spokesman reveals. According to fragmentary reports, 18 Chinese soldiers infiltrated across the cease-fire line in the Arunachal Pradesh and Gangtok sectors. All 18 have been taken to Gauhati for interrogation and contacts have been made with Beijing regarding the matter.</p>	MP	FBIS (SA) 10 Sep 82	1071
091282	<p>INDIA/USSR. Indian wire service reports that a Soviet "Kashin" class destroyer, commissioned the INS Rana, has been inducted into the Indian fleet. The ship was made in the Soviet Union and moved to India by an all-Indian crew. Reportedly the biggest and most modern warship in the Soviet naval arsenal, the new addition to the Indian Navy is fitted with four 23,500 horse power turbines that can reach a speed of 36 to 39 knots. Modifications the Soviets made to meet Indian specifications include a variable depth sonar, a helicopter deck, and the emplacement of four gatling-type antiaircraft guns for missile defense. The Soviets have also agreed to supply India in future years with three more destroyers of the same type, Kamov-25 antisubmarine helicopters, and Nanuchka missile boats.</p>	M	Indian Express (Bombay) 13 Sep 82	1075
091282	<p>INDIA/USSR. Indian and Soviet negotiating teams in Moscow agree to a new protocol covering joint cooperation in the fields of irrigation, water conservation and related fields. Part of the agreement envisages building "urban dams" with "explosion blast methods" and the exchange of technical information on land reclamation.</p>	S	FBIS (SA) 13 Sep 82	1656
091282	<p>INDIA/USSR. India and the Soviet Union enter into a protocol that envisions collaboration in the fields of irrigation and water conservation. The Soviets plan to provide India with technical advice on the construction of earthen dams with explosion blast methods as well as expertise in land reclamation projects.</p>	S	Times of India 13 Sep 82	1716
091282	<p>INDIA/USSR. According to production statistics published in the Indian press, the Soviets will contribute about 68 percent of the total steel</p>	E	Times of India 13 Sep 82	1717

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
091382	being produced in India by 1988. The Soviet assistance effort began in 1955 with the commissioning of the 2.5 million ton Bhilai steel plant. The newest facility, now under construction, is the 3.4 million ton plant at Visakhapatnam. Bokaro, the second plant to be built with Soviet assistance, is currently undergoing expansion.	P	Indian Express (Bombay) 14 Sep 82	1813
091482	INDIA/USSR. Spokesman for the External Affairs Ministry reveals that Mrs. Gandhi will conduct a "goodwill visit" to the Soviet Union starting next week and that she will not be taking an arms shopping list with her to Moscow. Gandhi is scheduled to have two days of discussions with Brezhnev. Topics on the agenda include Afghanistan and bilateral economic relations, the spokesman relates. The Indo-Soviet joint Economic Commission is scheduled to begin talks on 15 September as a prelude to Gandhi's arrival.	EP	Times of India (Bombay) 15 Sep 82	2158
091482	INDIA/USSR. External Affairs Minister P.V. Narashimha Rao arrives in Moscow to attend the seventh session of the Indo-Soviet commission on economic, technical and scientific cooperation. Speaking to newsmen at Sheremetyevo Airport, the Indian statesman says that the body "will identify new areas of economic and technical cooperation between India and the Soviet Union, and also review the progress of decisions taken at the last meeting of the commission in New Delhi in 1981."	CES	FBIS (USSR) 15 Sep 82	1658
091482	INDIA/USSR. Indian delegation headed by Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao arrives in Moscow to attend meetings of the Soviet-Indian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. Rao is expected to stay on in Moscow after the committee's work is completed in order to be on hand to greet PM Gandhi when she arrives in the Soviet Union on 20 Sep.	P	FBIS (China) 16 Sep 82	2267
091582	INDIA/PRC. In Beijing Baingden Erdini, Vice Chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee meets "Chopra, a well known figure in India." He tells Pran Chopra, an Indian writer and China specialist, that he believes that through the joint efforts of both sides Sino-Indian relations will normalize. Discussing his recent trip to Xizang (Tibet) he says: "Xizang is an inseparable part of the Chinese territory, and Tibetan is one of the 50-odd nationalities in China.... The Tibetan people firmly support the CCP and safeguard the unification of the motherland and unity of the nationalities. The Tibetan people and I welcome the return of the Dalai Lama, either for permanent residence or for a short visit. The Party Central Committee has adhered to a policy of letting bygones be bygones. He is free to enter and leave the country, and his safety is guaranteed."	MP	Times of India (Bombay) 17 Sep 82	2159

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	area. The Indian report quoted official sources as saying that Chinese troops had crossed into Kashmir and there hoisted Chinese flags in two localities. The report said the incident was significant in view of the recent opening of the Karakoram Highway and Khunjerab Pass by Pakistan and China.			
091682	INDIA/USSR. Indian Foreign Secretary Rasgotra is reported to be in Moscow hammering out a joint communique with Soviet officials for publication when Mrs. Gandhi arrives in the Soviet Union next week. According to THE HINDU correspondent G. K. Reddy, the Soviets have expressed their displeasure over Rasgotra's insistence that the joint communique take a "balanced view" of issues such as the Soviet presence in Afghanistan, superpower rivalries in the Indian Ocean, the US stance on global economic negotiations, and disarmament. The Indians apparently are insisting that denunciations of the West be toned down. Trade protocols and economic agreements will be contained in separate documents, while any new military pacts will not be publicised at all.	P	The Hindu (Madras) 17 Sep 82	1809
091682	INDIA/USSR. Soviet media sources say that an Indo-Soviet space flight can be expected to take place at the end of 1983 or the beginning of 1984. Five pilots have been selected for advanced cosmonaut training in the Soviet Union. One will eventually make a space flight and a second one will serve as a backup. Mrs. Gandhi is scheduled to visit the cosmonaut center while in the USSR next week.	S	The Statesman (Calcutta) 16 Sep 82	1666
091682	INDIA/USSR. On the eve of a state visit to the USSR, PM Gandhi grants an interview to Soviet correspondents in New Delhi. According to TASS (Moscow), Gandhi is extremely concerned about the overriding issues of "peace and international detente." Disarmament is a goal that is particularly relevant to developing countries such as India since financing defense detracts from pressing economic needs at home. Gandhi waxes eloquent on the personal qualities of Brezhnev and the close relations between India and the USSR. Gandhi notes how fortunate she was to have been born during the "ten days that shook the world" during the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution.	P	FBIS (USSR) 16 Sep 82	1682

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
091782	INDIA/USSR. Seventh session of the Soviet-Indian Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation concludes in Moscow with the signing of several bilateral agreements. The two sides agree to collaborate on the construction of an unspecified fuel and energy complex that includes a thermal power station, a coal pit at Nigahi, and power transmission lines in India. Agreement in principle has been reached on the construction of a second production line of the bit metallurgical mill at Vizagapatnam, and plans are being drawn for another coal pit at Mukunda. Preliminary discussions were also held on the feasibility of jointly building a new metallurgical complex in Orissa. In addition, the two sides point to stepped-up cooperation in the fields of laser technology, chemical catalysts, energetics, meteorology, standardization, and measures to combat corrosion.	ES	FBIS (USSR) 17 Sep 82	1076
091782	INDIA/USSR. According to statistics disseminated by TASS (Moscow), Soviet-assisted industrial projects now account for 35% of India's steel output, 60% of oil production, 20% of electricity output, and 40% of coal output. Plans laid out in India's current 5-Year Plan envision Soviet assistance in the development of coal deposits in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.	E	29 Sep 82	1730
091782	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. In Beijing a Chinese official refutes the rumor that Chinese troops have intruded into Indian territory. On September 7 the Indian newspaper Amrita Bazar Patrika quoted an Indian official source as saying that Chinese troops had hoisted the Chinese flag in two places on the Indian side of the border. It went on to say that this was considered of great importance in view of the opening of the opening of the Khunjerab Pass by China and Pakistan. According to Xinhua, "a leading official of the department concerned" states that: "The Indian report is sheer fabrication."	MP	China Daily (Beijing) 18 Sep 82	2271
091882	INDIA/USSR. Just prior to PM Gandhi's arrival in Moscow, the CPI issues a statement in support of the Soviet peace plan in the Middle East. According to Rajaswara Rao, the General Secretary of CPI, the Soviet proposals offer the "constructive basis for a fair settlement of the Middle East." CPI terms the assassination of Lebanese President-elect Gemayel "a conspiracy between Israel and the U. S. CIA."	P	FBIS (USSR) 18 Sep 82	1667
091982	INDIA/USSR. On the eve of PM Gandhi's arrival in Moscow, Indian and Soviet experts attached to the joint economic commission sign a protocol outlining Soviet assistance to India's development in the coming years. The main emphasis of the new agreement is on the public sector Indian steel industry which is in urgent need of expansion and modernization. The Soviets will assist in building the Daitari facility in Orissa and will provide technology and capital for the expansion of existing facilities at Vishakhapatnam, Bhilai and Bokaro. Other significant schemes which are	ES	Indian Express (Bombay) 22 Sep 82	1802

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

ENTRY NR. -----

SOURCE -----

CATEGORY -----

EVENT -----

DATE -----

expected to emerge from the agreement include a proposed aluminum plant in Andhra Pradesh, the use of Soviet technology for sinking inclined shafts in coal mines, directional blasting, inland oil exploration, enlarging troposphere communication links and the laying of 400 KV transmission lines.

091982 INDIA/USSR. Unnamed source in Moscow reveals the Soviets are going to put aside protocol formalities during the Indian Prime Minister's visit and accord her son, Rajiv, VIP treatment even though he is only a junior MP. The Soviets are apparently keen to woo the heir-apparent in the Nehru dynasty. Rajiv reportedly accompanied his mother and brother Sanjay to Moscow once before in 1970. 1808 Times of India (Bombay) 20 Sep 82

092082 INDIA/USSR. Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, at a welcoming dinner for Indian PM Indira Gandhi who arrived in Moscow earlier in the day, reminds the Indian leader tactfully of Soviet aid to her country and asserts that "Our Indian friends know well that for the Soviet Union, trade and economic ties with other countries have never been a means of deriving maximum profits or an instrument of political pressure and diktat." PM Gandhi responds to her Russian hosts that "Our friendship is to our mutual advantage ... You have stood by us in moments of difficulties. I am sure that in your own problems you have found understanding from India even when our political philosophies and systems differ and our views may vary." 2584 China Report (New Delhi) Jan/Feb 83

092082 INDIA/USSR. PM Indira Gandhi departs on a week-long official tour of the USSR, her first since returning to power in 1980. Mrs. Gandhi's visit is likely to be crucial to Indo-Soviet relations which have cooled in recent years. India's dissociation from the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, its quest for arms diversification away from the eastern bloc, its growing interest in economic and technological assistance from the West and the personal initiative taken by Gandhi to improve relations with the Reagan Administration have lent fuel to speculation that New Delhi wishes to put some distance between itself and Moscow. 2163 Guardian (London) 20 Sep 82

092182 INDIA/USSR. In a toast to Brezhnev during a formal state dinner in the Kremlin, PM Gandhi compares Indo-Soviet relations to a "garden of friendship" which, "like any garden, requires constant tending. Mr. President, your visits to India prior to and in 1980 and my visits as well have enabled us to plant new trees in this garden, and these trees will continue to bear fruit in the foreseeable future." After complimenting Brezhnev on his leadership qualities, Gandhi quickly surveys the international scene, singling out for attack only Israel and South Africa. Gandhi concludes her toast with a call for nuclear arms limitations leading eventually to nuclear disarmament. In his toast, President Brezhnev lavishes praise on India and its Prime Minister. Brezhnev's speech touches 1810 FBIS (USSR) 28 Sep 82

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
092182	<p>upon many of the standard themes of Soviet foreign policy including Soviet proposals for nuclear weapons reductions, the Indian Ocean zone of peace proposal, and the "relaxation of tension. . . throughout the world".</p> <p>INDIA/USSR. In talks with Kremlin leaders during her trip to the USSR, Indian PM Indira Gandhi assures her hosts that "India's efforts to improve relations with China would not be at the cost of any trusted and tested friendship" with the Soviet Union. Gandhi's reassurance comes on the heels of anxieties expressed to the Indians by senior Soviet officials that Beijing's ultimate aim is to dominate all of Asia and that the USSR now faces threats from both East and West.</p>	P	Orbis (Philadelphia) Winter 1983	2531
092182	<p>INDIA/USSR. Speaking at a public function in Moscow during her trip to the USSR, Indian PM Indira Gandhi says that "the whole gamut of cooperation between India and the Soviet Union gives satisfaction. It has benefitted millions and harmed none. Our friendship has contributed to the easing of tension and the promotion of complementary interests."</p>	P	India & Soviet Union (Calcutta), 1982	2535
092282	<p>INDIA/USSR. PM Indira Gandhi declares at a press conference during her visit to the USSR that India "has expressed its position, which is that the Soviet troops should leave (Afghanistan), because we are opposed to all forms of interference." She adds, however, that the matter of Afghanistan "should be seen in its totality. There are two sides to the question. There has been interference in Afghan affairs. Those people down there, the insurgents or rebels, are receiving external aid. It is up to the Afghan Government to decide (what to do), but the fact that it is under attack renders its position considerably more difficult." In reporting the conference, Soviet journalists avoid mention of Gandhi's remarks on the desirability of a Russian military withdrawal and focus instead on her statement concerning outside aid to the Afghan insurgents. In a related development, high Soviet officials invoking the bilateral economic, commercial, scientific and technical agreement signed with New Delhi in 1979, reportedly offered Gandhi a complete nuclear reactor for India. The offer apparently has passed unreported in the Soviet press.</p>	P	Le Monde (Paris) 24 Sep 82	2164
092282	<p>INDIA/USSR. At a press conference in Moscow, PM Indira Gandhi announces the Soviet offer of a nuclear plant to India. She adds that as with other projects of Indo-Soviet collaboration, technical feasibility and other aspects of the offer will need to be studied. Turning to other matters, Gandhi says that her talks with Soviet leaders have enabled both sides to understand each other's views and policies. On Afghanistan, the Indian leader makes a plea that the situation in that country be viewed in its totality, which includes both the matter of the Soviet occupation troops and the external military aid be rendered to the Afghan insurgents. Gandhi repeats India's position that it would like to see Soviet troops leave</p>	EPS	Times of India (Bombay) 23 Sep 82	2165

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
092282	<p>Afghanistan but expresses surprise that in the past she has always been queried about this aspect of the Afghan situation and never about the "interference from other countries" in Afghan affairs. She mentions that she had a general discussion with Soviet leaders on Afghanistan and that India has "always favored a political settlement through negotiations." Gandhi expresses optimism about the present discussion on Afghanistan between the Kabul regime and the government of Pakistan under the auspices of the United Nations and characterizes them as "a good beginning" which "should be supported." Asked to comment on Soviet President Brezhnev's initiative for a commitment by both NATO and Warsaw Pact nations not to extend their spheres of influence in Asia, Africa and Latin America, Mrs. Gandhi responds that "We welcome every peace initiative and want leaders to discuss them and take positive steps for ending tensions." Asked about India's role in improving American-Soviet relations, the Indian leader replies that "We stand for the improvement of these relations. We are deeply concerned about the growth of tensions and the complete breakdown of detente . . . India can only ensure that what we say or do does not increase tensions and do something to increase understanding."</p> <p>INDIA/USSR. PM Indira Gandhi meets with Soviet FM Andrei Gromyko in the course of her trip to the USSR. The meeting, lasting about 90 minutes, covers the international situation with particular reference to disarmament. Mrs. Gandhi says that India stands for total disarmament and the issue is not "a question of rate or proportion." She notes that peace movements are useful, but that they are not growing fast enough. The two leaders also have a brief exchange of views on Afghanistan with both sides favoring a political solution. External Affairs Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao, explaining the Indian view, expresses hope that present efforts to hold discussions under UN auspices will continue. FM Gromyko expresses agreement that discussions could be useful and could lead to a solution if no one tries to inject other issues into them.</p>	P	Times of India (Bombay) 23 Sep 82	2166
092382	<p>INDIA/USSR. PM Gandhi delivers a speech over Soviet television in which she profusely thanks the Soviet people for their assistance over the years in developing India's economy. Gandhi stresses that the two sides do not share the same perspective on all issues since India is a nonaligned, developing state with a mixed economy. Another event in the Prime Minister's busy schedule for the day is a ceremony renaming a Moscow square in honor of her father, Jawaharlal Nehru. On hand to sing Nehru's praises are the rector of Patrice Lumumba University, a local Hero of Socialist Labor, and a Russian poet. Gandhi recalls how her father admired Lenin and the October Revolution.</p>	CP	FBIS (SA & USSR) 23 Sep 82	1803
092382	<p>INDIA/USSR. After intensive political discussions with Soviet leaders in the Kremlin, PM Gandhi and her large delegation travel to the outskirts of Moscow to the Star City cosmonaut training facility. During a tour of the</p>	PS	Statesman (Calcutta) 24 Sep 82	1807

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	facility, elder son Rajiv takes the controls of a Soyuz simulator and dons a spacesuit.			
092382	INDIA/USSR. Sources in New Delhi speculate that the offer of a Soviet nuclear plant to India made yesterday during PM Indira Gandhi's USSR trip is unlikely to strike a responsive chord among Indian planners. The Soviet offer initially was made in 1979 and found to be unacceptable by the previous Janata government in New Delhi. The present government is equally likely to spurn the offer because it is not in favor of acquiring large nuclear plant on the Russian model, due to the "present stage of technological development" in India. The USSR, by contrast, is eager to sell large nuclear reactors since it erected in the Ukraine SSR one of the largest installations in the world to produce nuclear power plants. Its \$3.9 billion Atomash complex can produce as many as eight large reactors in one year. Aside from the nuclear plant issue, however, there has been fruitful cooperation between India and the USSR in the field of nuclear science in past years. The two countries have agreed to collaborate on fusion research and the Soviet Union has provided the vital heavy water needed for the Rajasthan atomic power unit.	S	Times of India (Bombay) 23 Sep 82	2167
092382	INDIA/USSR. PM Indira Gandhi, during the course of her trip to the USSR, visits two Indian test pilots who are training to become the first astronauts from the Indian Subcontinent. The two designated astronauts, W/C (Wing Commander) Ravish Malhotra and S/L (Squadron Leader) Rakesh Sharma, of the Indian Air Force, are scheduled to participate in a Soviet manned space flight in 1984. They are presently undergoing an 18-month course of instruction in zero-gravity conditions at the Soviet training center in Zvezdny Gorod.	S	Asiaweek (Hong Kong) 15 Oct 82	2170
092482	INDIAN/PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. PM Gandhi pays a visit to Tallinn, the capital of the Baltic Republic of Estonia. An unsourced report from the city notes that Brezhnev expressed to Gandhi his concerns over the Pakistani nuclear weapons program, which the Soviets believe is being supported by the Chinese. Brezhnev has also accused the Chinese of arming anti-Afghan insurgents in Pakistan. Later in the same day, Gandhi flies to Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine, to continue her odyssey in the USSR. In Kiev, Gandhi receives an honorary degree at the local university and Rajiv Gandhi takes a tour of an unidentified aircraft factory.	P	Indian Express (Bombay) 25 Sep 82	1791
092582	INDIA/USSR. CPI spokesman in New Delhi reacts strongly to news reports that PM Gandhi told her Kremlin hosts that Indian Communists are undermining her government and her ability to strengthen Indo-Soviet relations. CPI leader Rajaswara Rao calls Gandhi's comments on domestic Indian affairs "unfortunate" and vows that CPI will adhere to its policy of working for a "left democratic" alternative to the Gandhi government. Rao	P	FBIS (SA) 26 Sep 82	1811

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
092582	blasts Gandhi for "taking away the democratic rights of the people, the latest example being the obnoxious Bihar press bill."			
	INDIA/USSR. CPI General Secretary Rajaswara Rao issues a press statement regretting PM Gandhi's "unfortunate" comment made in Moscow that Indian communists had aligned themselves with rightist forces against the government. Rao asserts that her "vituperative attacks" would not deflect the party from building a "left democratic national alliance" that is set apart from the "rightist alternative." After blasting Mrs. Gandhi for her "antidemocratic" performance in office, Rao states his regret that India's internal problems were brought up during meetings at the Kremlin.	P	FBIS (SA) 27 Sep 82	1659
092682	INDIA/USSR. PM Gandhi returns to New Delhi after a one-week sojourn to the Soviet Union. As reported by Indian domestic radio, Gandhi's airport comments include remarks on her discussions with Soviet leaders on the issue of Afghanistan. Gandhi states that Soviet troops are in Afghanistan because "this is the way the Afghan Government feels." After referring to arms aid being extended to Afghan rebels by some unnamed powers, Gandhi maintains that "such countries should be asked to stop helping the rebels." Gandhi believes that a Soviet withdrawal is difficult to achieve as long as foreign arms are reaching anti-government forces. No decision has been made on the Soviet offer of a 1,000 MW nuclear reactor, she insists.	M	FBIS (SA) 26 Sep 82	1801
092682	INDIA/PRC/USSR. Xinhua reports the conclusion of Indian Prime Minister Gandhi's seven day visit to the Soviet Union. Xinhua notes that neither the joint declaration nor the public speeches mentioned either the new agreement under which Moscow will supply New Delhi with weapons or the question of the Soviet Union's providing India with nuclear reactors. Xinhua also observes that while the declaration stressed the importance of maintaining peace and stability in Asia opposition to foreign interference in the internal affairs of Southeast Asian countries, "it mentioned not a word about the Afghan and Kampuchean issues."	P	FBIS (China) 28 Sep 82	2280
092782	INDIA/PRC/USSR. Second day of talks in Moscow on international matters ends with PM Gandhi assuring her Soviet hosts that normalization of relations with China will not be at the expense of the trusted friendship with the Soviet Union. According to sources close to the Prime Minister, Gandhi informed the Soviets that normalization talks are proceeding with China and with Pakistan. The Soviet President is reported to have requested Gandhi's help in persuading Pakistan to conduct direct negotiations with the DRA regime in Kabul, since little headway has been made in the indirect UN talks being held in Geneva. Brezhnev gave the Indian delegation no indication of a willingness to withdraw even a token number of troops from Afghanistan as a gesture of Soviet willingness to negotiate in good faith. The Soviets stood firm on their insistence that	P	FBIS (USSR) 27 Sep 82	1795

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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outside aid to Afghan "bandits" must precede any Soviet pullout from Afghanistan. According to these same sources, Brezhnev's review of the world situation included harsh denunciations of the US and China. China, he is reported to have said, is in league with the US in an attempt to dominate all of Asia. The Soviet Union is fully capable of defending itself "both in the east and in the west," Brezhnev reportedly stated. After the formal discussions end, the two delegations reconvene in a public wing of the Kremlin to sign a joint declaration. After reaffirming both sides' support for the 1971 Treaty of Peace Friendship and Cooperation, the declaration speaks in general terms about the deep and friendly relations that exist between India and the USSR in the fields of energy, economic development, trade, science and agriculture. On international matters, much of the declaration deals with nuclear disarmament. On the touchy issue of Afghanistan, the declaration expresses "serious concern at the preservation of hotbeds of tension in southwest Asia." --a reference that applies equally to the Iran-Iraq war. The two sides "come out against all forms of external interference in the internal affairs of countries in the region. They are convinced that only political solutions by way of talks can guarantee firm settlement of problems." The remainder of the communique includes pro forma denunciations of Israel, South Africa and "neocolonialism" in general and calls for the return of Diego Garcia to Mauritius.

092882

INDIA/PRC/USSR. Editorial in the PEOPLE'S DAILY (Beijing) heaps praise on India for "deviating" from the Soviet Union, diversifying its weapons supply sources, and seeking to improve ties with the United States and China. Mrs. Gandhi's trip to Moscow revealed that differences between India and China do exist, particularly on the issue of Afghanistan. Beijing believes that India has made readjustments in foreign policy for more than a year, "naturally to the displeasure of Moscow." The Soviets have been exerting maximum pressure on India to distance itself from China. President Brezhnev reportedly told PM Gandhi that the Chinese cannot be trusted and that they seek to dominate all of Asia.

P Indian Express (Bombay)
30 Sep 82

1662

092882

INDIA/PRC/USSR. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) article discussing relations between India and the Soviet Union says that over the past year or two India has played down its special relationship with the Soviet Union. It notes that Mrs. Gandhi's current visit to Moscow has produced no new agreements on economic cooperation or arms deals. At a Moscow news conference she expressed, for the first time, her desire to see Soviet troops leave Afghanistan. Tass deleted the remark from its reports. Renmin Ribao concludes: "Since the mid-1950's, the Soviet Union has been striving to place India in its global strategy. However, as a big and independent Asian State, India cannot permit its destiny to be manipulated by the superpowers.... The Soviet Union spared no effort at the recent talks to sow discord between India and the United States and between India and China, while promising to help make India strong in all fields."

P China Daily (Beijing) 1
Oct 82

2281

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE -----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
092982	INDIA/PRC. Delegation from the Indian National Trade Union Congress, an arm of the Congress-I Party, arrives in Beijing for an exchange of ideas with their counterparts in the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. The head of the INTUC delegation is its president, N. K. Bhatt. The two organizations decide to observe 26 Sep in coming years as "India-China Friendship Day."	P	FBIS (China) 29 Sep 82	1698
092982	INDIA/USSR. An Indo-Soviet scientific symposium opens in Dushanbe, the capital of the Tajik SSR.	S	India & the Soviet Union (Calcutta), 1982	2536
093082	INDIA/USSR. PM Gandhi's suggestions to the Kremlin leadership that they use their influence to restrain their Indian fellow-travellers in their opposition to her government continues to draw the close attention of political analysts. The debate that has emerged from Gandhi's Moscow parleys involves CPI's intricate relations with the CPSU, Congress-I, the CPI-M and the rightist BJP. Writing in the INDIAN EXPRESS, columnist H. K. Dua recalls that only last month Mrs. Gandhi spoke in Parliament of the way Indian Communists had "sold out" to "right reactionaries," thereby "betraying" the left's ideological beliefs. What irked Gandhi was CPI's tactical alliance with the BJP in opposition to her government. The Kremlin reportedly advised CPI against aligning itself with the right in opposition to Gandhi's domestic policies. Although the Soviet response to Gandhi's entreaties to reign in the wayward CPI is not known, it is believed that Moscow has begun pressing CPI to abandon its anti-Congress line. The CPI hierarchy is reported to be divided over the issue. Staunch supporters of Moscow such as Yogendra Sharma have urged a more stridently pro-Soviet domestic stance, while Party Chairman Rajaswara Rao still believes the CPI must maintain its distance from the Indira Congress in order to retain an identity independent of CPI-M and the renegade Dange followers. Dua believes that Moscow is willing to undercut its Indian political allies in order to retain Mrs. Gandhi's friendship. From Moscow's perspective, Gandhi's leadership offers several "positive features" such as her Soviet-tilted foreign policy, her capacity to maintain Indian national unity, and her willingness to do battle with the Indian right. "The Soviet view is that a bourgeois leader like Mrs. Gandhi has to face many problems and pressures, but the CPI should try to grasp Mrs. Gandhi's positive features. Also, the CPI should not ignore the large number of 'democratic' elements within the Congress-I." Despite the difference of opinion between the CPI and the CPSU over relations with the "bourgeois" Congress-I, the CPI has reaffirmed its stance taken at a National Council meeting last July. At that time, CPI vowed to participate in an "antiauthoritarian front" that included the rival CPI-M as well as the BJP. To justify this deviation from the Kremlin's directives, Rao took the unprecedented step of publicly declaring the CPI was not bound to any foreign power in deciding its internal policies. Dua maintains that the CPI is struggling behind the scenes with some difficult choices. On the	P	Indian Express 30 Sep 82	1812

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

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093082	one hand, the party is reluctant to swallow their pride and take Moscow's advice by joining forces with CPI-M; on the other hand, the party has too many differences with Mrs. Gandhi to work closely with Congress-I. If CPI adopts either alternative, they would be in danger of losing their political identity altogether, thereby consigning the party to irrelevancy.	PS	India Today 30 Sep 82	1696
093082	INDIA/PRC. Magazine report speculates that China may be willing to supply the nuclear fuel needed to keep the controversial Tarapur reactor in working order. The speculation arises in the wake of an offer by Janata stalwart Subramaniam Swamy to travel to Beijing to plead the Indian case for nuclear fuel supplies. Chinese diplomats in India have reportedly signalled that Beijing will seriously consider an Indian request on the matter.	P	New Times (Moscow) 30 Sep 82	1788
100182	INDIA/USSR. Kremlin propaganda organ NEW TIMES calls the Gandhi visit to the Soviet Union a "new significant landmark in the the strengthening of friendship between the two countries--a friendship shared by nearly a billion people, Soviet and Indian. Their cooperation has stood the test of time." The editorial goes on to praise the Soviet Union's selfless attention to the development of a prosperous, nonaligned India.	E	China Trade Report Hong Kong, Oct 82	2287
100282	INDIA/PRC. China wins a contract to supply aluminum conductors for a 6,000 kilometer power transmission line in India. Global tenders were floated last year for equipment for an International Development Association-assisted super thermal power station in Singrauli, in north India. The Chinese bid was the lowest from among more than 30 Indian and foreign bidders. The contract has not yet been formally awarded as it is awaiting formal approval by the World Bank. If it goes through, as is expected, it will do much to even the trade balance between India and China. Since trade resumed in 1977, India has exported far more than it has imported from China. Much of India's exports to China have been engineering goods, especially mild steel pipes and tubes.	M	The Statesman (Calcutta) 3 Oct 82	1799
100282	INDIA/PRC. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang grants an interview in Beijing to G.K. Reddy of the New Delhi Newspaper The Hindu. Zhao says the Chinese government will make positive efforts to settle the border question. He points out that China and India have much in common and, while discussing the border issue, should further develop their relations and cooperation in economic, cultural and other fields.	P	China Daily (Beijing) 5 Oct 82	2288

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
100382	INDIA/PRC. PM Zhao Ziyang tells a visiting Indian columnist that the Sino-Indian border dispute can only be settled on the basis of the proposal made by Beijing in May. This 5-point proposal was, according to Zhao, closely in line with China's stated position since 1960. The points include: a settlement on the basis of equality, friendly consultations, mutual understanding and accommodation, fairness, and a comprehensiveness. According to G. K. Reddy: "Mr. Zhao left no scope at all for any ambiguity about the Chinese stand by stating categorically that China would not compromise on its sovereignty or make any unilateral concession." Zhao, however, is very keen on having PM Gandhi visit China some time in the near future to help boost the chances for a comprehensive settlement. Zhao concedes that a solution to the border problem is central to the normalization of Sino-Indian relations. China will, for the time being, continue to improve other areas of the relationship pending a border settlement, Zhao reaffirms.	P	The Hindu (Madras) 13 Oct 82	1690
100382	INDIA/PRC. During an interview with a visiting Indian journalist, PM Zhao Ziyang relates his unhappiness with the lack of progress during the first two rounds of border negotiations with India. In anticipation of an upcoming third round of talks, Zhao makes it clear that substantive movement will be expected by the Chinese side. To the correspondent's reckoning, the Chinese are sticking by their 5-point, vaguely defined formula for a resolution of the border dispute. The Chinese have not, however, signaled any willingness to compromise on the sovereignty of Chinese-claimed lands. Zhao is very anxious for Mrs. Gandhi to visit Beijing at her convenience in order to keep the momentum of the talks going. Zhao maintains the two sides should strive to expand bilateral relations pending an overall settlement of the border dispute.	P	The Hindu (Madras) 13 Oct 82	1732
100482	INDIA/USSR. Leftist-sponsored "peace rally" marches through New Delhi in support of the Soviet Union's initiatives to call a halt to the arms race. The rally is co-sponsored by CPI, CPI-M, Forward Bloc, and several fringe parties. A delegation of rally spokesmen submits a memorandum to the Indian Vice-President which urges support for the IOZP proposal, the dismantling of the US naval base at Diego Garcia, a halt to Israeli aggression in Lebanon, and a halt in US arms transfers to the Zia regime in Pakistan.	P	Indian Express (Bombay) 5 Oct 82	1695
100582	INDIA/USSR. Opening day of Parliament features opposition MPs castigating Mrs. Gandhi for her widely publicized remarks made in Moscow about her domestic political opponents. Pro-Soviet and pro-Western MPs alike decry the comments as out of keeping with diplomatic norms and injurious to the country's interests. The redoubtable Subramaniam Swamy (Janata) claims that the Prime Minister's remarks amount to a plea for Brezhnev's intervention into India's internal affairs.	P	The Hindu (Madras) 5 Oct 82	1697

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

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100782	INDIA/PRC. In an interview with a prominent Indian journalist in Beijing, Councillor of State Ji Pengfei declares that the Sino-Indian border question should be settled "in a spirit of equality and mutual accommodation." The Chinese leader explains that if the border dispute cannot be resolved, then at least the two sides "should put it aside and concentrate on improving relations in other fields." Responding to a question of alleged Chinese support of insurgents in Northeastern India, Ji assures his interlocutor that "China has not only stopped shipment of arms to them but also to communist movements in other Southeast Asian countries." Ji also disowns categorically any Chinese connection or inspiration to the Naxalite movement in India.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 8 Oct 82	2168
100782	INDIA/USSR. Energy Minister Shiv Shankar reveals that 120 of the 478 oil wells in the country will eventually be reactivated with Soviet assistance.	ES	Summary of World Broadcasts (Reading, UK) 20 Oct 82	1729
100982	INDIA/USSR. India signs a contract with the USSR for the preparation of a feasibility report involving the construction in Himachal Pradesh of an experimental dam using directional blasting techniques. According to Irrigation Minister Kedar Pandey, the undertaking is only a pilot project involving the transfer of technology and there is no certainty the dam will be constructed in this manner.	CE	Times of India (Bombay) 12 Oct 82	2169
102182	INDIA/PRC/USSR. Promode Dasgupta, the veteran leader of CPI-M, grants an interview with the Indian press just prior to his departure for China. Dasgupta maintains he is going to Beijing at the invitation of the Chinese so that his asthma can be cured. Asked why he did not go to the Soviet Union for treatment, Dasgupta replies he presers Chinese acupuncture treatment to Western medicine. The CPI-M stalwart believes that the Chinese 12th Party Congress that just concluded has signalled a "thaw" in Sino-Soviet relations. The final declaration, for instance, refers to the unity of the peoples of China and the USSR--a feature noticeably lacking in previous Party Congress statements. Dasgupta admits that sizeable Soviet economic assistance has benefited the Indian "bourgeoisie" at the expense of the revolutionary masses. Nevertheless, such assistance is infinitely better than that from the "imperialist camp." Dasgupta plans to stay in China at least two months.	P	The Statesman (Calcutta) 21 Oct 82	1692
102282	INDIA/PRC. Deng Xiaoping tells a visiting Indian delegation that there is no reason why India and China cannot resolve the border dispute and normalize relations. "It is not difficult to settle it so long as both sides take reasonable measures," he is quoted as saying. The Indian delegation is headed by G. Parthasarathi, a close advisor to Mrs. Gandhi.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 23 Oct 82	1678

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

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102282	INDIA/USSR. India and the USSR sign an agreement for bilateral cooperation in computer technology and electronics. The pact follows five days of negotiations between the Soviet Deputy Radio Industry Minister, M. S. Sanjeevi Rao.	S	NY Times 24 Oct 82	1735
102282	INDIA/PRC. In Beijing Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping tells a visiting delegation from the India Council of Social Science Research that India and China pose no threat to each other. He says the only outstanding issue is the boundary question, and assures the delegation that: "It is not difficult to settle it so long as both sides take reasonable measures."	P	Beijing Review 1 Nov 82	2301
102382	INDIA/USSR. Five days of talks between a Soviet official in the radio Ministry and his counterpart in the Indian Electronics Ministry end with an agreement under which the two countries will cooperate in the fields of computer technology and electronics. Details of the agreement are not spelled out.	S	New York Times 24 Oct 82	1671
102382	INDIA/PRC. Spokesman for the External Affairs Ministry in New Delhi states that it is too early to assess changes in Sino-Indian relation in the wake of the Parthasarathy mission to Beijing. The spokesman admits that the talks with, among others, Deng Xiaoping set a "helpful tone" for follow-up discussions on the border dispute. Meanwhile, reports from Beijing say that a 22-member Indian Parliamentary delegation has received a warm welcome from Zhao Ziyang and other highly placed Chinese officials. Zhao reportedly told the Indian visitors: "So long as there is sincerity and the spirit of understanding on both sides, problems can be solved."	P	The Statesman (Calcutta) 24 Oct 82	1675
102382	INDIA/PRC. Premier Zhao Ziyang tells a visiting delegation of the India-China Society that his Government seeks an early solution to the boundary dispute with India, leading to the overall improvement of relations between the two countries. "Although differences exist between the two countries on the boundary issue, we believe it is not so difficult to resolve the problem so long as both sides have good faith and act in the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation." The leader of the Indian delegation is B. N. Pande, a Member of Parliament.	P	FBIS (China) 25 Oct 82	1685
102382	INDIA/PRC. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang tells a visiting delegation from the India-China Society that China wants an early settlement of the boundary question. He says that China is optimistic about prospects for developing relations between the two countries and, as for the boundary issue, says: "We believe it is not so difficult to resolve the problem so long as both sides have good faith and act in the spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation."	P	China Daily (Beijing) 26 Oct 82	2302

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
102582	INDIA/USSR. Admiral O. S. Dawson, Chief of the Indian Navy, arrives in Moscow for a 7-day official visit. Details of his itinerary or discussion agenda are not revealed.	M	FBIS (SA) 26 Oct 82	1689
102682	INDIA/PRC. Chinese dance troupe is scheduled to arrive in India in November to coincide with the opening of the Asian Games in New Delhi, XINHUA reports. The 35-member troupe will then tour other Indian cities. This is the first such exchange between the two countries in 20 years. An Indian dance troupe is scheduled to tour China at a later date.	C	FBIS (China) 27 Oct 82	1679
102682	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. Urdu-language radio broadcast from Moscow picks up on the Khalistan agitation in the Punjab, claiming its organizers are under the employ of the CIA. According to the commentator, "there is no real basis for this Indian border province's unhappiness" with the central government in New Delhi. The commentator goes on to speculate that Pakistan may also be behind the demand for an independent, Sikh-majority state of Khalistan. "If Punjab is weakened as a result of the disturbances, it will then be an easy victim for the Pakistani Army which is being massively equipped with a new generation of offensive weapons including the latest US M-48 tanks and F-16 fighter-bombers." Moscow rushes to New Delhi's defense by confidently predicting that "hostile attempts by foreign forces to destroy the unity of India have always been and will always remain unsuccessful."	P	FBIS (USSR) 28 Oct 82	1711
102882	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. Editorial in the prestigious Times of India speculates whether the Soviets have been secretly dealing with Pakistan's President Zia to the detriment of Indian interests. The basis for this speculation is a recent Zia interview with a Guardian correspondent in which Zia admitted that he had engaged in a supposedly high-level dialogue with the Soviet Union over the issue of Afghanistan. "If the Soviets have been engaged, as would appear to be the case, in an active dialogue with Pakistan, it will be relevant to ask whether they have kept India fully informed," the editorial queries.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 28 Oct 82	1709
110282	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. Moscow radio broadcast beamed into the Subcontinent in Hindi sees the brief Delhi meeting between President Zia and PM Gandhi as a long-awaited continuation of the diplomatic momentum of the 1972 Simla conference. After guardedly endorsing the talks, Moscow proceeds to detail how Islamabad has "so far evaded explaining the substance of its proposal for a no-war pact." In Moscow's view, India should be extremely wary of Pakistani intentions, since Pakistan has enlisted the aid of Washington to act in the role of "watchman to guard its interests in Southwest and South Asia." It is no secret that America is seeking military bases in Pakistan by "dragging" the country into a military alliance. "Now Islamabad is	P	FBIS (USSR) 4 Nov 82	1710

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

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offering its territory to the anti-Afghanistan bandits to carry out activities against the Kabul government with which Delhi has cordial relations." After returning to the theme that "Asian nations have taken an interest in the talks," the broadcast concludes that it would be in the best interests of peace in the region if both countries agreed to adjure any alliances with power blocs.

110282	INDIA/PRC. Unnamed correspondent for THE HINDU reports that the third round of Sino-Soviet border talks will probably be scheduled to be held in Beijing at the end of December or beginning of January. The Indian Ambassador to China, A. P. Venkataswaran, has held preliminary talks with the Asia department in the Chinese foreign affairs ministry in order to convey the impression that New Delhi is not "footdragging" on the slowly evolving talks. The two sides are now hoping to resume the dialogue at six month intervals, despite a reported lack of substantive progress during the first two rounds. The Chinese, however, are currently not eager for an early resumption of talks because of an organizational shakeup within the Asia Department of the Foreign Affairs Ministry. It appears the department which handles Sino-Indian relations has been merged with the Asia Department. Chen Zhaoyuan, who headed the department has been replaced by the former Ambassador to Bangladesh, Liu Shuging, who is an expert on subcontinental affairs. According to the reporter, "the two sides now realize that a been reached when they cannot go on skirting the basic aspects of the border problem by talking in generalities about the prospects for an overall settlement." While the Chinese are sticking to their "package proposal," the Indians have been reluctant to compromise on the issue of sovereignty. The Indian negotiating team views the next round of talks as "crucial", since the Chinese position must be probed prior to normalizing bilateral relations with regard to other issues. "The two sides cannot be expected at this stage," the reporter notes, "to disclose their final fallback positions, but they could at least spell out their negotiating positions in a less ambiguous manner free from any false assumptions about the concessions they might make."	P	The Hindu (Madras) 3 Nov 82	1736
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110382	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. A Renmin Ribao (Beijing) commentary hails the talks between Pakistan's President Zia and Indian Prime Minister Gandhi as a heartening development. It argues that: "Since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the statesmen of both countries have come to realize the importance of an early normalization of relations, because they see that the invasion has seriously threatened the two countries and all South Asia."	P	FBIS (China) 3 Nov 82	2309
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110382	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. Commentary in the PEOPLE'S DAILY (Beijing) takes a cautiously optimistic view of Indo-Pakistani relations in the wake of President Zia's stopover in New Delhi for brief talks with PM Gandhi. According to the Chinese press, the peoples of South Asia's most	P	FBIS (China) 3 Nov 82	1673
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SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

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	influential states are highly supportive of normalized relations. "One or two rounds of talks of course cannot offer a solution for all differences," the paper warns. "But relations can be expected to improve so long as the two countries seek common ground in good faith while reserving their differences." The paper surmises that both India and Pakistan feel threatened by the Soviet occupation of neighboring Afghanistan.			
110382	INDIA/USSR. Soviet Consulate in Bombay opens a photographic display entitled "Perspectives of Indo-Soviet relations in the Context of Mrs. Gandhi's Visit to the USSR." In conjunction with the exhibit the Soviets are also staging a symposium of the same title. A Soviet trade official with the Bombay Consulate reveals that the USSR is willing to buy more Indian textiles and sell Soviet textile machinery to India. The major industry of Bombay is textiles.	EP	Times of India (Bombay) 4 Nov 82	1728
110482	INDIA/USSR. Indian and Soviet officials formalize an agreement whereby India will import 2.25 million tons of kerosene and high speed diesel oil and 2.5 million tons of crude oil from the USSR in the coming year. The Soviets are currently India's largest supplier of crude oil and oil-based products. Most of the oil transactions are handled in rupee accounts.	E	The Hindu (Madras) 5 Nov 82	1713
110482	INDIA/USSR. The USSR will supply 4.75 million metric tons of crude oil and petroleum products to India during 1983. Under the protocol signed today in New Delhi, this quantity will be divided between 2.25 million metric tons of kerosene and high speed diesel oil and 2.5 million metric tons of crude oil.	E	Summary of World Broadcasts (Reading, UK) 17 Nov 82	2540
110582	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. Editorial in an influential Russian publication assesses the just-concluded talks in New Delhi between Zia-ul Haq and Indira Gandhi. According to commentator S. Bulantsev in an edition of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, the talks were a "step in the right direction." Echoing the Indian press, the Soviet commentator notes it would be unrealistic to expect any dramatic breakthrough to emerge from 2 hours of talks between the heads of state. India, however, has consistently sought to better relations with its neighbors -- something that the Soviet publication cannot say about Pakistan. "The transformation of Pakistan into a springboard for undeclared aggression against the Afghan people is a graphic proof of that. India and other countries of the region are expressing serious concern at the feverish militarization of Pakistan," Bulantsev writes. "Why does Pakistan need such quantities of weapons, which experts estimate exceed any sensible defense requirements?" After summarily dismissing an alleged "Soviet threat to Pakistan," the commentator answers his own question by hinting that American arms will in all likelihood be used once again against India.	P	FBIS (USSR) 12 Nov 82	1677

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
1110582	INDIA/PRC. Indian journalist S. N. Chopra publishes excerpts from a transcript of a long discussion he had in Beijing with He Yin, a former Vice Foreign Minister who now serves as senior adviser to the Foreign Minister. The highly-placed Chinese official makes it clear that Beijing desires improved relations with India. "Relations...have been very good in the past, and should be--very good in the future." He Yin delineates three elements of the border dispute which must be taken into full account prior to normalization of relations. "First the historical facts; second, the position on the ground; and third, the sentiments of the people. In such difficult cases mutual accommodation is the key to settlement. A unilateral approach is of no use. If the two sides act with good intentions, the problem can be resolved." To underscore this, the official repeats the phrase "mutual accommodation" on several occasions during the interview. At the end of the discussion, He Yin makes a statement that Chopra believes is highly significant. He states: "There will be movement, there will be progress at the third round" of Sino-Indian border talks scheduled for early 1983.	P	Indian Express (Bombay) 5 Nov 82	1687
111282	INDIA/USSR. PM lays the foundation stone for a 12 billion rupee ther-mal power project in Madhya Pradesh which is being underwritten by the Soviet Union. Gandhi expresses the nation's gratitude for Soviet support in the power sector, steel production and defense.	EP	FBIS (SA) 19 Nov 82	1734
111482	INDIA/PRC. A 444 member Chinese sports delegation arrives in New Delhi on November 14 to participate in the 9th Asian Games, which begin on November 19.	C	FBIS (China) 17 Nov 82	2316
111482	INDIA/USSR. PM Gandhi departs for Moscow to attend the funeral of deceased Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. Accompanying her are FM Rao and a small entourage of high officials. India is observing a national 3-day period of mourning in honor of the Soviet leader.	P	FBIS (SA) 15 Nov 82	1684
111582	INDIA/USSR. PM Gandhi meets with new Soviet President Andropov for less than an hour in Moscow. Both leaders reaffirm the close ties that bind together the two states. Andropov reportedly accepts an invitation from Mrs. Gandhi to visit India some time in the future.	P	FBIS (SA) 16 Nov 82	1681
111582	INDIA/USSR. The USSR, which is the largest buyer of Indian cotton textiles, expects to purchase 200 million meters of this commodity valued at about \$150 million in 1983. In 1982, the Soviet textile contract with India amounted to about 180 million meters.	E	Times of India (Bombay) 16 Nov 82	2548

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
111982	INDIA/USSR. India and the Soviet Union sign a protocol for scientific and technical cooperation for the years 1982-84. The major areas of the agreement cover cooperation in the fields of soil and animal sciences, plant protection, agricultural engineering and post-harvest technology.	ES	FBIS (SA) 23 Nov 82	1731
112282	INDIA/USSR. Indian sports officials have apparently had a falling out with a Soviet coach who was hired to lead the Indian basketball team in the Asian games, reports the Indian press. During India's first-round match against underdog United Arab Emirates, the Indian team trailed badly in the early going. Indian officials, dismayed at the team's poor performance, sent word from the audience that the Soviet coach was to hand over responsibilities for direction of the team to his Indian assistant, who took charge of the team on its way to an easy victory. The Soviet coach was enraged by this treatment and argued in public with his assistant. A sports reporter who witnessed the Indo-Soviet court-side confrontation writes: "Public humiliation of an invited coach is bound to have repercussions, even at government level."	C	Indian Express (Bombay) 23 Nov 82	1700
112482	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. French correspondent for LE MATIN interviews PM Gandhi in New Delhi. Uppermost in the correspondent's mind is Gandhi's recent meeting with new Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov. Gandhi got the impression while in Moscow that the Soviets "want to be less rigid in their attitude with the foreign countries with which relations were not very good." Gandhi believes India's ties with the USSR are at least as strong as they ever have been in the past 15 years. She is careful to point out, however, that "we certainly are not dependent on the Soviets, be it in defense or any other sphere." Gandhi reports no substantive changes in Soviet thinking on Afghanistan. "I believe the Soviets do not want to stay," she states. "If they are doing so, it is only because they think a weakened Afghanistan would affect their own national interests. They have been seeking a way out for a long time. If the talks between Pakistan and Afghanistan go well, it would really be a solution," she continues, "especially if there can be more direct contact between the two governments. . . because aid is coming via Pakistan." Asked about steps that could be taken to reduce international tensions involving the Soviet Union, Gandhi states: "The present confrontation could be eased slightly. After all, is what is happening now in Afghanistan any worse than what has been seen in recent years in Latin America, and Africa where countries have taken armed action or, in another way, where governments have been overthrown and elected leaders ousted without raising a storm of protest in the world?" Reminded by the correspondent that the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan is the first time in recent memory that Soviet troops stayed outside "their own camp," Gandhi responds: "Yes, but in a neighboring country. . . let's not forget that when a country considers its national interests at stake, it doesn't heed anybody, be it a friendly country like India or world opinion. National interest comes first."	P	Le Matin (Paris) 25 Nov 82	1814

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
112482	INDIA/USSR. Publicly owned Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. and the Soviet machine-building organization enter into an agreement whereby the two sides will establish a working group to determine the feasibility of constructing hydroelectric power stations in third countries. A likely candidate for such a venture would be Nepal.	ES	FBIS (SA) 1 Dec 82	1727
112582	INDIA/USSR. Asked by a reporter to comment on the discussions over Afghanistan she may have had in Moscow with President Andropov, PM Gandhi responds that the Soviet position has changed little because of the "substantial" amount of aid the Afghan rebels are receiving from the outside. India, she states, is in favor of the withdrawal of Soviet troops along with all other outside interference from Afghanistan. The Afghan regime will probably not seek a Soviet withdrawal until its survival is assured. Gandhi maintains that the Soviets have been looking for a way out of Afghanistan "for a long time."	P	FBIS (SA) 26 Nov 82	1733
112682	INDIA/USSR. Four Indian firms manufacturing power cables sign an agreement with the USSR to provide about 800 kilometers of cable valued at about \$12 million. The cables will be specially manufactured according to Soviet specifications and quality control.	ES	Times of India (Bombay) 27 Nov 82	2553
112982	INDIA/PRC. Promode Dasgupta, the 73-year old CPI-M leader, dies in Beijing while on a trip to receive medical attention.	P	FBIS (SA) 2 Dec 82	1726
120182	INDIA/USSR. Officials from the Soviet Ministry of Health announce that a protocol will be signed with India that provides for scientific collaboration in the fields of blood transfusion and hematology.	S	The Statesman (Calcutta) 2 Dec 82	1721
120482	INDIA/PRC. Qiao Shi, a spokesman in Beijing for the Chinese Central Committee, mourns the untimely death of CPI-M chief Promode Dasgupta, who is called a leader of the "revolutionary cause of the Indian people." He expresses confidence that relations between India and China will improve, as will relations between fraternal communist parties in the two countries. Dasgupta's body is ceremonially sent off to India in a coffin draped with a communist flag. A CPI-M party member in attendance at the ceremony reveals to the press that the CPI-M wants to reestablish party links with the Chinese Communist Party which were snapped in 1957. An official Chinese announcement calls Dasgupta "a friend of the Chinese people."	P	The Statesman (Calcutta) 5 Dec 82	1719
120582	INDIA/PRC. Indian scientific delegation that has just returned from a 12-day tour of Chinese research institutes reports that the PRC is eager to	S	FBIS (SA) 9 Dec 82	1722

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	improve scientific ties with India. According to Professor N. G. K. Menon, the leader of the group, the premier scientific institutes in both countries have agreed to collaborate with scientists and journals on a variety of undisclosed topics.			
120582	INDIA/PRC. An eight-member Indian scientific delegation, led by Prof. N.G.K. Menon, returns home after a twelve-day visit to the PRC. During their trip, the Indian scientists called on 24 research institutes in the cities of Beijing, Canton, Nanjing and Shanghai. Upon his return, Prof. Menon announces that India and China will increase their scientific exchanges in forthcoming years.	S	Summary of World Broadcasts (Reading, UK) 15 Dec 82	2559
120682	INDIA/USSR. Soviet Consul General in Calcutta attends a ceremony to unveil statues of Marx and Engels in a Calcutta park. Left Front leaders such as Jyoti Basu and E. M. S. Namboodripad detail India's ideological debts to the founding fathers of communism. The statuery was donated to India by an East German cultural organization.	CP	The Statesman (Calcutta) 7 Dec 82	1720
120882	INDIA/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) condemns the Indian Government for including two dances from the "Arunachal Pradesh" in the closing ceremonies of the Asian Games on 4 December. The Xinhua commentary points out that most of the "state" of Arunachal Pradesh actually lies in Chinese territory south of the McMahon Line at the east section of the Indo-Chinese border. The presentation of the lion dance and the peacock dance from the disputed territory was thus a deliberate step to propagate India's sovereignty over the "state" and to legalize it. This, says Xinhua, not only can do no good to Sino-Indian relations, but also runs counter to one of the Asian Games principles, that of strengthening friendship among Asian peoples.	CP	Beijing Review 20 December 1982	2337
120882	INDIA/USSR. Five-member Soviet delegation arrives in New Delhi to participate in the second meeting of the Indo-Soviet working group on energy. The two sides are tasked with drawing a 3-year plan for joint cooperation.	S	FBIS (SA) 9 Dec 82	1724
120982	INDIA/PRC. Five-member Chinese health delegation on tour of India pays a visit to Health Minister B. Shankaranand in New Delhi. One subject of discussion is efforts to control population.	S	FBIS (SA) 9 Dec 82	1723
121082	INDIA/PRC. Inclusion of a dance troupe from the disturbed state of Arunachal Pradesh in the closing ceremony of the Asian Games in New Delhi draws the ire of Chinese press correspondents. The Chinese have protested that the dancers should not appear in an international event since they come from a disputed territory. Spokesmen for the Indian External Affairs	P	FBIS (SA) 10 Dec 82	1725

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	Ministry summarily reject the Xinhua protest as an "unwarranted attack." The GOI reaffirms that Arunachal Pradesh is an integral part of India.			
121182	INDIA/PRC. Three-member Indian delegation informs the PRC that their scheduled goodwill visit to China has been canceled because of China's protests over an appearance by an Arunachal Pradesh dance troupe during the concluding ceremonies of the Asian Games in Delhi. The delegation believes that the "atmosphere has been spoiled" by the Chinese action. A spokesman for the External Affairs Ministry reports that India intends on continuing the sensitive border talks with the Chinese. The spokesman terms the Chinese initiative "unfortunate" and indicative of "a long and hard journey before relations between the two countries can become normal."	P	FBIS (SA) 13 Dec 82	1705
121182	INDIA/USSR. Deputy Chairman of the Novosti Press Agency contributes an article to the pro-Moscow tabloid BLITZ in which he argues that India should align itself closely with Soviet information gathering in order to avoid the "Western transnational information corporations." These agencies of "imperialism," argues Karen Khachaturov, manipulate the media in developing states around the globe. The Soviets fully endorse the UN's call for a New Information Order and India's attempts to monitor Western news gatherers.	CP	Blitz (Bombay) 11 Dec 82	1767
121182	INDIA/USSR. Detachment of three ships of the Soviet Pacific fleet steams into Bombay harbor to begin a 4-day goodwill visit. The Soviet task force consists of the carrier MINSK, the KARA Class cruiser TASHKENT and the tanker BORIS BUTOMA.	MP	FBIS (USSR) 27 Dec 82	1770
121282	INDIA/USSR. Noted political commentator G. K. Reddy reports that the Soviets are offering very attractive terms to India regarding the construction of an undetermined number of 500 to 1,000 megawatt nuclear power plants. The Soviets are reportedly willing to part with nuclear technology, including modular designs developed by Soviet experts. The plant design and technology that the USSR is offering will run on light water enriched with uranium. India currently envisages a nuclear power program dependent on indigenous supplies of natural uranium. That way, new facilities such as the kind being offered by the USSR, will not be subjected to fullscope safeguards as is the US-built facility at Tarapur. The Soviets, however, are insisting that any transfer of nuclear technology comply with International Atomic Energy safeguards. According to Reddy, "the Government is in no hurry to accept or decline the Soviet offer without a careful study of all the technological, engineering and financial aspects involved in opting for bigger power plants."	EPS	The Hindu (Madras) 13 Dec 82	1769

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
121482	INDIA/PRC. Chinese Foreign Ministry issues a statement expressing the hope that the dispute over the dancers from Arunachal Pradesh at the Asian Games will not stand in the way of the resumption of Indo-Soviet border talks scheduled for early 1983. Meanwhile, the Beijing ceremony that is being boycotted by an official Indian delegation is held with private Indian citizens in attendance. Deng Xiaoping presides over two days of ceremonies dedicated to the memory of Dr. D. S. Kotnis, an Indian who worked in China during the Japanese occupation.	P	The Statesman (Calcutta) 15 Dec 82	1703
121482	INDIA/USSR. Indo-Soviet protocol signed in New Delhi envisions expanded cooperation in the field of power development. Under terms of the agreement, a working program through the year 1985 has been set up by the two sides.	S	The Statesman (Calcutta) 15 Dec 82	1704
121482	INDIA/USSR. Defense Minister Venkataraman confers with visiting minister for shipbuilding M. V. Yegorov over avenues of cooperation between the two countries. Venkataraman states that India has the expertise to design and produce modern warships.	M	FBIS (SA) 20 Dec 82	1708
121482	INDIA/USSR. Indo-Soviet working group on power, meeting in New Delhi, announces that the first 210 MW unit of the Vindhyachal thermal power station in Madhya Pradesh will be completed with Soviet cooperation in 1987. Five other units will be completed in six month intervals thereafter. The two sides initial a protocol which envisions a strengthening of state-to-state undertakings in the field of power generation. The 3-year program that is mapped out includes the construction of power plants, the creation of a unified power system, organization of a centralized system of repair for Soviet-designed equipment, and possible joint construction of power stations in third countries. Under the agreement, an unspecified number of Indian experts will be trained in the Soviet Union.	ES	The Hindu (Madras) 15 Dec 82	1762
121482	INDIA/USSR. Heavy campaign schedule prompts PM Gandhi to send word to the Soviets that she will be unable to attend Moscow celebrations commemorating the 60th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. The Soviets had sent word that favorite son Rajiv Gandhi would be a welcomed guest-of-honor, but he, too, is committed to campaign engagements in southern India. The Vice President, M. Hidayatullah has begged off on the journey, arguing that the Moscow winter is too severe for his health. As a last resort, the embattled Chief Minister of Bihar, Jaganath Misra, is tapped to attend the celebrations in Moscow. Also in attendance will be the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Balram Jakhar. According to noted political analyst, G. K. Reddy, the choice of Misra is a real "mystery" since "he has had no particular knowledge of foreign affairs nor has he represented India before on such	P	The Hindu (Madras) 15 Dec 82	1772

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR
	occasions." Soviet Ambassador Varontsov is scheduled to meet with GOI officials to finalize the guest list before informing Moscow.			
121482	INDIA/USSR. Protocol signed in New Delhi calls for more Soviet economic and technical assistance in the development of Indian coal fields in Mukunda, Jharkhand and Nagahi. The protocol also provides for the training of Indian specialists in the Soviet Union and the preparation of a master plan for the Talcher coalfields. The agreement is the result of negotiations held under the auspices of the Indo-Soviet working group on coal.	E	The Statesman (Calcutta) 15 Dec 82	1781
121582	INDIA/PRC. A 15 December Renmin Ribao article recalls the aid a team of Indian doctors gave to the Chinese communist Eighth Route Army between 1938 and 1943. Indian veterans of the medical team are now visiting China to commemorate the death of Dr. Kotnis in 1942. They brought a shawl sent by Indian Prime Minister Gandhi to Dr. Kotnis's Chinese widow, and met with Ye Jiaanying, Chairman of China's National People's Congress, Nie Rongzhen, vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee, and Wang Bingnan, President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. Renmin Ribao concludes that the Indian doctors and other pioneers laid a foundation for the great cause of friendship between the Indian and Chinese peoples, a cause that others are continuing to develop today.	CP	FBIS (China) 17 Dec 1982	2340
121582	INDIA/PRC. Subramaniam Swamy, a Janata MP and longtime supporter of better relations with China, contributes a newspaper article summarizing the state of Sino-Indian relations in the wake of the Chinese protest over the inclusion of a dance troupe from Arunachal Pradesh in the closing ceremony of the Asian Games. Swamy sees the incident as yet another example of the misconceptions on both sides of the border that have prevented the normalization of relations. This latest incident is reminiscent of bruised Chinese feelings that resulted in 1981 when the speaker of the Arunachal Pradesh assembly was included in an official Indian delegation sent to Beijing. In both cases, the Chinese incorrectly surmised that New Delhi was intentionally maligning China with an overall scheme in mind. Swamy swears both incidents were the results of innocent oversights on the part of low-level Indian officials. Swamy also chides Indians for making the erroneous assumption that the Chinese are masters in the arts of subversion and conspiracy. "Our people should be properly informed," he opines, "so that they can absorb such periodic shocks which are inevitable in the tricky path towards normalization with China."	C	The Statesman (Calcutta) 16 Dec 82	1701
121582	INDIA/PRC. Beijing reception honors the memory of eminent Indians who served China during World War II. Present at the ceremony are Indian Ambassador Venkataswaran, Wang Bingnan, head of the Chinese People's	P	The Statesman (Calcutta) 16 Dec 82	1702

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE -----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	Friendship with Foreign Countries, and Fu Hao, a senior adviser to the Chinese Foreign Ministry. Ye Jianying, a respected elder statesman, makes an appeal for closer Sino-Indian relations. "We are neighbors and our friendship should grow from generation to generation," he tells the assembled dignitaries.			
121682	INDIA/PRC. LTG A. S. Vaidya, Commander of the Eastern Army guarding the frontier with China, tells reporters that India must maintain a high state of readiness in the event of another border war. "One has to be very wary as to what is going to happen at the border," he states. Vaidya adds, however, that no troops reinforcements have been noticed on the Chinese side of the frontier. After reviewing the Army's desultory campaigns against rebellious tribesmen in northeast India, Vaidya concedes that the Chinese have not assisted any of the rebels in the past 3 years.	MP	The Statesman (Calcutta) 17 Dec 82	1699
121782	INDIA/USSR. High-level trade negotiations conclude with the signing of a longterm pact under which India will annually supply the Soviet market with 500 million meters of cloth. The trade delegations which met in New Delhi are headed by T. Grishin, Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, and Abid Hussain, the Indian Commerce Minister. The Indian side reportedly suggested certain lines of labor-intensive production which the Soviets could discontinue in favor of Indian ex-ports. India suggested a number of product lines, particularly agri- cultural and light industrial products. The Soviets were reportedly open to these suggestions.	E	The Statesman (Calcutta) 18 Dec 82	1766
121882	INDIA/PRC. Four-member delegation of the all-China Women's Federation arrives in Calcutta as part of their goodwill trip to India. The delegation is feted by the West Bengal state government. A delegation spokesman expresses the hope that closer contacts between the two countries will help improve the overall state of Sino-Indian relations.	CP	The Statesman (Calcutta) 19 Dec 82	1761
121982	BANGLADESH/INDIA/USSR. Indian parliamentary delegation headed by Lok Sabha Speaker Bal Ram Jakhar leaves for the Soviet Union to participate in the 60th anniversary celebrations of the founding of the USSR. A delegation from Bangladesh is also reported to have arrived in Moscow.	P	FBIS (SA) 20 Dec 82	1712
122082	INDIA/USSR. Following detailed discussions between Soviet Minister for Shipbuilding M. V. Yegorov and Deputy Defense Minister K. P. Singhdeo in New Delhi, India and the Soviet Union agree to step up collaboration in the field of design and manufacture of naval ships and patrol boats. Yegorov, who is in India at the invitation of Defense Minister Venkataraman, earlier visited various Indian naval establishments. Also participation in the meetings were Chief of Naval Staff Admiral O.S. Dawson and senior officials of the Defense Ministry.	M	FBIS (SA) 21 Dec 82	1816

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
122082	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. Soviet media rush to India's defense in the wake of a report carried in the WASHINGTON POST that military planners in New Delhi had suggested that PM Gandhi order a pre-emptive air strike on Pakistan's nuclear facilities. According to TASS (Moscow), the appearance of the "slandorous" POST report shortly after President Zia's departure from the United States is more than happenstance. "Leaking false information about India to the press, the CIA would like to justify in this way the massive supplies of up-to-date combat technology [being delivered] to Pakistan as well as the United States aggressive intrigues in the area," concludes TASS.	MP	FBIS (USSR) 22 Dec 82	1765
122382	INDIA/USSR. Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Malyshev pays a goodwill visit to India to publicize the upcoming Indo-Soviet joint space flight, tentatively scheduled for mid-1984. During a press conference in Bombay, the cosmonaut reports that the two Indian candidates for the flight are progressing in their training, although more rapid progress could have been made if they had known Russian. Malyshev uses the occasion to criticize the US space program, which he characterizes as "80 percent military oriented."	PS	Times of India (Bombay) 24 Dec 82	1768
122482	INDIA/USSR. India and the USSR sign a trade protocol for 1983. The agreement envisages a growth of 11.2 percent in the annual trade turnover between the two countries. Exports from India are expected to amount to \$1.88 billion, while imports to India from the USSR are expected to amount to \$1.74 billion during the year. Under the terms of the pact, India will export agricultural products, textiles, engineering equipment, leather and leather goods, minerals, ores, chemicals and related products to the USSR.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 5 Jan 83	2565
122682	INDIA/PRC. India's booming export of tobacco to China has fallen off to a trickle because of the dishonest practices of a few Indian brokers, the INDIAN EXPRESS reports. In 1981, India exported 20,000 tons of tobacco to China worth about \$23 million in foreign exchange. Total Indian exports to China in 1981 amounted to \$55.2 million. Three Indian trading outfits that supply tobacco to China through Hong Kong are accused of shipping inferior quality tobacco, prompting the Chinese to scale back drastically on their Indian orders.	E	Indian Express (Bombay) 26 Dec 82	1794

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
070182	KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. In an editorial entitled "Time Not Ripe for Son Sann, Sihanouk Unity," The Nation Review (Bangkok) comments that there are several pitfalls in the joining of forces of Sihanouk's and Son Sann's troops since it should not be a coalition within a coalition. Khmer Rouge leaders are reported as being highly suspicious of the coalition as bifurcating the tripartite agreement. The Review urges Sihanouk and Son Sann to tread lightly until it is clear what the international reaction would be.	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Jul 82	1951
070282	KAMPUCHEA/PHILIPPINES/PRC/USSR. Prince Sihanouk meets with Philippines President Marcos in Manila and requests help in freeing Cambodia from its Vietnamese occupation army.	P	FBIS (AP) 6 Jul 82	1952
070282	KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. Prince Sihanouk announces plans for the merger of his Moulinaka guerilla faction with Son Sann's KPNLF. The prince announces his merger plans during talks in Manila with Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo.	P	FBIS (AP) 6 Jul 82	1953
070382	KAMPUCHEA/THAILAND/PRC/USSR. Prince Norodom Sihanouk arrives in Thailand for a 3-day official visit.	P	FBIS (AP) 6 Jul 82	1954
070382	KAMPUCHEA/ASEAN/PRC/USSR. Prince Norodom Sihanouk states in Manila that he has received "nothing at all" in terms of military aid, cash, food or medicines from ASEAN, but that he has received encouraging notes from Malaysia, Thailand and Singapore.	P	FBIS (AP) 6 Jul 82	1955
070382	KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. Prince Norodom Sihanouk states that he has no intention of talking to the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh. The prince rejects negotiations on the grounds that the Phnom Penh group is not representative of any part of Cambodia.	P	FBIS (AP) 6 Jul 82	1956
070482	KAMPUCHEA/THAILAND/PRC/USSR. Prince Norodom meets with Thai Prime Minister Prem. The prince expresses his appreciation for the Thai Government's assistance to the Kampuchean people and Prem congratulates him on the successful establishment of a coalition government among the three anti-Vietnamese factions in Cambodia.	P	FBIS (AP) 6 Jul 82	1957
070482	KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. AFP (Hong Kong) reports that Cambodia's three main anti-Vietnamese groups have run into a snag over where in Cambodia to set up their new jungle headquarters. Both Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk have expressed objections to locating the camp within Khmer Rouge-controlled territory.	P	FBIS (AP) 6 Jul 82	1967

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR
070682	KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. The Nation Review (Bangkok) reports that KPRLF leader Son Sann has submitted a list of nominees for committees under the new tripartite coalition. They include Col Ing Judeth to the Defense Committee, Boun Sai to the Economy and Finance Committee, Choy Vi for Education and Culture, and Dr. Bou Kheng for Health.	P	FBIS (AP) 6 Jul 82	1958
070882	VIETNAM/KAMPUCHEA/PRC. PRC says Vietnam's planned partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea is nothing but a diplomatic trick played by Hanoi to mislead the world. A sign commentary by the official New China News Agency (NCNA) warns that the Vietnamese offer is "bait" offer thrown to ASEAN on the eve of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's visit to those countries.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 10 Jul 82	2086
070882	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. SRV Ambassador to Paris Vai Van Bo announces at a press conference that it is "impossible to determine" either the total number of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea or the number that will be withdrawn from the latter country as a goodwill gesture. He adds, however, that the number involved will be made known at the moment of withdrawal which will take place in two increments. The Vietnamese envoy links a total troop withdrawal "to the end of the Chinese menace" not only in Kampuchea, but also in Laos, along the Sino-Vietnamese frontier, and in the South China Sea, including the area of the Spratly and Paracel Islands.	M	Le Monde (Paris) 12 Jul 82	761
070982	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. The Nation Review (Bangkok) reports that Prince Sihanouk's Moulinaka faction has received a large shipment of arms from China. The arms shipment is reported to have arrived two months ago and included AK-47 assault rifles, ammunition, 60mm and 82mm mortars.	MP	FBIS (AP) 13 Jul 82	1959
071782	KAMPUCHEA/VIETNAM/PRC. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang urges closer unity between Kampuchean resistance groups to drive Vietnamese occupation troops out of the country. Zhao makes an appeal at banquet in Beijing for Prince Norodom Sihanouk, President of the recently formed Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.	MP	Japan Times (Tokyo) 19 Jul 82	2083
072082	VIETNAM/KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Vietnamese Foreign Minister says in news conference in Singapore that Vietnamese forces will only withdraw from Kampuchea when the PRC signs a non-aggression treaty to cease all hostilities against Vietnam. The Foreign Minister adds that as long as the Chinese threat to Vietnam remains, his country's forces will not budge from Kampuchea.	MP	Japan Times (Tokyo) 22 Jul 82	2081

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY
072382	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Son Sann, premier of Cambodia's new anti-Vietnamese coalition government, tells a press conference in Manila that he will go to China soon to seek military aid.	M	FBIS (AP) 23 Jul 82	1961
081582	KAMPUCHEA/THAILAND/USSR. The head of the Thai National Security Council Prasang Sunsirir tells newsmen that the Soviet Union has stepped up shipments of tanks and a new, improved AK automatic rifle to Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea.	M	Bangkok Post 15 Aug 82	1962
081782	ASEAN/KAMP/USSR. The Nation Review (Bangkok) reports that some Thai officials believe that the Soviet Union is bearing an increasing pressure from COMECON countries to shift its policy on Vietnam and that it is in the process of reviewing its policy on Vietnam.	P	FBIS (AP) 18 Aug 82	2027
082082	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/THAILAND/USSR. Assistant Director-General of the Thai Central Intelligence Department, Thanu Chalarak states during a panel discussion at the Central Security Command that the Soviet Union recently supplied Kampuchea with more than 100 T-54 and T-58 medium tanks and some long-range 155-mm artillery pieces to bolster the strength of Vietnamese occupation forces. These forces he maintains are capable of attacking Thailand at any time.	M	FBIS (AP) 23 Aug 82	1963
082182	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/THAILAND/USSR. The Bangkok Voice of Free Asia reports that an expert on Southeast Asia at one of the universities in Thailand disclosed that the Soviet Union is reviewing a cutback in aid to Vietnam next year. The revision, he stated, stemmed from two factors: the Vietnamese desire to be less dependent on the Soviets and the Soviets desire for continued reduction of aid to Vietnam.	M	FBIS (AP) 24 Aug 82	2011
082582	KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. The Bangkok Post's columnist Alan Dawson, in his column "Eye on Indochina" reports that analysts are frustrated over what might happen next in Kampuchea. He states that it is beginning to appear entirely possible that those who detect peace feelers from Hanoi and those who see warfare in the future are both right and the big question is whether Vietnam will attempt large-scale attacks into Thailand during the coming dry season.	P	Bangkok Post 25 Aug 82	1964
092082	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Nation Review (Bangkok) reports that Soviet advisors in Kampuchea have markedly increased to over 800 compared with an estimated 500-600 last year following a pledge by the Soviet Union to provide the Heng Samrin regime with direct economic assistance worth US\$1,000 million for 1981-1985. Apparently the construction of new residences for Soviet personnel in Phnom Penh has boomed as a result.	M	FBIS (AP) 24 Sep 82	1965

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
092182	KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. The PRK Ambassador in Moscow states that the Kampuchean Government will grant amnesty to all former supporters of the Khmer Rouge regime led by Pol Pot, and will invite Western observers for the country's next elections.	P	FBIS (AP) 22 Sep 82	1978
092482	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. The Bangkok Post reports that Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea recently received a large shipment of military supplies, including T-54 tanks and 152-mm artillery guns. Three freighters docked in Kompong Som seaport early this month and unloaded an unspecified number of T-54 tanks, 152-mm artillery guns, 140-mm rockets and other military hardware.	M	Bangkok Post 24 Sep 82	1966
092982	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Bangkok Post reports that Khmer guerrillas in Kampuchea have captured their first Soviet-made AKM rifles, confirming earlier reports that the Vietnamese had acquired upgraded weapons on the Kampuchea battlefield.	M	Bangkok Post 29 Sep 82	1981
101582	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. AFP (Hong Kong) reports that Cambodian nationalist leader Son Sann cut short his attendance at the UN to return to Thailand following the murder of Sar Luot, commander of the Nong Samet refugee encampment and a key commander of Son Sann's anti-Vietnamese forces.	P	FBIS (AP) 18 Oct 82	1970
101782	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/THAILAND/USSR. The Bangkok Post reports that Vietnam has rotated more than 20,000 fresh troops into Kampuchea while sending more heavy arms to areas near the Thai border. Vietnamese troops have also reinforced strongholds near the border and stockpiled food and ammunition.	M	Bangkok Post 17 Oct 82	1979
101882	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. PRK FM Hun Sen, speaking in Phnom Penh, states that the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea does not threaten Thailand, rather it is China's demand that Thailand shelter the troops of Pol Pot that is the threatening factor.	P	FBIS (AP) 19 Oct 82	1968
102582	KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. Prince Norodom makes a case for Democratic Kampuchea retaining its UN seat in a speech to the UN General Assembly.	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Nov 82	1969
102882	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC/USSR. The UN General Assembly votes to maintain Democratic Kampuchea's hold on Cambodia's seat at the UN.	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Nov 82	1977
103082	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A delegation of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy led by LtGen B.P. Utkin, deputy chief of the main	M	FBIS (AP) 3 Nov 82	1974

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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	political directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy arrives in Phnom Penh for a friendship visit.			
103082	KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. Bangkok Post reports that the Democratic Kampuchea Government is planning to post ambassadors to as many friendly countries as possible. Following the DK's victory in the UN General Assembly allowing it to retain its seat. Prince Sihanouk, the report continues, is planning to launch a "diplomatic offensive."	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Nov 82	1976
110282	SRV/KAMPUCHEA/ASEAN/PRC/USSR. Bangkok Post reports that Vietnamese FM Nguyen Co Thach, upon stopping in Bangkok enroute home from Indonesia, stated that the UN vote preventing the Hanoi-backed regime in Kampuchea from taking over the Cambodian seat "was a minor problem" and that the future situation in Kampuchea will direct other countries to vote in favor of the Heng Samrin regime as Kampuchea's true representative in the UN.	P	Bangkok Post 2 Nov 82	2010
111682	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of State, sends a message of congratulations to Yuri Andropov upon his being named general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.	P	FBIS (AP) 17 Nov 82	1975
120182	KAMP/THAI/PRC. SPK (Phnom Penh) reports a commentary in the newspaper Kampuchea (Phnom Penh) which states that the visit to Beijing by Thai PM Prem had no other motive but to join with the Chinese in "finding new maneuvers which are detrimental to Kampuchea."	P	FBIS (AP) 2 Dec 82	1980
120182	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV. AFP (Hong Kong) reports that the leaders of Vietnam, Laos and the Phnom Penh Government in Cambodia have put back a planned summit for undisclosed reasons. It had been speculated that the summit might be held in Vientiane shortly after Laos marked the 2 December anniversary of its 1975 communist victory and as recently as 23 November, a Vietnamese-Cambodian joint statement said the summit would take place "soon."	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Dec 82	1990
120482	BANGLADESH/KAMPUCHEA/PRC. On his return from a state visit to China, LTG H. M. Ershad tells waiting reporters in Dhaka that the Chinese "will never let us down. They are true to their words. The purpose of my visit to reaffirm goodwill and friendship has been fully achieved." Ershad maintains that his surprise decision to extend full diplomatic recognition to Prince Sihanouk's Cambodian government- in-exile was made "after consultation with "Chinese leaders." Ershad hopes that Sihanouk's government will be allowed to attend the upcoming Nonaligned Movement summit conference in New Delhi.	P	FBIS (SA) 6 Dec 82	1750

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
120982	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/USSR. Deputy Foreign Ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea meet in Vientiane to prepare for the summit of Indochinese countries to be held in the spring of 1983.	P	FBIS (AP) 10 Dec 82	1991
121582	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC/USSR. The Bangkok Post reports heavy fighting between Khmer Rouge and SRV forces along the Thai border causing a number of villagers on the Thai side of the border to take shelter in bunkers.	M	Bangkok Post 15 Dec 82	1971
121682	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A high-ranking PRK party and government delegation led by Heng Samrin departs Phnom Penh to attend the 60th anniversary of the USSR.	P	FBIS (AP) 16 Dec 82	1972
122582	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Heng Samrin, the general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, returns to Phnom Penh after attending celebrations in Moscow to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the USSR.	P	SWB (Reading, UK) 4 Jan 83	2566
122582	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Pen Navouth, chairman of the Kampuchean Committee for Scientific Research and minister of education, and V.M. Solentsev, deputy director of the USSR Science Academy's Oriental Institute sign a scientific cooperation protocol in Phnom Penh. The protocol concerns the training of Kampuchean scientific cadres at Soviet universities and the Kampuchea-USSR collaboration in publishing brochures and scientific magazines.	S	FBIS (AP) 28 Dec 82	1973
122682	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. The USSR reaffirms its support for the PRK in a message sent to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP, by the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers. In a related development, Phnom Penh hosts a delegation of the USSR-Kampuchean Friendship Society as both sides sign a protocol on scientific collaboration. The agreement concerns the training of Khmer scientific cadres in Soviet institutions of higher education and Soviet-Khmer cooperation in the publication of brochures and scientific magazines.	PS	SWB (Reading, UK) 5 Jan 83	2569
123082	KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. The Straits Times (Singapore) reports that Prince Sihanouk reportedly has told his followers that he will put a "temporary" stop to his diplomatic and political activities and withdraw from his involvement as president of Democratic Kampuchea (the Chinese-supported anti-Vietnamese coalition in Kampuchea). His reason, he informed his followers, was that he needed "a long period of reflection."	P	The Straits Times 30 Dec 82	3251

INDONESIA

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
072482	INDONESIA/USSR. A Soviet parliamentary delegation arrives in Jakarta for a goodwill visit at the invitation of the DPR (Indonesian parliament).	P	HUAB (Jakarta) 24 Jul 82	2050
072682	INDONESIA/USSR. A Soviet parliamentary delegation headed by the deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, Antanas Stasevich Barkauskas arrives in Jakarta for an official visit.	P	FBIS (AP) 28 Jul 82	1948
072782	INDONESIA/USSR. The Soviet parliamentary delegation in Indonesia on a goodwill visit pays calls on VP Adam Malik, Vice DPR Chairman Hardjan- to Sumodiastro, and various MPR/DPR leaders. In their dialogue with Indonesian officials, the visiting Soviet parliamentarians ask that Indonesia help prevent the development of nuclear arms from reaching a stage which is becoming increasingly dangerous for mankind. In their meeting with Hardjanto, the Vice DPR chairman tells the Soviets that the USSR and Indonesia need to make a conscious effort to foster friendly relations between the two states.	P	Merdeka (Jakarta) 28 Jul 82	2051
072882	INDONESIA/PRC/USSR. In discussion with US officials, visiting Indonesian Defense Minister GEN Jusuf declares that he views the military threat from China and the USSR as "equally the same."	M	Kompas (Jakarta) 29 Jul 82	2052
072882	INDONESIA/USSR. Commenting on the Soviet parliamentary delegation currently on a goodwill visit to Indonesia, DPR speaker Daryatmo says the two countries have nothing to reproach themselves on the state of their bilateral relations, and affirms that the Indonesian tour of the Soviet parliamentarians will strengthen the ties between the two states. In a related action, influential MP Amin Iskander says that Indonesian-Soviet relations are good but that they could be further strengthened.	P	Antara (Jakarta); Merdeka (Jakarta) 29 Jul 82	2053
073182	INDONESIA/USSR. The Soviet parliamentary delegation in Indonesia on a goodwill visit pays a courtesy call on President Suharto. In a related action, both the Soviet Indonesian parliamentarians express agreement on the condemnation of the Israeli military thrust into Lebanon and jointly call for an immediate Israeli withdrawal from the country.	P	Merdeka (Jakarta); HUAB (Jakarta) 2 Aug 82	2054
080182	INDONESIA/USSR. The DPRK (Indonesian parliament) issues a statement calling for closer ties with the Soviet Union. The announcement says that the Indonesian body supports the acceleration of "mutually beneficial relations between Jakarta and Moscow." The statement comes on the heels of a visit by a Soviet parliamentary delegation to Indonesia late in July. The visit by the delegation was the first by senior Soviet officials since the espionage scandal involving two Russian diplomats in Jakarta in February 1982.	P	Asia Research Bulletin (Hong Kong); 31 Aug 82	2149

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
082082	INDONESIA/USSR. The Indonesian parliament publishes a statement calling for closer relations with the USSR. The statement follows a visit earlier in the month by a high-powered Soviet parliamentary delegation, led by Deputy Speaker of the Supreme Soviet Antanas Barkauskas. It was the first visit to Indonesia by senior Soviet officials since a spy scandal in Jakarta resulted in the expulsion of two Russian diplomats in February 1982. According to Indonesian sources, the resumption of Aeroflot service to Indonesia and the reopening of the Aeroflot office in Jakarta was raised by the visiting Soviets, but Indonesian government officials deferred any decision on the matter.	P	Asia Record (Berkeley) Sep 82	2152
082582	INDONESIA/USSR. S. Polykov, the head of the Soviet trade office in Jakarta announces that the USSR imports natural rubber, palm oil, spices and other commodities from Indonesia. He discloses that for the first time in 1981, the Soviet Union also purchased an undisclosed quantity of Indonesian copper concentrate from the Freeport copper mine in Irian Jaya. The total value of Soviet imports from Indonesia reportedly amounted to 59 million rubles or \$84.3 million in 1981.	E	Sinar Harapan (Jakarta) 26 Aug 82	2154
090182	INDONESIA/USSR. Referring to the espionage case in which two Soviet officials were expelled from Jakarta in February 1982, Prasong Soonsiri, head of the Thai National Security Council, expresses the view that the USSR now has surveyed two alternate strategic sea lanes that its submarines could use in traversing Indonesian waters. He notes that Soviet interest in using the passages through the Sunda and Lombok Straits "could endanger Indonesia in the future."	M	Kompas (Jakarta) 2 Sep 82	2156
102482	INDONESIA/PRC. President Suharto, returning from a visit to the United States, declares to accompanying newsmen on his aircraft that Indonesia opposes the current modernization program in China because it will enhance Beijing's capability to encourage subversive activities in SE Asia. The Indonesian leader further remarks that he told President Reagan that US aid to China's modernization scheme could increase Beijing's capacity to aid communist movements in the region. President Reagan reportedly reassured President Suharto that US and Chinese cooperation would not affect Indonesia's interests. In a separate but related development, President Suharto acknowledges that he expressed similar views face-to-face with Japanese PM Zenko Suzuki.	P	CDN (Colombo) 25 Oct 82	2538
110282	INDONESIA/PRC. Press speculation in Jakarta notes that Pakistani President Zia-ul Haq, arriving today for a state visit to Indonesia, may bring a message from Chinese leaders to President Soeharto. China reportedly wants to restore relations with Indonesia which have been suspended since 1965, and has proposed the opening of a trade representative's office in Jakarta	EP	Merdeka (Jakarta) 2 Nov 82	2539

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	as a first step in this direction. The Indonesian side has not responded to the overture from Beijing.			
110982	INDONESIA/PRC. CSIS Director Yusuf Wanandi declares at a lecture at Airlangga University in Surabaya that Indonesia still views China as a major threat to ASEAN countries because traditionally Beijing has considered these nations to be within its sphere of influence.	P	Merdeka (Jakarta) 9 Nov 82	2543
111082	INDONESIA/PRC. FM Mochtar Kusumaatmaja testifies at a session of the DPR (Indonesian parliament) that the normalization of bilateral relations between Jakarta and Beijing would be a positive development "but so far all overtures so far have been of no avail." The official assures his audience of parliamentarians that Indonesia will seek to restore its diplomatic ties with China, but is waiting for the proper time so that the action will not "affect or encourage elements obstructing the development efforts and stability at home." Mochtar's remarks are interpreted by his listeners as betraying a continued suspicion of overseas Chinese residing in Indonesia. These Chinese are viewed by Jakarta as a potential subversive element prepared to serve as an instrument of Beijing's global strategy.	P	FBIS (AP) 16 Nov 82	2193
111182	INDONESIA/PRC. FM Mochtar Kusumaatmadja declares that the Indonesian Government is still waiting for the right time to normalize relations with the PRC. He estimates that this right moment will occur when Jakarta is convinced that such a course of action will not incite domestic subversive elements to obstruct development efforts and disturb internal stability in Indonesia. Mochtar adds that the overseas Chinese minority in Indonesia probably will continue to be cultivated by Beijing so that they will always be oriented toward their ancestral homeland.	P	HUAB (Jakarta) 11 Nov 82	2545
111382	INDONESIA/PRC. General Yoga Sugomo, head of the State Intelligence Coordinating Board, declares in a press interview that any normalization of diplomatic ties between Jakarta and Beijing would benefit only China. He accuses Beijing of wanting to revive the outlawed PKI (Com-munist Party of Indonesia) by giving shelter to Indonesian communist emigres and carrying out infiltration and subversion in SE Asia. He asserts that "China has never pledged to stop her support for these activities so we should remain vigilant." China has never abandoned her scheme to win hegemony over the region." He notes that Jakarta wants a mutually advantageous relationship with China and that for the time being the best tactic for Indonesia is to maintain the status quo. Aside from the political question of normalization, the Indonesian intelligence chief says that there are a number of matters that need to be resolved with Beijing. Among these are the illegal entry of Chinese products on the Indonesian market and the unsettled question of Indonesian debts to China incurred by the country's first president, Soekarno, which the present government of President	P	Asia Record (Berkeley) Dec 82	2547

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
111582	Soeharto has refused to recognize. In a related development, FM Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja testifying before the MPR (People's Consultative Assembly) states that the problem of some four million overseas and alien Chinese residing in Indonesia will have to be addressed before Jakarta agrees to normalize relations with Beijing. He tells the MPR that China still adheres to an ambiguous policy regarding overseas Chinese residents in Indonesia, about half of whom at the present time have become Indonesian citizens. The Indonesian diplomat notes suspiciously that China could exploit these overseas Chinese to further its foreign policy objectives by appealing to their cultural heritage. He states, however, that Indonesia, in principle, still wants to restore its ties with China, but qualifies his response by saying that "the government is waiting for the right time so that when it happens, it will not disturb the present government development program and domestic stability."	P	Summary of World Broadcasts (Reading, UK) 19 Nov 82	2549
111882	INDONESIA/USSR. Vice-President Adam Malik meets with newly appointed Soviet PM N.A. Tikhonov at the Kremlin during the Indonesian leader's visit to Moscow. Malik expresses Indonesia's hope that the new Soviet Government of Yuri Andropov will continue to help maintain peace and tranquility in the world, particularly in SE Asia whose teeming millions need peace in order to pursue domestic development efforts.	MP	HUAB (Jakarta) 18 Nov 82	2552
121182	INDONESIA/USSR. Nuddin Lubis, chairman of the Indonesia-Afghanistan Solidarity Committee and vice-chairman of the MPR, urges the newly appointed General Secretary of the CPSU, Yuri Andropov, to withdraw Soviet troops from Afghanistan.	E	Kompas (Jakarta) 11 Dec 82	2560
122082	INDONESIA/USSR. Indonesian Vice-President Adam Malik, interviewed in Moscow, notes that "Economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, which is conducted on a mutually advantageous and equitable basis, is of great significance for Indonesia." The Indonesian leader adds that although trade relations between the two states are "normal," there is room for expanded commerce and economic cooperation. He says that such cooperation could help "limit the activities in the (Indonesian) republic of multinational cartels, trusts and syndicates which exploit our natural riches, while at the same time helping to strengthen Indonesia's economic independence." Malik concludes by affirming that Indonesia would like to sell more to the USSR and the socialist bloc, and is particularly eager to	E	FBIS (USSR) 3 Jan 83	2562

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE -----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
122982	<p>increase its exports of unspecified crude ore of which Indonesia has an abundance.</p> <p>INDONESIA/USSR. Indonesian Rubber Traders' Association officials report that Soviet bloc nations, including the USSR, Poland, East Germany and Czechoslovakia, have scaled back sharply their purchases of Indonesian rubber. In 1982, Soviet bloc customers bought 102,897 tons of this commodity while in 1983, only one contract for 1500 tons has been signed. Reportedly, East European buyers have cited the difficulty in getting clearances for Soviet bloc ships to enter Indonesian ports and complicated customs procedures as the reason for stopping their imports of Indonesian rubber.</p>	E	FBIS (AP) 6 Jan 83	2576

JAPAN

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
070482	JAPAN/USSR. Japan Times reports that the Soviet Union and Japan have agreed to continue their joint oil and natural gas development project off Sakhalin despite a US ban on the use of American technology for the multibillion dollar venture. The agreement was reached during talks in Moscow between Sadao Kobayashi, President of the Sakhalin Oil Development Cooperation Co. and Soviet Vice Foreign Trade Minister Vladimir Sushkov.	E	Japan Times 4 Jul 82	2088
070582	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Government source reveals that Japan and the Soviet Union have agreed to continue their joint project for the development of oil and natural gas resources in Sakhalin. The outline of the agreement includes: (1) The development of resources as early as 1982 at the Chaivo mining lots in the south where prospecting work is already over; (2) prospecting work will continue at the Odopto mining lots in the north with the use of Soviet technology; and (3) Japan will continue to ask the US Government for the resumption of technological assistance; and (4) Japan & Soviet Union will start negotiations within the month on the release of loans from the Japan Export-Import Bank to finance the development of the Chaivo mining lots.	EP	Daily Summary of the Japanese Press (Tokyo) 16 Jul 82	2087
070882	JAPAN/USSR. Izvestia reports that a protocol between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the Japanese Television Company Tokai TV was signed in Moscow on 8 July. The protocol allows the granting of assistance to Japanese television reporters in preparing items about life in the USSR, including the shooting of a television documentary series about the construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad.	C	Izvestiya (Moscow) 8 Jul 82	2590
071582	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Foreign Minister Sakurachi says in Tokyo that Japan will not support a Soviet proposal calling for renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons unless Moscow also "declares its willingness to refrain from using its conventional forces."	M	New York Times 16 Jul 82	1599
071682	JAPAN/USSR. Commenting on the Japanese Government's decision to increase its defense budget by 7.34 percent in the next fiscal year Tass says, "As the Japanese armed forces gets more and more involved in the American global strategy, the threat of a military catastrophe will begin to be suspended over the country in an increasingly real form, since Tokyo must be forced into becoming a participant in the adventurist, aggressive plans of the Pentagon, in addition to being deprived of the right to have any say in decision-making . . . Also, the country's rearmament, which places an additional burden on its economy, undermines Japanese exports and competitiveness of Japanese products in the international markets . . ."	M	FBIS (USSR) 19 Jul 82	2591
071682	JAPAN/USSR. According to a high-ranking Japanese government official, the Japanese ministries of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and Industry	E	FBIS (AP) 16 Jul 82	2084

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

ENTRY NR.
-----SOURCE
-----CATEGORY
-----EVENT
-----DATE

will ask the United States to again reconsider its tightened sanctions against the Soviet Union which have delayed completion of a Soviet-Japanese oil and natural gas project off the Sakhalin Islands. The Japanese Government has stressed that unlike the Yamburg project (connecting western Siberia with western Europe) the Sakhalin project had started prior to imposition of martial law in Poland.

072082 JAPAN/USSR. Japan urges the United States to ease stepped-up economic sanctions against the Soviet Union claiming they run counter to international law. The request is contained in an official protest lodged by Japanese Ambassador Yoshio Okawara in a meeting with US Deputy Secretary of State Walter Stoessel. Stoessel tells Okawara the Regan administration would cautiously discuss the request but adds that it would be "very difficult" to meet. The Reagan Administration has recently expanded sanctions against the Soviet Union to cover exports of products manufactured outside the United States by US subsidiaries or by non-American makers under US licenses.

Japan Times 22 Jul 82 2082

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072082 JAPAN/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) criticizes the Japanese Ministry of Education's revision of middle and primary school textbooks which deal with Japanese aggression against China. Passages on the 1937 "Nanjing Massacre" and the change of the term "invasion of North China" to "advance" are singled out for criticism. "These distortions in the textbooks by the Japanese Ministry of Education cannot but rouse the Chinese people to great indignation." It goes on to say that the historical fact of the Japanese militarist policy of aggression which brought serious disasters to the people of China, Southeast Asia and Japan itself, should never be distorted. "Otherwise people will invariably wonder whether some officials of the Japanese government are still advocating militarism, thus casting a shadow over the friendship between Japan and various Asian countries and seriously impairing the image of today's Japan."

FBIS China 21 Jul 82 1265

CP

072282 JAPAN/PRC. Xinhua reprints Mainichi Shimbun article criticizing Japanese Education Ministry's decision to alter high school textbooks concerning Japanese invasion of China in 1937. Education Ministry had altered textbook to read that Japan had "advanced" into China rather than had committed "aggression" against China. Mainichi article points out that Sino-Japanese friendship could last "from generation to generation" only when Japan honestly admits it had "invaded China" and when both Japan and China tell this to their children.

FBIS (China) 23 Jul 82 2080

P

072382 JAPAN/USSR. The Minister of International Trade and Industry (MITI) is adding industrial robots to a list of export items subject to approval by Japanese Government before selling them to communist bloc countries. MITI does not make the ban public in view of a COCOM meeting in October

FBIS (AP) 23 Jul 82 2100

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SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	scheduled to discuss expanding export controls to additional products--including industrial robots, gas turbines and ceramics--which has been sought by the US.			
072482	JAPAN/USSR. Izvestiya commenting on Japan's intention to increase military appropriations for 1983-84 says, "... it is clear that the political course pursued by Japan's ruling circles is increasingly at variance with the country's constitution adopted in 1947. In defiance of the sentiments of broad circles of the Japanese public, reactionary forces are seeking to revise the constitution and to legitimize the existence of ground, naval and air forces The LDP's course of rearming Japan is prompting sharp protests from broad masses of the country's public, and the government's orientation toward the US military foreign policy line is making Japan increasingly dependent on American military-political interests."	M	FBIS (USSR) 24 Jul 82	2078
072482	JAPAN/PRC. Major newspapers in Beijing denounce what Xinhua refers to as "the Japanese Education Ministry's open distortion of facts about the Japanese aggression against China." Guangming Daily, Liberation Army Daily, Workers Daily, and China Youth Daily all carry commentaries denouncing the revisions to Japanese textbooks. The Peoples Daily (Renmin Ribao) commentary says that: "History is an objective reality which brooks no distortion" and dismisses the argument that revision of textbooks is Japan's internal affair. The commentary concludes by noting that: "Japanese public opinion has already severely criticized the Education Ministry. We believe that with the joint efforts of the Chinese and Japanese people, the activities of certain militarists in Japan will surely end in failure."	P	FBIS China 26 July 82	1269
072682	JAPAN/PRC. PRC officially protests against Japan's decision to alter textbooks concerning Japanese invasion of China in 1937. The Chinese Foreign Ministry summons Minister Koji Watanabe of the Japanese Embassy in Beijing to express protest. It is the first official diplomatic representation by a foreign country concerning the textbook revision issue. In reply to the protest a high ranking Japanese Foreign Ministry official says, "our basic position is as set forth in the joint Japan-China statement in 1972, that we deplore and repent our past faults."	P	FBIS (AP) 27 July 82	2077
072682	JAPAN/PRC. In Beijing, Xiao Xiangqian of the Chinese Foreign Ministry receives Minister Koji Watanabe of the Japanese Embassy, and expounds the Chinese Government's position on the revision of Japanese primary and middle school textbooks. Xinhua reports that he "demands" that the Japanese rectify the errors in the textbooks. His statement concludes: "In view of the fact that the textbook affair runs counter to the spirit of the Sino-Japanese joint statement and the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty, is detrimental to the consolidation and development of peaceful and	P	FBIS China 28 Jul 82	1271

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	friendly relations between the two countries and will hurt the feelings of the Chinese people, the Chinese Government cannot but express utmost concern. It hopes that the Japanese Government will take note of the above stand of the Chinese government and rectify the errors in the textbooks."			
072782	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) announces that Sino-Japanese trade was down 13.6 percent in the first half of 1982 due to a sharp drop in Japanese exports of plant equipment. It is the first time in six years that Sino-Japanese trade had dropped on a six-month basis.	E	FBIS (AP) 27 Jul 82	2062
072782	PRC/JAPAN. Answering a press corps question regarding PRC's government protest on 26 July over textbook censorship by Japan's Education Ministry, Suzuki says that for time being Japan will seek to win China's understanding through persuasion. He says that now that a formal protest has been filed Japan should make a full explanation of the system of textbook authorization in Japan and seek to win China's understanding by conveying Japan's real intentions. He adds that Japan should endeavor not to let such an issue develop into a diplomatic question. Suzuki says he hopes for an early resolution of the issue.	P	FBIS 27 Jul 82	2076
072882	JAPAN/USSR. Sadao Kobayashi, President of the Sakhalin Oil Development Cooperation Co. says Japan and the Soviet Union agree to go ahead with their joint development of natural gas and oil deposits off Sakhalin using equipment not affected by tightened US economic sanctions against Moscow. The agreement calls for the use of a Soviet-owned drilling rig instead of a Japanese rig which cannot be used due to US sanctions.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 29 Jul 82	781
072882	JAPAN/PRC. PRC and Japan agree to promote further personnel exchanges in the defense field. The agreement is reached when Chinese Ambassador to Japan, Song Zihinguan, pays his first ever courtesy call to Japanese Defense Chief, Soichiro Ito in Tokyo. Ito tells Song that Japan is not in a position to cooperate with the PRC in defense affairs, but nevertheless hopes to improve relations by promoting defense personnel exchanges. The agreement encompasses personnel exchanges between the Japanese Defense Agency and the Chinese Defense Ministry, including uniformed personnel.	M	FBIS (AP) 29 Jul 82	782
072882	JAPAN/USSR. Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev proposes an early holding of a business cooperation meeting to Shigeo Nagano, President of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The meeting would be between the Soviet-Japan Business Cooperation Committees in the two countries, and would reportedly discuss the development of natural resources in Siberia. The last meeting of the committees was in February 1979.	E	FBIS (USSR) 28 Jul 82	2592

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
072882	JAPAN/PRC. Xinhua dispatches from Tokyo claim that Japanese public opinion supports China's position in the textbook issue. The Xinhua reports quote statements by leaders of the Japanese Publication Workers Union, the Teachers Union, the New Liberal Club, as well as editorials in Asahi Shimbun and Yomiuri Shimbun.	P	FBIS China 28 Jul 82	1272
073082	JAPAN/USSR. Commenting on the negative reaction by Japanese Foreign Minister Sakuruchi on the Soviet Union's pledge not to make first use of nuclear weapons Pravda replies in part: "It is perplexing... that a representative of the country which was the first victim of nuclear weapons would echo what a belligerent state which was the first to use these weapons... Would anybody in Tokyo really be more safe if the USSR followed the example of the US and declared that it would use nuclear weapons any time and any place should this be demanded by its interests?"	M	FBIS (USSR) 30 Jul 82	780
073182	JAPAN/PRC. NCNA commenting on Japan's textbook revision controversy says in part: "In the Chinese people's view, this move by the Japanese Education Ministry is by no means a trifling matter; it has hurt the Chinese people's feelings and has naturally aroused their anger. However, more important is the fact that this affair reveals that the danger of a revival of militarism exists in Japan and that there are people in Japan who still want to relive the old dream, long bankrupt, of the 'Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere'. The Chinese people cannot but be gravely concerned over this."	P	FBIS (PRC) 2 Aug 82	779
073182	JAPAN/PRC. An article in China Youth News says 3,000 Chinese prisoners were the victims of experiments at a secret germ warfare center in the Manchurian city of Harbin between 1939 and 1945. The article represents Beijing's latest display of anger over the revision of Japan's school textbooks which the PRC claims glosses over Japanese atrocities during its occupation of China.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 1 Aug 82	2089
080182	PRC/JAPAN. PRC Government tells Japanese Government that it believes it inappropriate for Japanese Education Minister Heiji Ogawa to visit China now "in view of the current developments." Ogawa had been invited to visit Beijing and Shanghai for talks with Chinese leaders in September. Japanese Foreign Ministry officials avoid direct comment on latest Chinese action, saying that it is a matter for the Education Ministry to decide.	P	FBIS (AP) 2 Aug 82	778
080182	JAPAN/PRC. Li Tao, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Chinese Ministry of Education, tells Minister Koji Watanabe of the Japanese Embassy that the planned visit to China by Japanese Minister of Education Heiji Ogawa is "inappropriate in view of the current developments." "It is	CP	FBIS (China) 2 Aug 82	2239

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	regrettable that till July 29 the director of the elementary education bureau of the Japanese Ministry of Education was still defending the Ministry's distortion of the history of Japanese aggression against China." Li Tao states that prior to a solution to this issue, it is inappropriate to receive Minister Ogawa in China.			
080282	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese Education Minister Heji Ogawa says he has postponed his planned visit to China because of the continuing Sino-Japanese row over the rewriting of Japanese history textbooks: "I don't think it is appropriate for me to visit China at this time" he tells reporters. "I'll go there in good spirits after the problem has been resolved with Chinese understanding." Asked about the Chinese refusal to accept him, Ogawa says the Education Ministry will continue "sincere efforts" to obtain Chinese understanding and create an environment conducive to his visit. On 1 Aug, the Chinese government informed Tokyo through the Japanese Embassy in Beijing that it would withhold its invitation for the Education Minister to visit China in September 1983.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 3 Aug 82	2593
080382	JAPAN/PRC. Prime Minister Suzuki says to reporters at the Diet building that the cancellation of Education Minister's trip to Beijing should not affect his own upcoming visit to China in September. When asked if he would reaffirm the Japan-China joint statement during his trip to the PRC Suzuki says that it would not be necessary. The Government of Japan does not regard the textbook issue to be a diplomatic dispute and is seeking to resolve differences with Beijing through working level talks in the Education and Foreign Affairs ministries.	P	FBIS (AP) 3 Aug 82	777
080382	JAPAN/PRC. The Liberation Army Daily, in a sarcastic blast at Tokyo, says the Chinese people had to thank the Japanese officials responsible for alteration of textbooks because it reveals "an adverse current of reviving militarism." The PRC army newspaper adds that it is the inviolable right of the Chinese people and government to protest "as a nation once directly subject to Japanese aggression."	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 4 Aug 82	2090
080582	JAPAN/PRC. The governors of Akita Prefecture and the PRC's Gansu Province sign friendship and cooperation agreement making their capitals, Akita and Lanzhou, sister cities.	C	FBIS (AP) 13 Aug 82	773
080582	JAPAN/PRC. In a meeting between the Japanese Vice Ministers of Education and Foreign Ministry, Tetsuo Misumi of the Education Ministry says his ministry does not intend to change disputed textbook wording as demanded by the PRC and South Korea. Reliable sources at the meeting indicate that Vice Foreign Minister, Ryozo Sunobe, took a flexible stand on the dispute and he stressed that it would take some time for the two ministries to	P	FBIS (AP) 5 Aug 82	774

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	adjust their views. The meeting is held in response to Suzuki's order on 4 August for the two ministries to work out a common stance and resolve the issue.			
080582	JAPAN/PRC. Asahi Shimbun editorial criticizes Japanese Government on textbook dispute saying that while issue has serious diplomatic implications the government's response has been slow, giving the impression that it is searching for a way to settle the matter without touching the central problem. It adds that frankness is a fundamental requirement for the government in responding to the issue and Japan's past errors should be recognized for what they are.	P	FBIS (AP) 10 Aug 82	775
080582	PRC/JAPAN. Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Wu Xueqian, meets with Japanese Ambassador to PRC, Yasue Katore, in Beijing and demands once again that the Japanese side take necessary measures to rectify "the errors" in the textbooks "censored" by the Japanese Ministry of Education. Xueqian says the questions that have occurred in the examination and approval of textbooks by the Japanese side involve a contradiction of historical facts, a deviation from the principles set forth in the Sino-Japanese joint statement, and undermine the basis of friendship between China and Japan. He adds that the charge of "interference in Japan's internal affairs" is aimed at diverting public attention from the real issue.	P	FBIS (PRC) 5 Aug 82	776
080582	JAPAN/PRC. Japan and PRC agree on cutting Japan's annual import quota for Chinese raw silk and silk yarn by 25 percent from FY 1980 due to sluggish demand.	E	FBIS (AP) 19 Aug 82	2093
080582	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese business sources say the PRC has ordered 60,000 tons of seamless pipe from Japan bringing to about 160,000 tons its committed purchases in the second half of 1982. Officials from four Japanese tubular steel manufacturers--Sumitomo Metal Industries, Nippon Kokan, Nippon Steel, and Kawasaki Steel--return home from China saying that the PRC is becoming a major export market for Japanese tubular goods again. The Japanese apparently have accepted considerable price cuts as global demand for pipes and tubes remains depressed.	E	FBIS (AP) 16 Aug 82	2094
080582	JAPAN/PRC. On 5 August Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian reiterates to the Japanese Ambassador the Chinese Government's position on the Japanese textbook issue, and demands once again that the Japanese side take necessary measures to rectify the errors in the textbooks. He tells the ambassador that to be true to the historical facts, to uphold the principles set forth in the Sino-Japanese joint statement, and to maintain and develop the friendship between China and Japan and the two peoples, he reiterates once again that the Chinese Government asks the Japanese	P	Beijing Review 16 Aug 82	1275

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	Government to take the necessary measures to correct the mistakes of the Japanese Ministry of Education in censoring and revising the textbooks.			
080582	JAPAN/PRC. Peoples Liberation Army Daily (Beijing), "the organ of the Chinese People's Liberation Army," warns the public in an editorial that the issue of the Japanese textbooks "is not an insignificant matter but represents an important signal of the few people trying to revive militarism."	P	China Daily (Beijing) 5 Aug 82	1276
080682	JAPAN/PRC. In a significant shift from his previous position, Japanese Education Minister Heji Ogawa admits in the Diet that Japan's war with China was an act of aggression and indicates that he might consider correcting textbook accounts of such wartime activities in the country by attaching errata. Ogawa explains that although he is not agreeable to change what was revised at the ministry's suggestion back to the original description in school textbooks, it does not necessarily mean that the education ministry would not accept textbook companies applications for attaching errata.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 7 Aug 82	2095
080882	JAPAN/PRC. Suzuki says the current controversy over textbook revision regarding Japan's wartime record in China will be resolved before his scheduled visit to Beijing in late September. The PM expressed his belief at a news conference at a following his arrival in Nagasaki to attend the annual memorial service for victims of the atomic bombing 37 years ago.	P	FBIS (AP) 9 Aug 82	770
080882	JAPAN/PRC. Two high-ranking Japanese government officials arrive in Beijing in an attempt to find a solution to the issue of the recent revision of the Japanese high school textbooks, which has provoked Chinese and Korean protests as an effort to hide Japan's militarist past. Hiroshi Hashimoto, Director General of the Foreign Ministry's Public Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau and Hitoshi Osaki Director General of the Education Ministry's Science and International Affairs Bureau plan to stay in Beijing 4 days to hold talks with Chinese leaders.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 9 Aug 82	771
080982	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese Foreign Ministry Sakurachi indicates hope that the Education Ministry will take steps leading to correction of its rephrasing of high school texts which have angered neighboring nations. Sakurachi tells Lower House Foreign Policy Committee meeting that some kind of steps are needed in view of sharp international criticism of revised accounts of Japanese history before and during World War II. He says that he is asking fellow cabinet ministers to deal with the problem properly considering the furor in China and South Korea.	P	FBIS (AP) 10 Aug 82	769

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
080982	JAPAN/PRC. Beijing Review condemns the Japanese Government both for revising the treatment of Japanese aggression in history textbooks and for denying responsibility for the changes. It asserts: "The Japanese Education Ministry's distortion of the history of Japanese aggression against China ... goes counter to the basic spirit of the Sino-Japanese Joint Statement and the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship. It is something to watch carefully, for it signals an attempt by some people to revive militarism because historically Japanese militarist education began at primary school."	P	Beijing Review (Beijing) 9 Aug 82	2242
081082	JAPAN/PRC. Kyodo reports from Beijing that two high ranking Japanese officials who came to attempt to find a solution to the textbook controversy hold their first meeting with Xiao Xueqian, Director of the Chinese Foreign Ministry's First Asian Affairs Department.	P	FBIS (China) 10 Aug 82	2245
081182	JAPAN/PRC. Kyodo News Agency reports that the Japanese Education Ministry now recommends that public school students ought to see a movie jointly produced by Japanese and Chinese which unequivocally depicts the Sino-Japanese war as an act of Japanese aggression in China. The film tentatively titled "The Game Yet Finished" vividly describes mass atrocities and pillage committed by the former Japanese Army against Chinese, and gives the exact number of Chinese victims.	P	FBIS (AP) 12 Aug 82	768
081182	JAPAN/USSR. A delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party (JSP), headed by T. Yamaguchi, member of the JSP Central Executive Committee, concludes an 8-day visit to the Soviet Union. During the visit Yamaguchi declares that the JSP would increase its efforts to develop the antiwar movement in Japan and would actively oppose the country's militarization. He emphasizes that JSP would continue to promote the development of friendly relations between the Japanese and Soviet peoples. The JSP's visit was made at the invitation of the USSR's Central Committee.	P	FBIS (USSR) 17 Aug 82	2594
081182	JAPAN/PRC. Nippon Light Metal Co. completes construction of an ultra-modern computer-controlled aluminum smelter in the PRC. The 80,000-ton a year plant, built near Guiyang in electricity rich Guizhou Province, is expected to be delivered to the PRC later in the year after training of workers. Construction of the facility began in 1980. The contract, is valued at yen 30 billion (about \$115 million).	E	FBIS (AP) 19 Aug 82	2096
081282	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese and Chinese officials hold the final meeting in the dispute over Japanese textbooks. Kyodo reports from Beijing that the meeting apparently fails to make progress toward defusing the dispute. A Japanese Embassy source says that China's stern position remains unchanged. Chinese official media have not reported the meeting.	P	FBIS (China) 12 Aug 82	2248

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
081282	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese and Chinese officials hold final round of talks in Beijing on textbook dispute. A Japanese embassy source indicates the one-hour meeting was held at the Chinese Foreign Ministry in a "solemn and cordial" atmosphere. No communique is issued. Japanese officials attending the meeting include Hiroshi Hashimoto, Chief of the Foreign Ministry's Public Information Bureau, Hitoshi Osaki, Chief of the Education Ministry's Science and International Affairs Bureau, and Yasue Katore, Japanese ambassador to Beijing. Among the Chinese officials is Wu Xueqian, Vice Foreign Minister.	P	FBIS (PRC) 12 Aug 82	767
081382	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese Foreign Minister expresses view on controversial textbook issue by calling for the early correction of improper accounts, if any, of past Japanese imperialist activities in China and Korea in the interest of friendly relations with these neighbors. In a move to defuse the dispute, the FM says the government was trying hard to find a solution by taking Chinese and Korean protests into consideration.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 13 Aug 82	2097
081382	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese industry sources announce that a group of Soviet officials will arrive in Tokyo on 23 August for talks on Japanese seamless steel pipe shipments. The three-man team will be led by A.P. Penkin, tubular steel department Director of the Soviet Metals Import Corporation. The semiannual negotiations are expected to start the following day on the price and volume of shipments in the second half of fiscal 1982. Although the negotiations are overdue by nearly two months, there appears a good chance the volume of Soviet purchases can be doubled back to normal semi-annual level of about 200,000 tons.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 14 Aug 82	2101
081382	JAPAN/PRC. Two ranking Japanese government officials upon returning home from Beijing report to PM Suzuki that the PRC has kept an adamant position that Japan should correct controversial school textbook accounts of Japan's wartime conduct in China. They tell reporters after meeting Suzuki that the Chinese had shown a strong desire to settle the textbook dispute amicably with Japan but that they held to their basic position that the alterations in the textbooks must be reversed. Suzuki does not make specific comment on their report but merely instructs them to continue further talks between the Foreign Ministry and the Education Ministry and come out with proposals on what should be done about the issue by next week.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 14 Aug 82	2102
081482	JAPAN/PRC. Nippon Electric Co. wins a yen 200 million (\$763,000) order for electronic switchboards for international telex transmission from China's Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. The switchboards are for China's telex transmission.	E	FBIS (AP) 19 Aug 82	2098

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
081482	JAPAN/PRC. The PRC, angry at Japanese rewriting of World War II history, heralds the 37th anniversary of Tokyo's surrender with a strongly worded warning against a resurgence of facism or militarism. While many Chinese newspapers continue to publish photographs and accounts of atrocities committed by Japan's occupation forces in China between 1937 and 1945 the English-language China Daily carries a long editorial entitled "No Rebirth of Militarism."	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 15 Aug 82	2099
081582	JAPAN/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) article marks the 37th anniversary of Japan's surrender by reviewing the history of Japan's aggression against China and its disastrous defeat. It concludes: "The move of a handful of Japanese militarist elements in vainly attempting to erase this history, which is still fresh in people's hearts, will absolutely not be tolerated."	P	FBIS (China) 16 Aug 82	2250
081682	JAPAN/PRC. Citizens groups and labor unions of Nagasaki send protest letter to PM Suzuki and Education Minister Heji Ogawa demanding that the government stop intervening in education and abolish its school textbook screening system. The protest letter is sent by Grass Root Citizens Association against Nuclear Arms and War and four other groups.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 17 Aug 82	2103
081682	JAPAN/PRC. A Red Flag article, criticizing the Japanese Education Ministry's revision of textbooks, also warns about the possible revival of militarism in Japan. It states in part: "...the militarist elements have by no means vanished in Japan; there are many of them in the numerous extreme right wing groups in the country today. These people are carrying out all kinds of activities in a bid to revive militarism and are vainly thinking of turning Japan from an economic into a great military power and reliving the old dream of the "Great East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."	P	FBIS (AP) 3 Sep 82	2104
081682	JAPAN/PRC. Beijing Review commentary criticizes "a few people" in Japan who are calling for restoring Taiwan-Japan relations. It notes that the Liberal Democratic Party sent a big delegation to Taiwan last month, and that the agreement between the delegation and the Taiwan authorities uses the words "two countries." It claims that "a handful of persons" wish to undermine friendly relations between China and Japan, and concludes: "The advocates of 'restoring Japan-Taiwan relations' are making a mistake if they think China needs something from Japan so therefore they can trample on the basic principles of China-Japan relations and destroy China-Japan friendship."	P	Beijing Review 16 Aug 82	2251
081982	JAPAN/PRC. PM Suzuki instructs the Education and Foreign ministries to work out promptly a plan to settle the school textbook issue with the PRC and South Korea. Suzuki gives the order after concluding that the LDP had basically agreed to seek a solution to the issue out of diplomatic	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 20 Aug 82	2105

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
082182	considerations. The PM tells reporters consultations between the government and the LDP and also between the Education, and Foreign ministries had produced a certain direction in which the government should proceed, and all it had to do now was work out specifics.			
082182	JAPAN/USSR. Nissan Diesel Motor Co has won a yen 8 billion (\$30 million) order for 760 tractors and related parts from the Soviet Union. The tractors are to be used for carrying rigs to the Siberian forest development projects.	E	FBIS (AP) 31 Aug 82	2106
082182	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Foreign Minister says in Hokkaido that he might appeal to the UN in the Fall for Japan's long desire for restoration of the four Soviet-occupied islands east of Hokkaido. He also pledges that he would strive to win the right of former residents to visit grave sites on the islands. The Foreign Minister also denounces Soviet reenforcement of military facilities on Kunashiri and Etorofu Islands as rubbing salt into the wounds of former Japanese residents of these islands.	P	FBIS (AP) 23 Aug 82	2107
082182	JAPAN/PRC. The 21 August 1982 Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun (Industrial Daily News) reports that there are good prospects for a start of joint operations between Japanese software and Chinese software industries. Following a basic agreement between Japan Computer Engineering, a firm in Tokyo, and the Chinese, the Japanese Software Industry Development Association entered into a basic agreement with the Chinese on contract development of general-use software for the personal computer area. In addition, another Japanese firm, Computer Service, has entered into negotiations to establish "software development centers on Chinese soil."	E	Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun (Tokyo); 21 Aug 82	2177
082282	JAPAN/PRC. Xinhua commentary on the Japanese textbook issue says that a mere "willingness" to correct mistakes is not enough. It observes: "Some senior Japanese officials have expressed their willingness to show full respect to the criticism at home and abroad and to settle the problem as soon as possible. Such expressions are of course somewhat better than none and lot better than a refusal to correct the situation. But their sincerity should be questioned if they always remain at the stage of making statements about their 'willingness' to correct the mistakes." "The people of China and Japan are not content with a mere expression of willingness. An immediate and resolute action to rectify the mistakes is all they want."	P	FBIS (China) 23 Aug 82	2253
082382	JAPAN/PRC. Japan and PRC reach agreement on Japanese Government loan of up to yen 65 billion (\$255 million) for FY 1982. Yen 45 billion will be provided for three port and railway construction projects and yen 28 billion will be in commodity loans. Interest is set at 3 percent per annum and	E	FBIS (AP) 24 Aug 82	2108

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	repayment is over 30 years, including a 10-year deferment. Japan provided the PRC with government loans of about yen 60 billion in FY 1981.			
082682	JAPAN/PRC. The Japanese Government announces that it would make the "necessary amendments" to controversial history textbook accounts which have drawn severe criticism from China, South Korea, and other Asian countries for what they call distortion of the history of Japan's wartime actions in those countries. Chief Cabinet Secretary Kichi Miyazawa issues a statement saying that Japan would heed "this criticism in promoting friendship and good will with the nearby countries of Asia, and the government will undertake to make the necessary amendments." Actual rewriting of the textbooks will not be done until 1985, when the books will be revised one year earlier than originally scheduled, largely in consideration of objections by the Education Ministry and conservative members of the LDP. They argue earlier changes would undermine the textbook authorization system, which they call the pillar of Japan's postwar education system. As for the textbooks which have already been authorized for use in the 1983 and 1984 school years, the statement says the Education Minister would issue a statement later ensuring that necessary amendments would be made in actual teaching in the classroom but not in the textbooks.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 27 Aug 82	2109
082682	JAPAN/PRC. Japan agrees, after surprisingly swift negotiations, to provide the PRC with the equivalent of \$259 million in soft loans for major construction projects. China asked Japan in June for \$364 million in loans for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1983, but agrees in meetings this week to accept the lower offer. The new credits represent a 8.3% increase from the previous year's loan package. China watchers and the Japanese press were surprised at the speed with which the agreement was reached. Most thought that China would take a hard line in the negotiations because of its objections to revisions in Japanese school textbooks.	E	FBIS (AP) 26 Aug 82	2176
082682	JAPAN/PRC. The Asian Wall Street reports that Japan has agreed to provide China with the equivalent of \$259 million in soft loans for major construction projects for FY 1982. The new credits represent an 8.3% increase from the previous year's loan package. The loans will be used to finance four major projects: a coal loading facility in Qinhuangdao, Hebei Province; a coal loading facility in Shandong Province; the Yanzhou Shijusho railway; and the Peking-Qinhuangdao railway. The loans carry a 3% interest rate and are to be repaid over 30 years.	E	AWSJ 26 Aug 82	2178
082682	JAPAN/PRC. A joint Chinese-Japanese film, the first to be made, premieres in Tokyo. The film, The Game Yet to Finish, "portrays the great suffering brought to people of the two countries by Japanese aggression against China through the lives of a Chinese and a Japanese Go player and their families." Wang Yang, the Chinese producer of the film says: "The	CP	China Daily (Beijing) 26 Aug 82	2256

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples will surely last. A handful of militarists can never represent the Japanese people."			
082682	JAPAN/PRC. Japan's Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa says Education's Ministry standards for screening textbooks would be changed immediately to assure that future books reflect the "basic understanding between Japan and the respective governments." He indicates though that the next set of books would not be issued until 1985 and that while the texts are in use the Education Ministry would use "ministerial guidance newsletters" to balance the offending passages.	P	New York Times 29 Aug 82	766
082882	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese Foreign Vice Minister Wu Xueqian tells Japanese Ambassador to Beijing Yasue Katori that the Japanese Government's textbook statement issued on 26 August is not acceptable to China. Wu repeats Beijing's request that Japan make corrections of "mistakes" in Japanese history textbooks as soon as possible. Japanese Government leaders say they take Beijing's response seriously and would hold a meeting on 30 August to discuss how to cope with the new development.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 29 Aug 82	2110
082882	JAPAN/PRC. At a meeting with Japanese Ambassador Katori, China's Vice Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian tells him that the Chinese Government has studied the statement by Japan's Chief Cabinet Secretary Miyawaza, and finds it far from satisfying Chinese demands. "The statement, although saying that the Japanese Government carefully listens to criticism and will take responsibility for correcting certain accounts in textbooks, indicates no clear-cut, specific measures for correction The Chinese Government cannot agree to it. The Chinese people also cannot accept it."	P	FBIS (China) 30 Aug 82	2259
082882	JAPAN/PRC. PRC rejects Japan's proposed solution to textbook dispute. Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian tells Japanese Ambassador to PRC that "the Japanese Government's attitude falls far short of the demands of the Chinese side. It is rather disappointing. The Chinese Government cannot agree and the Chinese people also cannot accept it." This marks the third time that the PRC has summoned Japanese envoys to demand that textbook revisions be changed back to their former state.	P	New York Times 29 Aug 82	765
083082	JAPAN/PRC. PM Suzuki indicates that his government has no intention of restudying an official statement it issued the previous week concerning the current row over Japanese high school history textbooks. The PM makes the remarks after hearing reports that the PRC had rejected the latest Japanese Government's statement on textbook revisions, which Beijing and other Asian countries say distort Japan's behavior before and during WWII in Korea and China. Suzuki says since the government clearly stated it would correct	P	FBIS (AP) 30 Aug 82	764

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	the content of the textbooks with sincerity, there is no choice but to "fully explain" to the PRC the government's statement.			
083182	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade says it will send a powerful economic mission to China late in Sep 82 to explore the possibility of reinvigorating bilateral trade. An association official says the mission, to be made up of some 35 top executives of manufacturing, trading and financial companies, will meet with Premier Ziyang and other Chinese leaders during its September 21-25 stay in Beijing. They will discuss with the Chinese leaders such matters as the promotion of bilateral trade, and cooperation in factory modernization.	E	FBIS (AP) 14 Sep 82	2111
083182	JAPAN/PRC. Otsuka Pharmaceutical Co. of Japan says it will dispatch a researcher to the PRC in early September 1982 to negotiate details on a joint development project for new medicines derived from plants and to analyze ingredients to synthesize new drugs jointly with China. Otsuka is currently constructing a medical fluids factory in Tianjin which will be operational by the fall of 1983.	E	FBIS (AP) 8 Sep 82	2112
083182	JAPAN/PRC. The 31 August edition of the Asia Research Bulletin (Hong Kong), says that the Japan-China Oil Development Corporation (JCOD), a Tokyo based consortium, has succeeded in test production of crude oil in the southern section of China's Bohai Gulf. The consortium's first appraisal well, which was drilled about 2 km north of a test well, has led to experimental production of 4,200 barrels daily. JCOD estimates commercial production is feasible in the Gulf and will attain at least 200,000 barrels daily. Commercial production may begin as early as 1987.	E	Asian Research Bulletin (Hong Kong); 31 Aug 82	2233
090182	JAPAN/PRC. PRC Foreign Ministry spokesman says that PM Suzuki will arrive in Beijing on September 26 for an official visit despite the current diplomatic row over revision of the Japanese high school textbooks. The Foreign Ministry spokesman's remark reaffirm that China is ready to accept Suzuki even though the textbook issue remains unsettled between the two countries.	P	FBIS (PRC) 2 Sep 82	763
090282	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Kichiro Tazawa leaves Tokyo for Beijing on a 12-day official visit to make an on-the-spot investigation of an agricultural development project in northeastern China. He will confer with his Chinese counterpart Lin Hujia in Beijing and exchange views on the Japan-China agricultural cooperation program.	E	FBIS (AP) 3 Sep 82	2113

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
090282	JAPAN/PRC. China-Japan friendship Association President Liao Chengzhi cancels scheduled trip to Japan, possibly because of the current school textbook dispute involving the two countries.	PC	FBIS (PRC) 2 Sep 82	762
090382	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union suspends all direct dial telephone service from Japan. Observers in Moscow say the Soviet authorities are controlling the telephone connections in fear of an inflow of foreign culture and information into their country. All telephone calls between Japan and the Soviet Union through switchboard operators remain open.	P	FBIS (AP) 7 Sep 82	2114
090382	JAPAN/PRC. "The Game Yet to Finish," the first Sino-Japanese jointly produced film, premieres in Beijing. The film is being shown to mark the tenth anniversary of normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan. Addressing an audience of 2,700 Shi Fangyu, director of China's cinema bureau, calls the film "a powerful criticism of the attempts of the Japanese Ministry of Education to distort the history of Japanese aggression against China."	CP	FBIS (China) 8 Sep 82	2261
090482	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hu Yaobang criticizes what he considers a recent Japanese drift to the right, saying that some forces in the country were attempting to revive Japanese militarism through suppression of the facts about past Japanese aggression against China and other Asian countries. Hu's speech was delivered at the opening session of the 12th Party Congress on 1 September but revealed in detail on 4 September. Hu says the revival of Japanese militarism could not but put the people of China, Korea, and other countries sharply on the alert. Observers say Hu's attack was rather unusual because the speech delivered at the opening day session is usually reserved for presentation of the party's political platform.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 5 Sep 83	2595
090482	JAPAN/PRC. About 90 Japanese authors of school textbooks meet in Tokyo and decide to ask the Education Ministry to correct "distortions" in the books that had gone through the screening process. The meeting of the textbook authors, most of them college professors and high school teachers, is the first since the textbook dispute began in late July.	P	FBIS (AP) 7 Sep 82	2115
090482	JAPAN/PRC. Japan-PRC Oil Development Corporation officials says that the Sino-Japanese project to develop crude oil in China's Bohai Bay is expected to cost almost three times the original estimate. The Japan-PRC Oil Development Corporation is a joint venture of the governmental Japan National Oil Corporation and 47 private companies in Japan. Exploration funds, all of which are to be financed by the Japanese partners, are newly estimated to cost \$590 million--a 2.8 fold increase from the original dollar estimates. Development costs, including funds for production	E	FBIS (AP) 10 Sep 82	2116

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	facilities are now said to total \$4.6 billion, a 2.3 fold increase from the previous estimate.			
090682	JAPAN/USSR. Pravda says the Japanese Government is trying to provoke anti-Soviet feelings among its northern island residents over the issue of return of the Kurile Islands to Tokyo's control. Adoption by the Japanese Parliament of a law entitled "Special Measures to Promote a Solution to the Problem of the Northern Territories" is described by Pravda as an "obvious escalation of revenge seeking claims." Pravda adds, "... the authors of the law are trying to involve the people there in anti-Soviet provocations despite the fact that the people are not interested in aggravating the confrontation with the Soviet Union."	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 8 Sep 82	2596
090682	JAPAN/CHINA. Chinese Charge D' Affaires Wang Xiaoyun extends an invitation to the former PM Kakuei Tanaka to visit China at his convenience to commemorate the 10th anniversary of restoration of Sino-Japanese relations. Wang extends Tanaka's invitation during a call on Sosumu Nikaido, Secretary General of the ruling LDP.	P	FBIS (AP) 7 Sep 82	2117
090782	JAPAN/USSR. Japan Steel Works Ltd. says it shipped pipeline valves worth yen 500-600 million to the Soviet Union in August under an export contract concluded in FY 1981. A MITI official, however, tells the Japan Times that the Foreign Ministry had approved the export contract well before Reagan's sanctions were expanded and that the minis- try had been told by the maker that the shipment would not pose any problem in connection with the Reagan sanctions. He adds that even if it became clear that the exported valves were made under licence from the US firms, the Foreign Ministry would not consider it wrong because the Tokyo government had told Washington that it would not accept Reagan's expanded sanctions. Japan filed an official and informal protest with the US Government after Reagan's stepped-up sanctions were announced saying that the sanctions were in violation of international law and that Japan therefore would not accept them. In a related development Nippon Steel Corp says Japan's big four steel pipe mills have sent representatives to Moscow for talks on the price, volume, and other terms for the supply of big-diameter pipes for shipment in 1983.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 8 Sep 82	2597
090782	JAPAN/PRC. The Kyodo News Agency reports that a governmental advisory council on textbook authorization, The Textbook Authorization Research Council, will be convened on 14 September to start discussions on the correction of historical accounts in school textbooks. The Textbook Authorization Research Council had originally scheduled to hold its next meeting in late September, but the schedule was moved up in an apparent demonstration of Japan's desire for an early solution to the problem in time for PM Suzuki's visit to China beginning 26 September.	P	FBIS (AP) 7 Sep 82	2118

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
090882	JAPAN/USSR. According to Radio Moscow, "An American nuclear submarine, the Permit has put in at the Japanese port of Yokosuka. The port is becoming a major US stronghold in the Far East. A decision has been reached to make it a permanent base for 8 strategic nuclear submarines. Japan's involvement into Washington's dangerous nuclear strategy is causing growing public resentment . . . The country's major antiwar organization, the Old Japan Council for a Ban on Nuclear Weapons, and the Japanese Peace Committee, have called for more manifestations to have the American war bases in the country scrapped."	MP	FBIS (USSR) 9 Sep 82	2598
090982	JAPAN/PRC. China and South Korea, in effect, accept Japan's policy on correcting controversial changes in high school textbook accounts of Japanese actions in those countries before and during World War II, bringing to an end the 2-month old diplomatic dispute that badly strained Japan's relations with Korea and China as well as other Asian nations. Japan's Chief Cabinet Secretary says the government believes the textbook revision issue has now been "diplomatically settled" between China and Japan. The Cabinet Secretary says "with South Korea having already accepted the government statement on 26 August, the textbook revision issue has become settled between Japan and the two countries." The Chinese statement expresses its "understanding and appreciation" of the Japanese explanation of the measures to be taken to correct what China called distortions of the history of Japan's militaristic past." It says, however, that it would reserve the right to closely watch what actions Japan takes to make the necessary correction and to comment on actions which are taken.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 10 Sep 82	2599
090982	JAPAN/PRC. The Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo says he now understands the Japanese Government's statement on the textbook dispute, suggesting that the PRC has now softened its response on the issue. The Counsellor says that the PRC understands the Japanese Government's stance on the textbook issue after detailed explanation had been given by Ambassador Yasue Katori in a meeting with Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian in Beijing on September 8. In a related development PM Suzuki tells reporters that the Japanese Government's diplomatic efforts to obtain understanding from the PRC and South Korea over the textbook dispute are progressing well.	P	FBIS (AP) 9 Sep 82	2119
091182	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian tells the Japanese ambassador that the Chinese Government considers the concrete measures proposed by the Japanese Government to solve the textbook problem to be "a step forward." The Japanese Government has reiterated its willingness to adhere to the spirit of the China-Japan Joint Statement, and will call a Textbook Authorization Research Council meeting in September of this year. A commentary in Renmin Ribao (Beijing) urges the Japanese	P	China Daily (Beijing) 11 Sep 82	2263

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	Government to keep its promises and be resolute in action and says: "Now the textbook issue may be brought to a temporary close."			
091282	JAPAN/PRC. Kyodo reports from Beijing that Chinese Vice Premier Wan Li tells visiting Japanese Minister of Agriculture Tazawa that the textbook controversy is settled and that China will welcome a late September visit by Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki. Wan also proposes that talks be held during Suzuki's visit on Japanese aid for the development of the Sanjiang Plain in Heilongjiang Province.	EP	FBIS (China) 13 Sep 82	2264
091482	JAPAN/USSR. Japan's Air Self-Defense Force announces that a Japanese aircraft has photographed 5 Soviet Tupolev 22 "Backfire" bombers flying in formation over the Sea of Japan. This is the first solid confirmation that the Soviet supersonic bombers are operational in the Far East.	M	FBIS (AP) 15 Sep 82	2120
091482	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Minister Kichiro Tazawa says PM Suzuki intends to respond positively to a Chinese request for Japanese technical help in the development of the Sanjiang Plain in the Heilongjiang Province, in northeastern China, when the PM visits China in late September. Japan has been carrying out since 1981 a 3-year development survey in the Sanjiang Plains, at a cost of yen 1 billion.	E	FBIS (AP) 14 Sep 82	2121
091782	JAPAN/PRC. Kyodo News Agency reports that Japan will sign an agreement on 23 September to import 8.3 million tons of crude oil from China in 1982 and purchase 8-8.6 million tons each year from 1983 to 1985. In an agreement revising the Sino-Japanese pact of February 1978, Japan also will import 7-8 million tons of Chinese coal in 1985. The agreement will be signed by Toshio Doko, Chairman of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade, and Liu Xiwen, Chinese Vice Foreign Minister of Trade. The agreement calls for China to spur efforts to introduce Japanese technology and equipment related to oil and coal excavation. Under the agreement, the Chinese coal to be imported by Japan in 1985 will comprise 3 million tons of coking coal and 4-5 million tons of steaming coal.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 17 Sep 82	2600
091782	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang expresses strong desire that Japanese plants and technology play an important role in Chinese modernization. He says that China will place emphasis on heavy and chemical industries as much as agriculture and light industries in its modernization effort, and that he hoped imports of Japanese plants, technology, and investments would begin to increase again. Zhao also says that he believes the forth-coming visit to China by PM Suzuki would be successful. This is taken to indicate China's official expression of readiness to welcome Suzuki's visit despite the recent Japanese textbook dispute.	EP	Japan Times (Tokyo) 18 Sep 82	2179

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
091782	JAPAN/PRC. Japan's Minister of International Trade and Industry meets Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang in Beijing. Earlier he met with Chen Muhua China's Minister of Foreign Economic Relations, and with Zhang Jingfu, Minister in charge of China's State Economic Commission. Zhao tells Minister Abe the textbook issue is settled and he expects imports of Japanese plants and technology to continue, while China's modernization effort gives priority to heavy and chemical industries. He also tells Abe that Japan's cooperation is indispensable to the development of energy resources and nonferrous metals, as well as the modernization of transport systems and improvement of existing factories.	E	FBIS (China) 21 Sep 82	2273
091882	JAPAN/PRC. China orders two 200-ton floating cranes costing yen 1 billion (\$3.8 million) each using yen credit, from Wako Koeki Co. a medium-sized Japanese machinery exporter in Tokyo. The cranes, whose angle is freely changeable, will be used for construction of port facilities in Shijiusuno in Shandong Province. Yoshinaga Manufacturing Co. will make and ship the cranes between May and June 1983.	E	FBIS (AP) 5 Oct 82	2122
091982	JAPAN/PRC. PRC announces plans to export 5-6 million metric tons of coal to Japan in 1987 from a development project with Occidental Oil Company of the United States. The PRC has also apparently asked Japan about the possibility of selling part of the coal it produces in Shanxi to Japan.	E	FBIS (AP) 22 Sep 82	2123
092082	JAPAN/PRC. MITI Minister Abe, commenting on his 6-day visit to the PRC, says he proposed the signing of a bilateral investment protection accord. The PRC, according to Abe, was non-committal regarding the request. Abe during his visit extended invitations to his Chinese counterparts, Chen Muhua, State Councillor in charge of trade, and Tang Ke, Petroleum Industry Minister, to visit Japan. Tang replied that he would visit Japan in 1983. Abe also reported that he told PRC Petroleum Industry Ministry that the Japanese Government would do its utmost to extend economic aid for oil development in the Bohai Bay area.	E	FBIS (AP) 20 Sep 82	2124
092182	JAPAN/PRC. A mission of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade, led by Chairman Toshiwo Doko, leaves for Beijing. The 35-member mission is scheduled to have talks with top Chinese Government leaders during its 4-day visit. Doko, who is also Chairman of the government's ad hoc committee on administrative and fiscal reform, and Liu Xiwen, Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade, plans to sign a revised long-term trade agreement which entails smaller coal imports from the PRC than had earlier been planned.	E	FBIS (AP) 22 Sep 82	2125

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
092182	JAPAN/PRC. PM Suzuki, speaking about the upcoming summit with Chinese leaders, says he will tell Premier Zhao Ziyang and other Chinese leaders that Japan will speedily carry out the promise made in a government statement issued late in August to amend distorted accounts of Japanese militaristic actions before and during World War II in Japanese history textbooks. Noting that the issue had stirred the sentiments of the Chinese people, Suzuki tells reporters that Japan will pledge to strengthen and expand friendly ties with the PRC in accordance with the principles and spirit of the 1972 Japan-China joint communique. Suzuki also says he will tell Chinese leaders, that Japan will make more efforts for world peace and ensure that his country will not become a military power threatening its neighbors.	PE	FBIS (AP) 21 Sep 82	2126
092382	JAPAN/PRC. New China News Agency reports that Japan agrees to sharply increase coal imports from China and will continue to buy Chinese crude oil around current levels. Under the latest stage of a long-term trade agreement, Japanese imports of Chinese coal would rise from 2.79 million tons in 1982 to 4.5 million tons in 1983, 6 million tons in 1984 and 7 to 8 million tons in 1985. NCNA adds that the two countries "agreed that as progress is made in China's economic readjustment and foreign trade, China will make every possible effort to import technology and equipment from Japan." Japan is China's largest trading partner, with total commerce amounting to \$10.4 billion in 1982, including purchases of Chinese oil amounting to \$2.3 billion and coal \$189 million.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 25 Sep 82	2601
092382	JAPAN/PRC. Chairman of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade and PRC Vice Minister for Foreign Trade sign in Beijing official notes for revision of long-term trade agreement between Japan and China. China's 1985 target for coal exports to Japan, is lowered to 7 or 8 million tons from the original goal of 10 million tons. The agreement, first signed in 1978, included trade targets between the two countries until 1990. Under the revised agreement, the PRC would export 8 to 8.6 million tons of crude oil to Japan between 1983 and 1985.	E	FBIS (AP) 23 Sep 82	2127
092482	JAPAN/USSR. The Japan-Soviet Friendship Association says a Russian dance company has been prevented from giving performances in two Hokkaido communities near the disputed northern territories due to pressure by the Japanese Foreign Ministry. The Ministry reportedly informed the troupe just before it left Moscow that visas would not be issued unless the Hokkaido communities were stricken from the tour. A Foreign Ministry spokesman says the restriction had been imposed because members of the troupe engaged in activities other than their dance performance during a previous tour to the area in 1979.	CP	FBIS (AP) 30 Sep 82	2128

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
092482	JAPAN/PRC. The fourth meeting of the China-Japan long term trade agreement committee is held in Beijing and results in an agreement on the export of Chinese oil and coal to Japan in exchange for Japanese technology and equipment. Between 1983 and 1985 China will export 8 to 8.6 million tons of crude oil per year to Japan. It will export 4.5 million tons of coal to Japan in 1983; 6 million tons in 1984; and 7 to 8 million tons in 1985, according to the needs and possibilities of the two sides. Both sides also agree that as further progress is made in China's economic readjustment and foreign trade, China will make every possible effort to import technology and equipment from Japan.	E	China Daily (Beijing) 25 Sep 82	2277
092682	JAPAN/PRC. Japan and China agree to cooperate further in China's economic development and virtually settle the Japanese history textbook revision issue as Japanese PM Suzuki and his Chinese counterpart Zhao Ziyang discuss bilateral relations. In the first round of their talks following Suzuki's arrival in Beijing, Suzuki assures Zhao Japan would rectify controversial textbook descriptions which offended the Chinese and Koreans and provoked their protests. Suzuki says his administration is now seeking advice from the Textbook Authorization Research Council for necessary correction in the spirit of the 1972 Japan-China joint statement which normalized relations. Appreciating Japan's policy, Zhao says the issue had once clouded friendly relations between the two countries but he was glad to find that the matter was settled for the time being. On economic cooperation, Zhao expresses China's intention of resuming the importation of major industrial plants which had been suspended for some time and he also seeks further Japanese economic and technological cooperation.	PE	Japan Times (Tokyo) 27 September 1982	2602
092682	JAPAN/PRC. PM Suzuki leaves for Beijing on a 6-day official visit to Chinese to mark the 10th anniversary of the restoration of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations. This is the first trip to China by a top Japanese Government official since the late PM Masayoshi Ohira visited Beijing in late 1979.	P	FBIS (AP) 27 Sep 82	2129
092682	JAPAN/PRC. PM Suzuki arrives in China on an official visit commemorating a decade of Chinese-Japanese relations. Mr. Suzuki's visit is scheduled to coincide with the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan. In his initial meeting with Premier Zhao Ziyang of the PRC, Suzuki reportedly promises that steps would be taken to resolve the tension that has developed between the two countries over the rewriting of Japanese textbooks. During his visit, PM Suzuki is to sign an agreement giving the PRC another \$250 million in low-interest government loans, bringing the total credit line from Japan to over \$1 billion in the last few years.	PE	New York Times 27 Sep 82	2130

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
092682	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki arrives in Beijing for an official visit. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang welcomes him at a ceremony at the plaza east of the Great Hall of the People. At the airport Suzuki is greeted by Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian. In the evening Premier Zhao gives a banquet, where both leaders make speeches praising Chinese-Japanese friendship and cooperation. Zhao presents Prime Minister Suzuki with a color photo of the giant panda "Fei Fei," a gift to the Japanese people from the Chinese Government. The panda will shortly be sent to Japan. Suzuki then presents Zhao a photo of a pair of giraffes sent to the Chinese people by the Japanese Government.	P	FBIS (China) 27 Sep 82	2279
092782	JAPAN/PRC. PM Suzuki during talks with Chinese leader in Peking promises nearly \$400 million more in Japanese investment for oil exploration in the Gulf of Bohai off China's northeast coast. The money will be invested by the Japan-China Petroleum Development Corporation, which found oil in the Gulf of Bohai in 1981. Some \$210 million of Japanese money has already been approved for exploration in the gulf, and the extra capital will make the total investment \$600 million.	E	New York Times 28 Sep 82	2131
092882	JAPAN/PRC. Former Chinese Vice Premier Wang Zhen calls for closer relations with Japan in a meeting with Administrative Management Agency Director General Yasuhiro Nakasone. Wang and the 14 members of the Mission he is leading meet with Nakasone at the PM's official residence in Tokyo. The delegation will participate in a series of events commemorating the 10th anniversary of normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries.	C	FBIS (AP) 29 Sep 82	2132
092882	JAPAN/PRC. Visiting Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang meet in Beijing for their second round of talks. On the textbook issue, Prime Minister Suzuki says: "The Japanese side is keenly aware of Japan's responsibility for causing enormous damage to the Chinese people through war and deeply reproaches itself. We have not changed this awareness in the least." He goes on to say: "The Japanese Government will be responsible for making the corrections as soon as possible, take concrete measures sincerely, and solve the question well. Premier Zhao speaks highly of Prime Minister Suzuki's determination to conscientiously correct the mistakes in the textbooks. He says: "In more than 2,000 years of friendly contacts between the two countries the history of unhappiness was only a brief span, but it was a deep lesson and such history should never be repeated."	P	China Daily (Beijing) 29 Sep 82	2282
092882	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and visiting Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki attend the ceremony in Beijing's Great Hall of the People where the notes on a Japanese loan of 65,000 million yen (\$260 million) are signed.	E	China Daily (Beijing) 29 Sep 82	2284

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
092982	JAPAN/PRC. PM Zenko Suzuki says in Beijing that Japan and China should maintain and develop amicable bilateral relations in accordance with the spirit and principles in the 1972 joint communique issued on normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries 10 years ago. Suzuki also stresses the importance of the 10-year old Japan-China relations in achieving world peace and stability, saying the two countries should cooperate in meeting threats not only to Asia but to world peace. Suzuki also pledges that his government would make on its own responsibility necessary amendments to the controversial textbook accounts of Japan's military activities in China before and during World War II.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 30 Sep 82	2133
092982	JAPAN/PRC. The People's Daily, Chinese Communist Party organ, devotes much of its space to the 10th anniversary of the resumption of diplomatic relations between China and Japan, and calls for lasting friendship between their peoples. An editorial calls on Japan to further promote friendly relations on the basis of three principles--peace, and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, and long-term stability. The editorial also calls attention to what it calls "elements" hampering developing of Sino-Japanese relations. It says in part: "Let us pay attention to a small number of people attempting to revive militarism."	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 30 Sep 82	2180
092982	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang assesses Japanese PM Suzuki's talks with top Chinese leaders as a success. Receiving representatives of six Japanese organizations working for friendly bilateral relations, Zhao says the exchange between the two prime ministers had prepared the ground for closer relations. Before leaving Beijing Su-zuki and Zhao meet for the third time. At the meeting Suzuki proposes the installation of a Japan-China hotline.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 30 Sep 82	2181
092982	JAPAN/PRC. PM Suzuki says in Beijing that Japan and China should maintain and develop amicable bilateral relations in accordance with the spirit and principles in the 1972 joint communique issued on normalization of diplomatic relations. Suzuki also stresses the importance of the 10-year old Japan-China relations in achieving world peace and stability, saying the two countries should cooperate in meeting threats not only to Asia but to world peace in general. Suzuki pledges that his government would make necessary amendments to the controversial textbook accounts of Japan's military activities in China before and during World War II. Suzuki also reiterates that Japan's national principle of seeking peace based on the present war renouncing constitution remains unchanged. The last remark is apparently made to counter recent Chinese criticism of revived militarism in Japan.	PM	Japan Times (Tokyo) 30 Sep 80	2182

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
092982	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese Co. Sharp, Inc. says it has concluded a contract with the Chinese Government to export more than 100 personal computers for research purposes at Chinese universities. The company will also export about 6,000 hand-held computers. Shipment of the personal computers will start after obtaining approval from the Coordinating Committee for Exports to Communist Areas (COCOM), as they are high-technology products. Sharp is the first Japanese company to export personal computers to China.	E	FBIS (AP) 27 Oct 82	2183
092982	JAPAN/PRC/USSR. In Beijing visiting Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki meets Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping. Deng reiterates that to develop its relations with Japan is China's basic long term policy. He says that Chinese-Japanese relations can be summarized by saying that "the Chinese and Japanese people want to be friendly to each other from generation to generation." At a press conference, Suzuki announces that his government has formally invited Hu Yaobang to visit Japan. He tells 200 Chinese and foreign correspondents that last year more than 130,000 Japanese and Chinese people visited he other country. He also says that the Japanese Government will take responsibility for rectifying the textbook issue, and that Japan cannot tolerate the Soviet Union's continued illegal occupation of the Northern Islands.	P	China Daily (Beijing) 30 Sep 82	2285
100182	JAPAN/PRC. PM Suzuki returns home after winding up his 6-day official visit to China. While in China, Suzuki confers with his Chinese counterparts, Zhao Ziyang, Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang, and other leaders.	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Oct 82	2184
100182	JAPAN/USSR. The USSR responds with anger to the proposed deployment of 50 American F-16 fighters at Misawa Airbase in northern Japan. Tass news agency describes the action as "provocative and hostile" to Russia and designed to draw Japan into Washington's strategy of "performing police functions in the Far East and all over the world." Tass quoting Japanese media also warns that Japan is now in the "frontline" of any armed confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union.	M	Times (London) 2 Oct 82	2532
100382	JAPAN/USSR. Vladimir Sushkov, Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, arrives in Tokyo for talks on Sakhalin oil and gas exploration and development plans for 1983 and beyond. While in Japan, Sushkov will confer with the Sakhalin Oil Development Co. and the Export-Import Bank of Japan.	E	FBIS (AP) 24 Oct 82	2134
100482	JAPAN/USSR. The two foreign ministers meet at the Soviet mission to the UN. Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko reaffirms there is no territorial dispute between Moscow and Tokyo and tells Japanese Minister Sakurachi	P	FBIS (AP) 5 Oct 82	2135

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

ENTRY NR. -----

SOURCE -----

CATEGORY -----

EVENT -----

DATE -----

that the Soviet Union did not take over the northern territories by unjust means. The Soviet Foreign Minister tells Sakurachi that he would consider the repeated Japanese request for Gromyko to visit Japan, but there exists no favorable atmosphere in Japan for a visit now. There has been no foreign ministerial visit in either direction since January 1978 when the Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda went to Moscow. Gromyko previously visited Tokyo in January 1976.

2136

FBIS (AP) 6 Oct 82

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JAPAN/PRC. The first group of 148 Chinese students arrive in Japan to take Japanese university graduate courses with Chinese Government scholarship aid. Most are majoring in science and technology. The Chinese students will enter 38 Japanese state and other public universities including the University of Tokyo, Kyoto University and Tokyo Metropolitan University as research students for a period of six months. They will take examinations in the spring of 1983 for 2-year master courses. The program to accommodate Chinese students began in 1979. A total of 1,049 Chinese have come to Japan under the program as of 1 May 1982. There are currently 780 Chinese studying in Japan.

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FBIS (AP) 6 Oct 82

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JAPAN/PRC. Chinese senior trade official predicts in Kyoto that bilateral trade relations would "achieve a greater development" in the next 10 to 20 years. Noting Japanese PM Suzuki and Chinese Premier Ziyang had exchanged visits in recent months, Dai Jie, Director of Import and Export Bureau, Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, says these visits "marked a new chapter in the Sino-Japanese economic and trade relations."

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2185

Far Eastern Economic
Review (Hong Kong) 8 Oct
82

PM

JAPAN/PRC. According to the 8 Oct 1982 Far Eastern Economic Review, PM Suzuki's 6-day China visit in September mended diplomatic fences with the PRC and showed that both governments can settle immediate problems to promote their longer-term national interests. In a series of meetings, Japanese and Chinese officials addressed a broad range of international issues, solidified ties including some bilateral economic arrangements, and played to their domestic political audiences. The main achievement of the summit was the settlement of the most serious bilateral problem to confront the two governments since they formalized relations in 1972--the so called textbook issue. All senior Chinese leaders linked the textbook case to a possible revival of militarism in Japan. Suzuki took pains to persuade the Chinese that Japan would not become a military power. "We must keep our defense power to the minimum necessary." Other points made at the summit included a Chinese declaration to Suzuki that despite the recent agreement between the US and China on arms sales to Taiwan a shadow still darkens Sino-American relations. Zhao told Suzuki that the agreement was the "first step in removing a grave obstacle between the two nations (US and China). Sino-Soviet relations were another major area of discussions. Chinese leaders stressed that its basic position toward Moscow had not changed and that the USSR remained China's primary adversary. Zhao

100882

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	repeated the diplomatic code word "hegemonism" in describing Soviet foreign policy. Regarding Korea, Chinese leaders assured their Japanese counterparts that North Korea will not expand into the South so long as there is no provocation from South Korea.			
101382	JAPAN/PRC/USSR. Former Japan Socialist Party leader Seiichi Katsumata says that the Soviet Union and China appear to be stepping up efforts to put an end to their 20-year hostility.	P	FBIS (AP) 13 Oct 82	2138
101482	JAPAN/PRC. An imported project for assembling and processing integrated circuits for color televisions is completed and officially put into production at the Jiangnan radio equipment plant in Jiangsu's Wuxi Municipality. Present at the ceremony were some 240 representatives from the Chinese and Japanese sides.	E	FBIS (PRC) 4 Nov 81	2139
101682	JAPAN/PRC. Japan and China agree on the joint exploration of rare metals, the first such cooperation between the two nations. A spokesman for the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) says China's State Economic Commission made the proposal at a bilateral working-level consultation held in Beijing on 5 October. Japan's Agency of Industrial Science and Technology and Chinese institutions, including the Academy of Geological Sciences, will survey beds of continental-type plutonic rocks, including tungsten, tin and iron in the two countries. Japan started FY 1982 with a 10-day stockpile of five items--tungsten, nickel, cobalt, chrome and molybdenum--in case of a national security emergency. MITI plans to expand the list to 11 items beginning in FY 1983 and have a 60-day stockpile.	E	FBIS (AP) 16 Oct 82	2232
101882	JAPAN/PRC. Japan and the PRC sign a 1982 yen loan agreement for yen 65 billion (\$0.24 billion) to be used for petrochemicals, iron and steel and railway construction projects. The agreement provides that yen 20 billion is to be used in a commodity loan for the Daqing Petro-chemical Project in northern China and the first phase of the Baoshan Iron and Steel complex north of Shanghai. The remaining yen 45 billion will be used for the construction of the Beijing-Qinhuangdao Railway, the Yanzhou-Shijiusuo Railway and the Shijiusuo Port. It is the fourth such agreement since 1979. The previous three loans totaled yen 166 billion.	E	FBIS (AP) 19 Oct 82	2186
101882	JAPAN/PRC. Japan agrees to provide China with a loan of yen 65 billion (US\$ 260 million) for improvement of railways, the petrochemical industry and steel works. About two-thirds of the loan, yen 45 billion will be spent on two railways, one linking Beijing with the port of Qinhuangdao, and the other linking the coal field at Yanzhou with Shijiusuo. The loan will also be used to construct a port at Shijiusuo. A yen 20 billion commodity loan	E	China Daily (Beijing) 21 Oct 82	2297

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	is for construction of the petrochemical complex at Daqing and the Baoshan steelworks. In the past three years the Japanese government has committed itself to loans totaling yen 400 billion. (US\$ 1.5 billion). Only yen 166 billion of this has been tied down to specific projects, and by the end of this year actual disbursements will total just over yen 100 billion.			
101982	JAPAN/USSR. Asian Wall Street Journal reports that the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade has asked the Export-Import Bank of Japan to extend a yen loan to the Soviet Bank for Foreign Trade at an annual interest of 7.8 percent. The credit, would finance the Soviets' purchase of one million metric tons of large-diameter pipeline pipes from four major mills in the coming year. The amount of the credit requested was not available.	E	AWSJ (Hong Kong) 19 Oct 82	2140
102082	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/USSR. Choson Sinbo (Tokyo), published by Chongnyon, an organization of pro-North Korean residents of Japan, criticizes the USSR for allowing Soviet citizens to travel to the ROK. Choson Sinbo says that for a fraternal socialist country to allow this form of contact with a country that is anticommunist and antiSoviet is astonishing. Choson Sinbo says further that such actions will play into the hands of those who are scheming to perpetuate the existence of two Koreas.	P	JPRS 82147 KAR 2 NOV 82	2440
102282	DPRK/JAPAN/PRC. Tong-A Ilbo (Seoul) reports that when DPRK President Kim Il-song visited the PRC in September, he agreed to allow China and Japan to conduct trade through the North Korean port of Chongjin. According to Tong-A Ilbo, the agreement includes the use of Korean railroads, port facilities and warehouses by the Chinese and access to the port of Chongjin by Japanese vessels.	EP	Korea Herald (Seoul) 23 Oct 82	2442
102282	DPRK/JAPAN/PRC/USSR. A South Korean newspaper, Tong-A Ilbo (Seoul), reports that North Korea recently agreed to allow the PRC to use the North Korean port of Chongjin to ship agricultural products to Japan. The article cites unnamed Japanese sources as indicating that the trade between Japan and China using Chongjin will begin next year. The Chinese produce is to be transported by railroad through Onsong, North Korea to Chongjin; in Chongjin the produce is to be loaded onto Japanese ships; the produce is then to be shipped to destinations in Japan through the port of Niigata. The report also discusses the fact that the Soviet Union is leasing the North Korean port of Najin. No information is provided concerning Japanese exports to the PRC by way of the North Korean trade route.	EP	FBIS (AP) 27 Oct 82	2444
102282	JAPAN/PRC. According to the 22 October issue of Far Eastern Economic Review, Japan and China have quietly agreed to revise the contract governing their oil exploration and development activities in China's Gulf of Bohai. The Chinese authorities have asked the Japanese to speed up	E	FEER (Hong Kong) 22 Oct 82	2189

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
102582	<p>their exploration activity in the area. During PM Suzuki's visit to China, the two sides said they would increase the exploration budget to \$660 million from the original total agreed to in 1980 of \$210 million. They also extended the exploration period to 7 years from 5 and plan to raise the number of drilling rigs to 5 from the 3 now in operation. Mo Yabe, Executive Director of the Japan National Oil Corp said: "We will accelerate exploration and appraisal work in the area and expect to begin oil production in 1985 or 1986 if possible." So far the joint efforts at Bohai have proved to have commercial production capability. Yabe estimated their output at 3-6,000 barrels of oil a day for each well.</p>	E	FBIS (AP) 27 Oct 82	2190
102782	<p>JAPAN/USSR. Asahi Evening News reports that Japan and the USSR are at odds over the terms of a Japanese loan for the Sakhalin oil and gas development project. In recent talks in Tokyo between the Sakhalin Oil Development Cooperation Co. and Soviet Vice Foreign Trade Minister V. Sushkov the latter demanded that Japan supply \$17 million to finance feasibility studies in 1983 at the same interest rate as the funds Japan is providing for China's oil development, but the Japanese side refused. Japanese loans to help finance China's oil development carry an annual interest rate of 4%. The Japanese side contends in talks with Sushkov that the \$17 million in loans cannot be made available at an interest rate lower than 8.7%. A compromise is expected to be worked out by the time the Sakhalin project begins in May of 1983.</p>	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 28 Oct 82	2191
102882	<p>JAPAN/USSR. Kyodo News Agency reports that the Soviet Union will release a Japanese fishing boat and four crewmen detained since 25 September for</p>	P	FBIS (AP) 28 Oct 82	2141

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
102882	"alleged" violations of Soviet territorial waters. The ship and its crew members from Nemuro port in southeastern Hokkaido were captured by a Soviet patrol boat while operating in waters some 4 km off Kunashiri Island.	M	FBIS (AP) 28 Oct 82	2142
102882	JAPAN/USSR. A Japanese Maritime patrol craft spots the Soviet aircraft carrier MINSK sailing south through the Tsushima Straits between Japan and the Korean Peninsula. The 36,800-ton MINSK is accompanied by the 8,200-ton TASKENT, Kara-class Guided Missile Cruiser.	E	FBIS (AP) 28 Oct 82	2143
103082	JAPAN/USSR. Kyodo News Agency reports that negotiations for Japanese steel pipe shipments to the Soviet Union have broken off, with Soviet officials refusing to accept a Japanese proposed interest rate for trade credit. Japan's Export-Import Bank wanted to charge the USSR 8.7% per annum for a 5-year loan. The proposed deal, which would have commenced in April 1983, called for Japan to supply the Soviet Union with 1 million tons of line pipes in FY 1983.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 1 Sep 82	2144
110182	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese State Council member Gu Mu tells Japanese parliamentarian mission of China's dissatisfaction with Japanese government statement issued on 26 October in the school textbook controversy. Gu complains the statement did not clearly mention when and how Japan would correct controversial accounts in textbooks and set straight the record, such as correcting accounts of Japan's "advance" into China in the 1930's back to wording describing it as "aggression."	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 2 Nov 82	2603
110182	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese trading sources say Sino-Japanese two-way trade is expected to decrease in 1982 from the previous year for the first time in 6 years due to a drop in Japanese exports to China. The Sources predict, however, that bilateral trade would improve after 1983 because of the unexpectedly good turnaround in China's foreign exchange reserves and its inquiries to Japan about plant imports. Two-way trade in 1982 is expected to reach \$9 billion down 14 percent from the previous year, due to import restrictions imposed by China on durable consumer goods and synthetic fiber materials. The sources forecast that Japan's exports to China would be \$3.5 billion in 1982 and its imports from China \$5.5 billion. In 1981, Sino-Japanese trade totaled \$10.3 billion, up 10.5 percent over the previous year.	P	FBIS (AP) 3 Nov 82	2199

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	textbooks and newly stipulates that "consideration should be given to friendly and good will relations with neighboring countries."			
110282	JAPAN/USSR. New China News Agency reports that the Japanese Foreign Affairs Ministry refused to grant entry visa to a Soviet Vice-Minister allegedly for fear of possible leaks of top secrets. In July 1982, Soviet First Vice Minister of Electronic Industry, and five Soviet scientists made known to three Japanese electronic companies their wish to visit some videotape recorder factories in Japan the following September. The Japanese companies agreed to receive them and in early September applied to the Japanese Foreign Affairs Ministry for entry visas on behalf of the Soviets. However, shortly before the Soviet group set out for its planned visit, the Foreign Ministry informed the three Japanese companies of its refusal to grant the entry visas.	EP	FBIS (PRC) 3 Nov 82	2145
110282	JAPAN/USSR. Kyodo News Agency reports that the Soviet Union has informed the Japanese business community of its plan to step up the development of natural resources in Siberia with Japanese cooperation. Ryoichi Kawai, Chairman of the Business Cooperation Committee says that the Soviets have made informal soundings to that effect to Japan. Kawai, who is also chairman of Komatsu, a major builder of construction machinery, says unless the Soviets make their stand clearer, the Japanese would be in no position to make a definite response to the Soviet request. According to Kawai, it is not clear what policy the Soviet government is following toward the development of Siberia, and in which projects the Soviets are seeking Japanese cooperation.	E	FBIS (AP) 3 Nov 82	2200
110882	JAPAN/USSR. Japan has announced plans to develop a surface-to-surface missile capable of striking Soviet territorial targets such as in the Kurile Islands, which are claimed by Japan but occupied by the USSR. The missile envisioned by the Japanese would have a range of about 150 miles, would be armed with a conventional warhead, and would give some retaliatory capability against a hostile Soviet naval attack.	M	Def & For Aff (Wash, DC) 8-14 Nov 82	2542
110982	JAPAN/PRC. According to the Japan Times, China has retracted support for the US-Japanese Security Treaty because of a recent thaw in Sino-Soviet relations. The dramatic change in China's assessment of the treaty was revealed on 5 November when a group of Japanese visitors met with Communist Party Politburo members Liao Changzhi and Wan Li. The leader of the Japanese group, Tokyo's former ambassador to Beijing Heishiro Ogawa, told reporters accompanying him that Liao said, "China has never opposed or supported the US-Japan Security Treaty." The remark is seen as a retraction of Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping's 1978 statement that "strengthening Japan's defense capability and the US-Japan Security Treaty is a natural course."	PM	Japan Times (Tokyo) 9 Nov 82	2604

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
111082	JAPAN/USSR. Commenting on the recent deployment of F-16s onto Misawa Airbase by the United States, Tass says in part: "Nobody can deny that the deployment near the Soviet border. . . constitutes a hostile act, which poses a direct threat to the security of the Soviet Union. To cope with this new danger emanating from Japanese soil, the Soviet Soviet Union may have to take responsive defensive measures."	M	FBIS (USSR) 10 Nov 82	2605
111082	JAPAN/USSR. Kyodo News Agency reports that the Japanese Foreign Ministry will reject a Soviet protest against a Japan-US agreement to station F-16 fighter-bombers at the Misawa Air Base in northern Japan. Soviet Ambassador to Tokyo Vladimir Pavlov lodged the protest with the Japanese on 8 November. Japanese Defense Agency Chief Soichiro Ito and US Secretary Caspar Weinberger met in Washington on 30 September and agreed on the deployment of the sophisticated fighters at Misawa Air Base in Aomori Prefecture. On 9 November, Ambassador Pavlov said: "The implementation of the plan to deploy the fighters would force the Soviet Union to take defensive measures in response in order to neutralize a fresh threat flowing from Japanese territory."	MP	FBIS (AP) 10 Nov 82	2201
111082	JAPAN/USSR. The USSR issues a stern warning to Japan in response to a decision by Tokyo to permit the deployment of US F-16 fighters at Misawa Airbase. The Soviet warning notes that "Japan's active involvement in US plans for a buildup of military preparations in the Far East and the Western Pacific is seriously complicating the situation and is creating a threat to peace in that region." The Soviet side also emphasizes that the appearance near Soviet borders of US aircraft of increased range and capable of carrying nuclear weapons will be regarded by Moscow as "a hostile step that poses an immediate threat to the Soviet Union's security." It further calls the attention of the Japanese Government to the fact that the deployment of the US F-16s on Japanese soil will "compel the Soviet Union to take retaliatory steps of a defensive nature to neutralize the new danger emanating from Japanese territory." It advises Tokyo to weigh its decisions carefully, taking into account the consequences that the action might have on Japan's security.	M	CDSP (Columbus, OH) 8 Dec 82	2544
111182	JAPAN/USSR. Japan rebuts a Soviet protest against the planned deployment of American F-16 fighters at a US air base in northern Japan, saying that the plan is intended to improve military balance in the Far East. Yoshiya Kato, Director General of the Foreign Ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau, presents and explains the Japanese position to Soviet Ambassador to Japan Vladimir Pavlov, at the Foreign Ministry. Pavlov conveyed the Soviet protest to Japan on 9 November, claiming that the implementation of the plan for deployment of the fighters posed an immediate threat to the security of the Soviet Union. Kato tells Pavlov that it is natural for Japan to make available to the US facilities	P	FBIS (AP) 12 Nov 82	2230

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
111182	necessary for security of the Far East region, including Japan, within the Japan-US security arrangement. He says that the Soviet Union has been strengthening deployment of SS-20 medium-range missiles and Backfire bombers as well as other weapons in the Far East region.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 12 Nov 82	2231
111282	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Foreign Ministry sources say that the strained relations between Japan and the Soviet Union would not probably improve drastically at least for the time being following the death of Soviet President Brezhnev. The sources also say that it is unlikely that the Soviets will shift their position on the long-standing dispute over the four Soviet-held islands north of Hokkaido, an issue which Moscow, under Brezhnev's rule has maintained is no issue at all. The sources add, however, that Japan should keep a close watch on the development of Moscow's relations with Washington and Beijing because the Soviet Union apparently sees its relations with Japan in the larger context of its relations with the US and China.	E	Le Monde (Paris) 17 Nov 82	2195
111282	JAPAN/USSR. PM Suzuki says that there will be no change in Japan's policy for promoting friendship with the Soviet Union following the death of President Leonid Brezhnev. Meeting reporters at his official residence, the PM says that Japan has been exerting efforts for the establishment of "true friendship" with the Soviet Union on the basis of the principle of mutual understanding and trust. These efforts will certainly be continued without change.	P	FBIS (AP) 12 Nov 82	2202
111382	DPRK/JAPAN/USSR. Nihon Keizai Shimbun (Tokyo) reports statements made by "an authoritative diplomatic source here [in Tokyo]" to the effect that the new CPSU General Secretary, Yuri V. Andropov, visited North Korea in the Spring of 1982. The report indicates Andropov expressed disapproval with Kim Il-song's plan to name his son, Kim Chong-il, as his successor. FBIS reports in the same article on a 14 November Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) report, based on a 13 November JIJI (Tokyo) report from its office in Seoul, on the same subject. The Asahi Shimbun report indicates Andropov's visit occurred before the April visit to Pyongyang by the PRC's two most powerful political figures: Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang.	P	FBIS (USSR) 16 Nov 82	2460
111582	JAPAN/USSR. PM Suzuki pays Japan's last respects to the late President Brezhnev and expresses Japan's desire to develop Japan-Soviet relations based on mutual understanding and trust. Suzuki is among the world leaders who fly into Moscow to attend a state funeral for Brezhnev. The PM says in	P	FBIS (AP) 16 Nov 82	2203

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
111582	JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the Soviet Union open the fifth regular session of their fishery committee to discuss cooperation in fishing. At the first-day meeting, Japan stresses the need for the two major fishing countries to cooperate in conserving fishery resources and ensuring their reasonable utilization in view of the industries severe inter- national environment. The Soviets note that both countries have made constructive efforts to overcome difficulties stemming from 200-mile fishing zones established by various countries.	E	FBIS (AP) 16 Nov 82	2204
111682	JAPAN/PRC. Deng Xiaoping, Chairman of the Communist Party's Central Advisory Commission, expresses his strong opposition to the "alleged" revival of militarism in Japan, saying militaristic trend has existed in Japan since the end of World War II. Deng points out the recent school textbook issue, the Mishima case, in which the noted Japanese writer committed suicide to appeal to the Japanese people for military buildup, and the existence of the "Taiwan lobby" in Japan are not iso- lated issues. Deng also protests a recent proposal by a "right-wing" Japanese Dietman to build a monument in Manchuria in memory of the establishment of the Japanese colonial state called Manchukuo. He cites this as another indication of Japan's trend toward revived mili- tarism.	MP	FBIS (PRC) 18 Nov 82	2205
112082	JAPAN/DPRK/PRC. Kyodo reports from Tokyo that Chinese and Japanese traders have agreed to experiment with the use of the North Korean port of Chongjin to reduce delays in shipping Chinese goods to Japan. The plan has reportedly received the blessings of the North Korean authorities. It calls for shipping Chinese goods from the northeastern provinces of Heilongjiang and Jilin to Chongjin by train, which will delays at the Chinese port of Dalian. Sources stress that the plan is strictly on an experimental basis, with the first consignment expected to sail for Japan in January 1983.	E	FBIS (China) 24 Nov 82	2324
112482	JAPAN/USSR. Writing in the Soviet journal, "The Problems of the Far East," Soviet Merchant Marine Minister Timofei Guzhenko proposes "Japan and the Soviet Union should sit down without delay as a way out of the deadlock reached by the Soviet-Japanese relations." He proposes that the two countries should discuss urgent questions soberly and without delay, "brushing aside questions already settled by history." He accuses Japan of "conducting a hostile anti-Soviet propaganda campaign with the participation of the authorities and another provocative campaign over the groundless territorial claims on the Soviet Union." Guzhenko claims that the "Soviet Union is ready for a longer and more difficult process: to move slowly but persistently toward the goal set--achieving good neighborly relations and peace in the Far East . . ."	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 26 Nov 82	2606

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
112682	JAPAN/PRC. At a Tokyo press conference Japan's Education Minister Ogawa says that new criteria for screening textbooks will be applied to the textbooks that will be revised in FY 1983, one year ahead of schedule. He reiterates Japan's adherence to the 1972 Japanese-Chinese Joint Communiqué, and demands that schools and education departments work in light of the spirit of international understanding and coordination with Japan's Asian neighbors and other countries. The Xinhua dispatch says: "Observers here believe Ogawa's announcement is a further step toward the correction of the mistakes in the textbooks."	P	FBIS (China) 2 Dec 82	2329
112782	JAPAN/USSR. Tass reports that a delegation of Soviet tractor manufacturers, led by Deputy Minister of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building Vasilii Mysokov, are to go to Japan to discuss questions of scientific and technical cooperation. The two sides will discuss in detail with the Komatsu Co. the results of cooperation and plans for the future in the sphere of manufacture of high-capacity tractors. In the current 5-year period, the production of high-capacity tractors is to grow within the USSR. Apart from Komatsu, the Soviet delegation planned to have meetings with other companies with whom business links are maintained, and also with new companies which show interest in establishing mutually beneficial cooperation with Soviet organizations.	E	FBIS (USSR) 27 Nov 82	2607
120182	JAPAN/PRC. Six major Japanese steelmakers have reached agreement with China to export 1.2 million metric tons of steel to China in the first half of 1983. A spokesman for Nippon Steel Corporation says China might later place additional orders for steel, bringing total exports to China for 1983 between 1.6 million and 2 million tons. The large initial orders for the first half of 1983 was good news for Japanese steelmakers who have been suffering from slack demand at home and overseas demand for high-profit seamless pipe was especially slow in 1982.	E	AWSJ (Hong Kong) 1 Dec 82	2229
120482	JAPAN/USSR. Japan and Soviet Union agree to set fish quotas for 1983. Japan will be allowed to fish up to 750,000 tons in the Soviet economic zone while the Soviet Union will be allowed to catch up to 650,000 tons in the Japanese zone. The agreement comes 11 days after the two countries began their annual fishery talks on 24 November. Of the 750,000 ton Japanese quota; Japan's most important fish, the Alaska Pollack, was set at 290,000 tons, the same level as in 1982; the Soviet's most important fish, the sardine and mackerel, were set at a combined quota of 500,000 tons, also the same quota as in 1982.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 6 Dec 82	2228
120682	JAPAN/USSR. Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Soviet Ambassador to Tokyo Vladimir Pavlov agree on the need for their countries to improve bilateral relations on the basis of mutual understanding in the political, economic,	PE	Japan Times (Tokyo) 7 Dec 82	2608

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
120682	and cultural fields. However, Abe tells Pavlov that the two countries must settle the territorial issue over the four Soviet-held islands east of Hokkaido in order to establish a genuine friendship between them. Abe says that unless the issue is resolved, Japan cannot separate politics from economic affairs in its relations with the Soviet Union. Pavlov repeats Moscow's position that there exists no territorial issue between the two countries. Abe and Pavlov hold talks for about 40 minutes at the Foreign Ministry after they sign a protocol on a bilateral agreement on fish catch quotas for 1983. Under the extended fishery agreement, Japan is allowed to catch 750,000 tons of fish in the 200-mile Soviet zone, while the Soviet Union is allowed to haul 650,000 tons in the Japanese economic zone.	E	FBIS (USSR) 7 Dec 82	2609
120682	JAPAN/USSR. Tass reports that Vladimir Sushko, USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, indicates at a press conference on the 25th anniversary of the signing of a trade agreement between the USSR and Japan, that the Soviet Union has always developed and continues to develop its trade and economic cooperation with Japan. He stresses that the signing of the trade agreement 25 years ago has promoted the growth of trade between the two countries, and the emergence of new types of business contacts. The volume of reciprocal deliveries has increased by about 100 times in the past 25 years and exceeded 3,000 million rubles in 1981. Speaking of the prospects of Soviet-Japanese business cooperation in the future, Sushkov points out that there exists great possibilities for cooperation in metallurgy, coal mining, and the processing of coal into liquid fuel, pipeline transportation of coal, gas extraction in Sakhalin, and robot-building.	E	FBIS (AP) 6 Dec 82	2234
120982	JAPAN/USSR. PM Nakasone tells Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Pavlov that the Japanese Government would like PM Gromyko to visit Japan. Nakasone underscores the need to promote dialogue between the two countries. He also tells the Soviet ambassador that Japan is willing to establish long-lasting cooperative relations with Moscow by resolving the dispute over the four Soviet-held Northern Islands. Pavlov expresses the Soviet hope that bilateral relations would be improved on the basis of a good-neighbor policy and mutual understanding and says that he would convey Nakasone's message to his government.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 10 Dec 82	2227

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
121082	JAPAN/PRC/USSR. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) accuses the Soviet Union of holding out hopes of increased trade with Japan in exchange for Japanese renunciation of claims to the northern territories. However, says Renmin Ribao, "it is playing the bully to think that Japan would submissively surrender its northern territories to the Soviet Union just for some economic gains. Yoshiro Sakuruchi, Japanese foreign minister, solemnly pointed out in the presence of the Soviet ambassador that good neighborly relations and mere improvement of economic relations regardless of the territory issue are incredible. This remark gets to the heart of the matter."	EP	FBIS (China) 10 December 1982	2338
121082	JAPAN/USSR. Japan asks the Soviet Union to call off a plan to test rockets in the Pacific from 12 to 22 December. Japan contends that the test may damage Japanese fishing boats and that it would reserve the right to seek compensation for possible damage. The Soviet Foreign Ministry says it would deliver the Japanese complaint to pertinent authorities and that the test does not violate international law.	M	FBIS (AP) 13 Dec 82	2206
121182	JAPAN/PRC. An 11 December commentary in Renmin Ribao (Beijing) describes new Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's views on Sino-Japanese relations as "welcome." Nakasone told the House of Councillors on 9 December that "records of events in history textbooks must be objectively and fairly considered ... and careful concern must be shown for friendship with our neighbors." ... "Nakasone has spoken many times on developing Sino-Japanese relations of friendly cooperation since forming his cabinet. This shows that he attaches great importance to the development of friendly relations between China and Japan. The Chinese people welcome and appreciate this."	P	FBIS (China) 15 December 1982	2339
121282	JAPAN/USSR. Korea Herald reports that the Soviet KGB recruited more than 200 agents in Japan during the 1970's and used them both to obtain classified information and to influence Japanese policy. Former KGB Maj. Stanislav Levchenko, who defected to the United States in 1979, says the most effective agents included a former cabinet minister, members of parliament, and senior officials of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP).	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 12 Dec 82	2207
121382	JAPAN/USSR. Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda calls on the Japanese people to keep alert against Soviet intelligence activities. Gotoda, who is chief spokesman and Chief of Staff for PM Nakasone speaks on former Soviet KGB spy Stanislav Levchenko's claims to have worked for Moscow with some 200 Japanese politicians, scholars and journalists. Levchenko was a Tokyo correspondent of the Soviet inter-national magazine New Times from February 1975 through October 1979.	P	FBIS (AP) 13 Dec 82	2208

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
121382	JAPAN/PRC. Suzue Gumi Warehouse Co. says it has reached agreement with China's Shenzhen City authorities on joint construction of a new port adjacent to Hong Kong. The Yokohama-based shipping and warehouse firm says it will establish a joint company, Shenzhen-Suzue Development Co. early in 1983, to undertake the project. The new port will have two 160 meter piers each capable of berthing two 12,000-13,000 ton ships at a time. Shenzhen City will bear the construction cost estimated at \$30,000,000. Construction, which is to begin in 1983, will take two years to complete.	E	FBIS (AP) 29 Dec 82	2226
121582	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo, Song Zhiguang, says that China is not opposed to the Japan-US Security Treaty because it is no longer directed against China. During his first official press conference since being assigned to Tokyo in March 1982, Song also voices his country's understanding of Japan's increasing self-defense capability. He says, "any sovereign state should possess a defense capability sufficient to defend its territories. . . ." To what extent Japan improves its defense capability should be decided by the Japanese themselves." Song, however, warns that China has been persistently opposed to increases by any country of defense capabilities if they are intended for expansionism, aggression, and the pursuance of hegemonism.	MP	Japan Times (Tokyo) 16 Dec 82	2222
121682	JAPAN/USSR. A 16 December 1982 Kyodo News Agency report indicates that the Soviet Union deployed one 10 MiG-21 fighter bombers in the Soviet held island of Etorofu east of Hokkaido some time after 10 December 1982. The MiG-21 can attain a maximum speed of mach 2.1, maneuver over a radius of 900 km, and can carry two tons of bombs. The MiG-21s are not the latest Soviet plane, but improvements are being made continuously. The Soviet decision to place MiG-21s on Etorofu may have been influenced, in part, by a US recent decision to place F-16's in Misawa, Japan.	M	FBIS (Daily Report) 16 Dec 82	2209
121782	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese tubular steel manufacturers accept a Soviet-proposed 7.8 percent interest rate for shipments of large-diameter pipe to be used in construction of the Siberian natural gas pipeline. The deepening recession and fast declining market prices for tubes and pipes around the world apparently forced the Japanese to accept the Soviet-proposed rate. The contract is valued at more than yen 120 billion (\$494 million). Earlier in 1982, the Soviets agreed in principle to purchase from 1 million tons of large diameter pipe in FY 1983.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 18 Dec 82	2221
122182	JAPAN/USSR. According to Japanese Foreign Ministry the USSR will soon release 29 Japanese fishermen, some of whom have been held for two years. Shiro Amaye, a Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman, says that the Soviet decision did not mean "a softening of the Soviet line" toward Japan after years of cool relations.	PE	New York Times 22 Dec 82	2210

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
122182	JAPAN/USSR. Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda says the government may take appropriate measures against any Japanese involved in helping a Soviet intelligence agent in his spying activities in Japan. Former KGB agent, Stanislav Levchenko testified before a US congressional committee in July about his spying in Tokyo. The testimony was made public earlier in December. Asked to comment on the testimony at a House of Councillors committee meeting, Gotoda says "we have to take it seriously, but I think more people discount the allegations as untrue."	P	FBIS (AP) 22 Dec 82	2225
122382	JAPAN/USSR. Replying to an opposition questioner in the upper house Foreign Affairs Committee, Foreign Minister Abe says the new Soviet leadership has taken an active attitude to improve relations with Japan. Citing examples, Abe says Japan and the USSR signed a fishery agreement for 1983 without major trouble, and Moscow recently notified Japan of a decision to free Japanese fishermen detained in the Soviet Union. Abe adds that the Soviets have also indicated that they will welcome a high-powered Japanese business mission scheduled to visit Moscow in February 1983. The Foreign Minister, however, says he is not yet convinced that the Kremlin has adopted such a conciliatory stand in its official global policy.	P	FBIS (AP) 23 Dec 82	2224
122882	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet ambassador to Japan conveys an appeal by the USSR and the text of an undisclosed message by CPSU General Secretary Yuri Andropov to Japanese leaders. Foreign Ministry officials in Tokyo downplay the contents of the diplomatic note, saying there is nothing new in the Soviet proposals, and that Japan will watch closely not the words but the deeds of the Soviet Union. Foreign Ministry spokesman Yoshiya Kato adds that Soviet deployment of military forces in the northern islands claimed by Japan is straining Japanese relations with Moscow.	P	SWB (Reading, UK) 5 Jan 83	2572
122982	JAPAN/USSR. In a speech before the Foreign Correspondents Club in Tokyo, FM Shintaro Abe rejects a proposal by CPSU General Secretary Yuri Andropov to cut the number of Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe. Abe says that Japan has been calling for a "total reduction" of medium-range missiles both in the European and Asian parts of the So-viet Union. He adds that Japan opposes "the deployment of missiles in the Far East which have been removed from Europe." On bilateral ties with Moscow, the Japanese leader reiterates that there will be no genuine friendly relations with the USSR until the territorial issue of the northern islands occupied by the Soviet Union is resolved.	P	SWB (Reading, UK) 5 Jan 83	2574
122982	JAPAN/USSR. Feelings between Tokyo and Moscow will remain cool until the Soviet Union returns four north Pacific islands claimed by Japan, according to Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. Abe calls upon the Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to come to Tokyo to discuss its demand for the	P	Bangkok Post 30 Dec 82	2610

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

ENTRY NR.
-----SOURCE
-----CATEGORY
-----EVENT
-----DATE

return of the four southernmost islands in the Kurile chain. Abe says, "There can be no friendly relationships between the two countries until the issue is resolved.... The return of the northern territories is the ultimate desire of all Japanese people and there will be no change in that feeling." Moscow claims the islands through unspecified treaties, presumably including the 1945 Yalta agreement. Soviet armed forces maintain a division force of some 12,000 troops on the islands.

122982 JAPAN/USSR. USSR informs Japan of its plan to release 27 detained Japanese fishermen on 31 December. The fishermen were captured by the Russians for an alleged violation of Soviet territorial waters and the Japan-Soviet fishery agreement. Originally, the USSR informed Japan on 21 December that it would release the 29 fishermen as part of our amnesty program commemorating the 60th anniversary of the Soviet revolution. P FBIS (AP) 30 Dec 82 2223

123082 JAPAN/USSR. Japan joins the US, Britain, and France in terming the Soviet Union's latest proposal for reducing its missiles in Europe unacceptable. Foreign Minister Abe tells reporters that the Soviet Union should eliminate its SS-20 medium-range missiles from the Far East as well as from Europe. About a 100 SS-20's are said to be deployed in Siberian positions from which they could hit Japan. Japan's position on the SS-20's was officially communicated to Moscow on 29 December when the Soviet Ambassador to Japan, Vladimir Pavlov, called on the Foreign Ministry. MP New York Times 31 Dec 82 2220

123182 JAPAN/USSR. The USSR, on the anniversary of its founding, releases all Japanese fishermen detained for alleged illegal fishing activities in Soviet territorial waters. P SWB (Reading, UK) 4 Jan 83 2578

123182 JAPAN/USSR. The USSR frees all Japanese fishermen detained for alleged illegal fishing. The fishermen, all from Nemuro in Hokkaido, were taken into Soviet custody for allegedly violating Soviet territorial waters and other Soviet rules. P FBIS (AP) 31 Dec 82 2219

KAMPUCHEA

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
070182	KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. In an editorial entitled "Time Not Ripe for Son Sann, Sihanouk Unity," The Nation Review (Bangkok) comments that there are several pitfalls in the joining of forces of Sihanouk's and Son Sann's troops since it should not be a coalition within a coalition. Khmer Rouge leaders are reported as being highly suspicious of the coalition as bifurcating the tripartite agreement. The Review urges Sihanouk and Son Sann to tread lightly until it is clear what the international reaction would be.	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Jul 82	1951
070282	KAMPUCHEA/PHILIPPINES/PRC/USSR. Prince Sihanouk meets with Philippines President Marcos in Manila and requests help in freeing Cambodia from its Vietnamese occupation army.	P	FBIS (AP) 6 Jul 82	1952
070282	KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. Prince Sihanouk announces plans for the merger of his Moulinaka guerilla faction with Son Sann's KPNLF. The prince announces his merger plans during talks in Manila with Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo.	P	FBIS (AP) 6 Jul 82	1953
070382	KAMPUCHEA/THAILAND/PRC/USSR. Prince Norodom Sihanouk arrives in Thailand for a 3-day official visit.	P	FBIS (AP) 6 Jul 82	1954
070382	KAMPUCHEA/ASEAN/PRC/USSR. Prince Norodom Sihanouk states in Manila that he has received "nothing at all" in terms of military aid, cash, food or medicines from ASEAN, but that he has received encouraging notes from Malaysia, Thailand and Singapore.	P	FBIS (AP) 6 Jul 82	1955
070382	KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. Prince Norodom Sihanouk states that he has no intention of talking to the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh. The prince rejects negotiations on the grounds that the Phnom Penh group is not representative of any part of Cambodia.	P	FBIS (AP) 6 Jul 82	1956
070482	KAMPUCHEA/THAILAND/PRC/USSR. Prince Norodom meets with Thai Prime Minister Prem. The prince expresses his appreciation for the Thai Government's assistance to the Kampuchean people and Prem congratulates him on the successful establishment of a coalition government among the three anti-Vietnamese factions in Cambodia.	P	FBIS (AP) 6 Jul 82	1957
070482	KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. AFP (Hong Kong) reports that Cambodia's three main anti-Vietnamese groups have run into a snag over where in Cambodia to set up their new jungle headquarters. Both Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk have expressed objections to locating the camp within Khmer Rouge-controlled territory.	P	FBIS (AP) 6 Jul 82	1967

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
070682	KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. The Nation Review (Bangkok) reports that KPNLF leader Son Sann has submitted a list of nominees for committees under the new tripartite coalition. They include Col Ing Judeth to the Defense Committee, Boun Sai to the Economy and Finance Committee, Choy Vi for Education and Culture, and Dr. Bou Kheng for Health.	P	FBIS (AP) 6 Jul 82	1958
070882	VIETNAM/KAMPUCHEA/PRC. PRC says Vietnam's planned partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea is nothing but a diplomatic trick played by Hanoi to mislead the world. A sign commentary by the official New China News Agency (NCNA) warns that the Vietnamese offer is "bait" offer thrown to ASEAN on the eve of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's visit to those countries.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 10 Jul 82	2086
070882	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. SRV Ambassador to Paris Vai Van Bo announces at a press conference that it is "impossible to determine" either the total number of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea or the number that will be withdrawn from the latter country as a goodwill gesture. He adds, however, that the number involved will be made known at the moment of withdrawal which will take place in two increments. The Vietnamese envoy links a total troop withdrawal "to the end of the Chinese menace" not only in Kampuchea, but also in Laos, along the Sino-Vietnamese frontier, and in the South China Sea, including the area of the Spratly and Paracel Islands.	M	Le Monde (Paris) 12 Jul 82	761
070982	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. The Nation Review (Bangkok) reports that Prince Sihanouk's Moulinaka faction has received a large shipment of arms from China. The arms shipment is reported to have arrived two months ago and included AK-47 assault rifles, ammunition, 60mm and 82mm mortars.	MP	FBIS (AP) 13 Jul 82	1959
071782	KAMPUCHEA/VIETNAM/PRC. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang urges closer unity between Kampuchean resistance groups to drive Vietnamese occupation troops out of the country. Zhao makes an appeal at banquet in Beijing for Prince Norodom Sihanouk, President of the recently formed Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.	MP	Japan Times (Tokyo) 19 Jul 82	2083
072082	VIETNAM/KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Vietnamese Foreign Minister says in news conference in Singapore that Vietnamese forces will only withdraw from Kampuchea when the PRC signs a non-aggression treaty to cease all hostilities against Vietnam. The Foreign Minister adds that as long as the Chinese threat to Vietnam remains, his country's forces will not budge from Kampuchea.	MP	Japan Times (Tokyo) 22 Jul 82	2081

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
072382	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Son Sann, premier of Cambodia's new anti-Vietnamese coalition government, tells a press conference in Manila that he will go to China soon to seek military aid.	M	FBIS (AP) 23 Jul 82	1961
081582	KAMPUCHEA/THAILAND/USSR. The head of the Thai National Security Council Prasong Sunsiri tells newsmen that the Soviet Union has stepped up shipments of tanks and a new, improved AK automatic rifle to Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea.	M	Bangkok Post 15 Aug 82	1962
081782	ASEAN/KAMP/USSR. The Nation Review (Bangkok) reports that some Thai officials believe that the Soviet Union is bearing an increasing pressure from COMECON countries to shift its policy on Vietnam and that it is in the process of reviewing its policy on Vietnam.	P	FBIS (AP) 18 Aug 82	2027
082082	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/THAILAND/USSR. Assistant Director-General of the Thai Central Intelligence Department, Thanu Chalarak states during a panel discussion at the Central Security Command that the Soviet Union recently supplied Kampuchea with more than 100 T-54 and T-58 medium tanks and some long-range 155-mm artillery pieces to bolster the strength of Vietnamese occupation forces. These forces he maintains are capable of attacking Thailand at any time.	M	FBIS (AP) 23 Aug 82	1963
082182	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/THAILAND/USSR. The Bangkok Voice of Free Asia reports that an expert on Southeast Asia at one of the universities in Thailand disclosed that the Soviet Union is reviewing a cutback in aid to Vietnam next year. The revision, he stated, stemmed from two factors: the Vietnamese desire to be less dependent on the Soviets and the Soviets desire for continued reduction of aid to Vietnam.	M	FBIS (AP) 24 Aug 82	2011
082582	KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. The Bangkok Post's columnist Alan Dawson, in his column "Eye on Indochina" reports that analysts are frustrated over what might happen next in Kampuchea. He states that it is beginning to appear entirely possible that those who detect peace feelers from Hanoi and those who see warfare in the future are both right and the big question is whether Vietnam will attempt large-scale attacks into Thailand during the coming dry season.	P	Bangkok Post 25 Aug 82	1964
092082	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Nation Review (Bangkok) reports that Soviet advisors in Kampuchea have markedly increased to over 800 compared with an estimated 500-600 last year following a pledge by the Soviet Union to provide the Heng Samrin regime with direct economic assistance worth US\$1,000 million for 1981-1985. Apparently the construction of new residences for Soviet personnel in Phnom Penh has boomed as a result.	M	FBIS (AP) 24 Sep 82	1965

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
092182	KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. The PRK Ambassador in Moscow states that the Kampuchean Government will grant amnesty to all former supporters of the Khmer Rouge regime led by Pol Pot, and will invite Western observers for the country's next elections.	P	FBIS (AP) 22 Sep 82	1978
092482	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. The Bangkok Post reports that Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea recently received a large shipment of military supplies, including T-54 tanks and 152-mm artillery guns. Three freighters docked in Kompong Som seaport early this month and unloaded an unspecified number of T-54 tanks, 152-mm artillery guns, 140-mm rockets and other military hardware.	M	Bangkok Post 24 Sep 82	1966
092982	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Bangkok Post reports that Khmer guerrillas in Kampuchea have captured their first Soviet-made AKM rifles, confirming earlier reports that the Vietnamese had acquired upgraded weapons on the Kampuchea battlefield.	M	Bangkok Post 29 Sep 82	1981
101582	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. AFP (Hong Kong) reports that Cambodian nationalist leader Son Sann cut short his attendance at the UN to return to Thailand following the murder of Sar Luot, commander of the Nong Samet refugee encampment and a key commander of Son Sann's anti-Vietnamese forces.	P	FBIS (AP) 18 Oct 82	1970
101782	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/THAILAND/USSR. The Bangkok Post reports that Vietnam has rotated more than 20,000 fresh troops into Kampuchea while sending more heavy arms to areas near the Thai border. Vietnamese troops have also reinforced strongholds near the border and stockpiled food and ammunition.	M	Bangkok Post 17 Oct 82	1979
101882	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. PRK FM Hun Sen, speaking in Phnom Penh, states that the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea does not threaten Thailand, rather it is China's demand that Thailand shelter the troops of Pol Pot that is the threatening factor.	P	FBIS (AP) 19 Oct 82	1968
102582	KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. Prince Norodom makes a case for Democratic Kampuchea retaining its UN seat in a speech to the UN General Assembly.	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Nov 82	1969
102882	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC/USSR. The UN General Assembly votes to maintain Democratic Kampuchea's hold on Cambodia's seat at the UN.	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Nov 82	1977
103082	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A delegation of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy led by LtGen B.P. Utkin, deputy chief of the main	M	FBIS (AP) 3 Nov 82	1974

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
103082	political directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy arrives in Phnom Penh for a friendship visit.			
	KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. Bangkok Post reports that the Democratic Kampuchea Government is planning to post ambassadors to as many friendly countries as possible. Following the DK's victory in the UN General Assembly allowing it to retain its seat. Prince Sihanouk, the report continues, is planning to launch a "diplomatic offensive."	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Nov 82	1976
110282	SRV/KAMPUCHEA/ASEAN/PRC/USSR. Bangkok Post reports that Vietnamese FM Nguyen Co Thach, upon stopping in Bangkok enroute home from Indonesia, stated that the UN vote preventing the Hanoi-backed regime in Kampuchea from taking over the Cambodian seat "was a minor problem" and that the future situation in Kampuchea will direct other countries to vote in favor of the Heng Samrin regime as Kampuchea's true representative in the UN.	P	Bangkok Post 2 Nov 82	2010
111682	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of State, sends a message of congratulations to Yury Andropov upon his being named general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.	P	FBIS (AP) 17 Nov 82	1975
120182	KAMP/THAI/PRC. SPK (Phnom Penh) reports a commentary in the newspaper Kampuchea (Phnom Penh) which states that the visit to Beijing by Thai PM Prem had no other motive but to join with the Chinese in "finding new maneuvers which are detrimental to Kampuchea."	P	FBIS (AP) 2 Dec 82	1980
120182	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV. AFP (Hong Kong) reports that the leaders of Vietnam, Laos and the Phnom Penh Government in Cambodia have put back a planned summit for undisclosed reasons. It had been speculated that the summit might be held in Vientiane shortly after Laos marked the 2 December anniversary of its 1975 communist victory and as recently as 23 November, a Vietnamese-Cambodian joint statement said the summit would take place "soon."	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Dec 82	1990
120482	BANGLADESH/KAMPUCHEA/PRC. On his return from a state visit to China, LTC H. M. Ershad tells waiting reporters in Dhaka that the Chinese "will never let us down. They are true to their words. The purpose of my visit to reaffirm goodwill and friendship has been fully achieved." Ershad maintains that his surprise decision to extend full diplomatic recognition to Prince Sihanouk's Cambodian government- in-exile was made "after consultation with Chinese leaders." Ershad hopes that Sihanouk's government will be allowed to attend the upcoming Nonaligned Movement summit conference in New Delhi.	P	FBIS (SA) 6 Dec 82	1750

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
120982	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/USSR. Deputy Foreign Ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea meet in Vientiane to prepare for the summit of Indochinese countries to be held in the spring of 1983.	P	FBIS (AP) 10 Dec 82	1991
121582	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC/USSR. The Bangkok Post reports heavy fighting between Khmer Rouge and SRV forces along the Thai border causing a number of villagers on the Thai side of the border to take shelter in bunkers.	M	Bangkok Post 15 Dec 82	1971
121682	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A high-ranking PRK party and government delegation led by Heng Samrin departs Phnom Penh to attend the 60th anniversary of the USSR.	P	FBIS (AP) 16 Dec 82	1972
122582	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Heng Samrin, the general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, returns to Phnom Penh after attending celebrations in Moscow to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the USSR.	P	SWB (Reading, UK) 4 Jan 83	2566
122582	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Pen Navouth, chairman of the Kampuchean Committee for Scientific Research and minister of education, and V.M. Solentsev, deputy director of the USSR Science Academy's Oriental Institute sign a scientific cooperation protocol in Phnom Penh. The protocol concerns the training of Kampuchean scientific cadres at Soviet universities and the Kampuchea-USSR collaboration in publishing brochures and scientific magazines.	S	FBIS (AP) 28 Dec 82	1973
122682	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. The USSR reaffirms its support for the PRK in a message sent to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP, by the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers. In a related development, Phnom Penh hosts a delegation of the USSR-Kampuchean Friendship Society as both sides sign a protocol on scientific collaboration. The agreement concerns the training of Khmer scientific cadres in Soviet institutions of higher education and Soviet-Khmer cooperation in the publication of brochures and scientific magazines.	PS	SWB (Reading, UK) 5 Jan 83	2569
123082	KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. The Straits Times (Singapore) reports that Prince Sihanouk reportedly has told his followers that he will put a "temporary" stop to his diplomatic and political activities and withdraw from his involvement as president of Democratic Kampuchea (the Chinese-supported anti-Vietnamese coalition in Kampuchea). His reason, he informed his followers, was that he needed "a long period of reflection."	P	The Straits Times 30 Dec 82	3251

LAOS

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
072382	LAOS/USSR. Laos and the USSR sign a protocol on bilateral cooperation under which the Soviet Union will provide aid materials, and heavy transportation and moving equipment to the government in Vientiane. Moscow's donation is worth 1.22 million rubles (about \$1.63 million), while the equipment being provided will be used to transport Soviet goods contributed to Laos.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 4 Aug 82	2506
082582	LAOS/SRV/USSR. The Bangkok Post reports that Vietnamese troop reinforcements and a small number of Russian advisers were deployed last week to a border garrison in Laos opposite Chiang Khong District of Chiang Rai, Thailand and "presumably to receive Thai communist insurgents and to stem infiltration by Lao resistance forces."	M	Bangkok Post 25 Aug 82	1988
092982	LAOS/USSR. General Secretary of the Lao Communist Party Kaysone meets with Secretary Brezhnev in Moscow.	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Oct 82	1996
100482	LAOS/PRC. Vientiane Domestic Radio reports Chinese provocations along the northern border of Laos.	M	FBIS (AP) 6 Oct 82	1993
102682	LAOS/USSR. A Soviet communications and transportation delegation led by V.I. Davydov, first deputy director of transport, post office, and telecommunications of the CPSU arrives in Vientiane for an official visit.	S	FBIS (AP) 28 Oct 82	1995
102782	LAOS/USSR. A delegation of the Trade Union of the Soviet Union led by Vladimir Zuanov, member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Trade Union, arrives for an official visit.	P	FBIS (AP) 2 Nov 82	1994
110382	LAOS/THAILAND/USSR. The Laotian Ambassador to Thailand Khamphan Simmalavong meets with Secretary General of the Thai National Security Council Prasong Sunsiri and requests that Thailand release a shipment of Russian-supplied diesel oil held up in Thailand while in transit to Vientiane because Thai authorities considered the supply "related to strategic use."	EP	FBIS (AP) 5 Nov 82	1989
111182	LAOS /THAILAND/USSR. The Nation Review (Bangkok) reports that the Thai National Security Council has lifted the seizure of over 1,000 drums of Soviet-supplied diesel oil destined for Laos at Khlong Toei port after receiving a formal apology from the Soviet Embassy for attempting to ship it through Thailand without the Thai Government's knowledge.	EP	Nation Review (Bangkok) 11 Nov 82	1987

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE -----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
112982	LAOS/USSR. Laos and the USSR exchange documents on the ratification of consular agreements previously signed on 6 April.	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Dec 82	1986
120182	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV. AFP (Hong Kong) reports that the leaders of Vietnam, Laos and the Phnom Penh Government in Cambodia have put back a planned summit for undisclosed reasons. It had been speculated that the summit might be held in Vientiane shortly after Laos marked the 2 December anniversary of its 1975 communist victory and as recently as 23 November, a Vietnamese-Cambodian joint statement said the summit would take place "soon."	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Dec 82	1990
120982	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/USSR. Deputy Foreign Ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea meet in Vientiane to prepare for the summit of Indochinese countries to be held in the spring of 1983.	P	FBIS (AP) 10 Dec 82	1991
121982	LAOS/USSR. A delegation of the LPRP and the LPDR Government led by Kaysone Phomvihav departs for the USSR to attend the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union.	P	FBIS (AP) 20 Dec 82	1992
123082	LAOS/USSR. A delegation of the Soviet-Lao Friendship Association visits Vientiane to discuss bilateral collaboration in the field of propaganda and popular indoctrination. In a related development, a Soviet women's delegation from the Turkmen SSR also pays a visit to Laos and meets with LPRP officials.	C	SWB (Reading, UK) 5 Jan 83	2577

MALAYSIA

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
080182	MALAYSIA/THAILAND/SRV/PRC/USSR. The Bangkok Post reports that Malaysian FM Tan Sri Ghazali, while in Bangkok, denied that he had agreed on details for an international conference on Kampuchea with SRV FM Thach as Mr. Thach has been reporting. He states that he only supported the move in principle.	P	Bangkok Post 1 Aug 82	1983
082382	MALAYSIA/PRC. China agrees to buy one million cubic meters of plywood worth \$217,000 from Malaysia. The two sides also have signed a contract for the export of 4.5 million cubic meters of Malaysian timber to China. A Malaysian trade mission will visit Beijing in the coming months to promote further the sale of timber products to China.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 15 Sep 82	2528
102982	MALAYSIA/PRC. Kuala Lumpur Radio comments on the 12th Chinese Communist Party Congress in Beijing in October, when party secretary general Hu Yaobang reportedly stated that the success of the revolution in each country depended on the ripeness of the conditions for it and the people's support. He then is reported to have said that "to issue orders or to run things for others is absolutely impermissible." The commentary states that such a statement should be hopeful sign to Southeast Asia's nations but apart from Thailand, where FM Sitthi has stated that his nation understands China's difficulty in severing all ties with the communist party of Thailand, the other Southeast Asian nations have remained silent on the statement by Hu. The commentary concludes that Beijing may have to go beyond words in order to demonstrate its friendly intentions toward the area.	P	FBIS (AP) 2 Nov 82	1950
111082	MALAYSIA/PRC/USSR. PM Dr. Mahathir Mohamad declares in a press conference, following his second round of talks with visiting Pakistani President Zia-ul-Haq, that Malaysia will certainly feel threatened if present trends continue and the Soviet presence in Southeast Asia keeps growing. The Malaysian leader notes that "At one stage, we were told that the Vietnamese would not make available to the Soviets the bases at Danang and Cam Ranh Bay, but the fact is, they have done so now." Commenting on the presence of the US Seventh Fleet in the region, Mahathir says that, "it is something we have to put up with," to counter the Soviet and Chinese activities in Southeast Asia.	P	Indian Express (Bombay) 11 Nov 82	2194
111982	MALAYSIA/USSR. A Soviet journalist reporting from Kuala Lumpur writes that Malaysia "advocates the development of cooperation with the Soviet Union in various fields," and that in recent bilateral talks on economic problems, "both sides reaffirmed their interest in intensifying trade and economic ties." One Malaysian chief executive officer reportedly interviewed by the journalist disclosed his firm's readiness to develop trade relations with Soviet companies, a view the Soviet commentator notes "that is shared by many representatives of (Malaysian) business cycles."	E	FBIS (USSR) 1 Dec 82	2197

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
112082	<p>MALAYSIA/USSR. In a speech before a plenary session of the UN General Assembly, Malaysian FM Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie urges the Soviet Union to withdraw from Afghanistan, stressing that by so doing, Moscow could regain its credibility and play a more effective role in the maintenance of world peace and stability. He says that the USSR could learn a lesson from the United States which has proven its greatness and that of its people by withdrawing from Vietnam "with grace and dignity before it was too late." While equating the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan with American intervention in Vietnam, the Malaysian statesman says that the Soviet "armed adventure" in the winter of 1979 had brought about "qualitative change in the security environment of the region," and its effects "on global peace had been equally serious, legitimately heightening the concern and anxiety of the international community, particularly third world nations." He labels the Soviet Afghan intervention a "retrogressive development" which "has impeded efforts by countries of the area to foster cooperation among themselves and to promote regional peace and stability." He cautions the world body that the Soviet presence in South Asia is an "unwholesome situation that "has struck a serious blow to detente and reversed the trend toward the relaxation of international tension, not to mention that it has also complicated efforts at general and complete disarmament."</p>	P	Malaysian Digest (Kuala Lumpur) 15 Dec 82	2587
112482	<p>MALAYSIA/PRC. A delegation of the National People's Congress of China, currently on an official trip to Malaysia, visits the Rubber Research Institute in Kuala Lumpur where Malaysian officials and scientists offer technological help to control erosion at the upper reaches of the Yangtze River, and urge the Chinese to become more familiar with the latest Malaysian rubber technology. In a separate meeting with Trade and Industry Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, the Malaysian leader asks China to set up an agency in Kuala Lumpur to facilitate Beijing's purchase of Malaysian goods directly, instead of through third countries. Malaysia already has a trade office in Beijing to expedite the purchase of Chinese goods, but there is no equivalent Chinese office in Kuala Lumpur to promote direct trade in the opposite direction. A Chinese trade office in the Malaysian capital would increase Malaysian exports to China and help redress the trade imbalance which currently is running heavily in Beijing's favor. Last year, this imbalance stood at 428.5 million ringgit (\$168 million). Rithauddeen also urges China to buy more Malaysian goods, especially primary commodities such as rubber, tin, palm oil and timber. He further announces that the Malaysian Government will be dispatching palm oil experts to Beijing to promote the use of that commodity in China, and will post a trade commissioner in the Chinese capital beginning next year.</p>	ES	Malaysian Digest (Kuala Lumpur) 15 Dec 82	2586
112582	<p>MALAYSIA/PRC. Deputy PM Datuk Musa Ritam, in discussions with Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress of China who is currently visiting Malaysia, remarks that the presence of "certain issues" in</p>	EP	FBIS (AP) 1 Dec 82	2198

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
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obstructing good relations between Beijing and Kuala Lumpur. He adds that certain unspecified "constraints and obstacles" has rendered bilateral government ties between the two sections "stale." Datuk Musa expresses the hope that China will respect the Malaysian wish to be an independent and sovereign state within the family of nations. On regional issues, the Malaysian leader takes note of China's support for Kuala Lumpur's position on the Kampuchean issue, while on an economic level, expresses hope that Peng's visit will result in Chinese exposure to the latest Malaysian latex technology and in higher imports of rubber from that Southeast Asian nation.

122982	MALAYSIA/USSR. The USSR offers to participate in Malaysia's industrial development under a compensation scheme that would entail the provision of Soviet expertise, machinery and credits and a guaranteed market for the finished product. Among the projects that could be covered by the Soviet proposal are machine-building, hydroelectric and thermal power production, petrochemical plants and low to medium cost housing. Soviet ambassador to Kuala Lumpur Dr. B.T. Kulik gives his assurances that the proposals could be implemented under the existing bilateral economic and technical cooperation agreement with Malaysia.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 8 Jan 83	2573
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NORTH KOREA

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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070682	DPRK/USSR. Choe Ik-kyu, Deputy Chief of the KWP Central Committee propaganda and Agitation Department, leads a delegation to the USSR in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and KWP. Choe is received by M. V. Zimyanin, a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.	P	FBIS (USSR) 15 Jul 82	2401
070882	DPRK/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Korean to North Korea summarizes an article written by USSR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister I.T. Grishin. The article, title of publication, and date of publication were not identified. The broadcast calls on Korea to increase its trade with the USSR and mentions that "in certain years trade between the USSR and the DPRK has not reached the planned levels because the Korean side failed to fulfill its agreements in their entirety." The broadcast says that the USSR is the DPRK's largest trade partner. In 1981 about 30 percent of North Korea's trade was with the Soviet Union. The USSR is continuing to assist in construction projects at the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant and the Kimchaek Iron Plant. Scientific testing equipment produced in the USSR is widely used in the DPRK. Additionally, spot trading is being conducted along the border between the two countries. The broadcast says that trade between the DPRK and USSR is conducted based on the guidelines for prices established by the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).	E	FBIS (USSR) 12 Jul 82	2402
071382	DPRK/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) publishes a report about Soviet aid to DPRK industrial construction projects. It mentions by name the Pyongyang Battery Plant, the Pukchang Thermal Power Station and a chemical plant in Aoji. Pravda says that the Pyongyang Battery Plant began sending thousands of batteries for trucks and tractors to the USSR in April 1982.	E	FBIS (USSR) 26 Jul 82	2403
071382	DPRK/PRC. Kyodo, reporting from Beijing, quotes western diplomatic sources as saying North Korean President Kim Il-sung will visit China this autumn. China's Foreign Ministry has not confirmed the visit, which would be the first in seven years. North Korea has been leaning increasingly toward China, and there have been frequent exchanges of visits by ranking officials of the two nations.	P	FBIS China 14 Jul 82	1261
071582	DPRK/ROK/PRC. Pressure from North Korea apparently is compelling China to curtail its coal shipments to South Korea and its indirect trade with that country. Since the beginning of 1982, Chinese corporations have amended their coal contracts with Hong Kong firms who act as middlemen in the trade with Seoul. Beijing now requires that the contracts contain clauses stipulating that no Chinese coal will be sold to South Korea. Hong Kong sources note that in 1981, China shipped an estimated 1.3-1.5 million tons of coal to the ROK from the northern port of Qinhuangdao, primarily on third country vessels which offload their cargoes in Japan. The cargoes are then transferred to Japanese ships for the final leg of the trip to South Korea. North Korean anger over the coal sales follows a dramatic	E	FEER (Hong Kong) 16 Jul 82	2048

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
072982				
081582				

increase in China's overall direct trade with Seoul. In 1981, ROK exports to China via Hong Kong jumped 260 percent to about US\$136.8 million from US\$38 million in 1980. This year, in the wake of the crackdown, trade between the two countries has dropped significantly. South Korean exports to China dropped 16 percent to US\$26 million in the first quarter of the year, compared to the same period in 1981. Among the hardest-hit South Korean exports were TV tubes, sales of which dropped 86 percent to US\$300,000 during the first quarter of this year. Other merchandise shipped from China to Hong Kong continued to increase, however, during the first quarter of 1982. Compared to the first quarter of 1982. Compared to the first quarter of 1981, Chinese exports to Seoul nearly doubled to US\$22.1 million, with textiles, yarn and fabrics the main commodities. Exports of these products rose 142 percent to US\$11 million, while raw silk exports from Beijing rose nearly 450 percent to US\$1.9 million. Diplomatic sources said that the main reason for North Korea's attempt to restrict indirect trade between China and South Korea is that the commerce between the latter two nations could be interpreted as unofficial Chinese recognition of the Seoul government. The sources point out that DPRK premier Kim Il Sung may still entertain hopes for the unification of the two Koreas and therefore may want to show that the two polities occupying the Korean peninsula are economically compatible. In addition, Pyongyang may well view Chinese coal sales to Seoul as an impediment to its attempt to market its own coal and other raw materials to South Korea. Such an effort was first made last year, but was brusquely rejected by Seoul.

DPRK/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) calls for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the Korean peninsula and the unification of the Koreans on a peaceful, democratic basis. The article in the Soviet newspaper marks the end of the Soviet Union's annual month of solidarity with the DPRK calling for the reunification of Korea.

DPRK/USSR. A Soviet article, on the anniversary of the Korean liberation at the end of World War II, reviews the relationship between the USSR and North Korea. It notes that the Soviet Union has helped the DPRK modernize, build and put into operation some 60 industrial enterprises, which account for about 60 percent of the nation's electric power, 30 percent of the steel, 45 percent of the petroleum products, 40 percent of the iron ore, and 20 of the textiles which North Korea produces. This cooperation continues at the present time, the article says, and the USSR is participating in the expansion or construction of another ten enterprises in North Korea, including the Pukchang thermal electric power station, and an iron and steel, an aluminum and an ammonia plant. During the 1981-85 period, the volume of Soviet-Korean trade also is expected to increase by nearly 40 percent over the level of the previous five years. Politically, the article notes that the Soviet Union "supports the constructive initiatives" of the DPRK, "directed at the creation of the conditions for the peaceful, democratic solution of the Korean question." It quotes

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
081582	President Brezhnev at the 26th Party Congress of the CPSU, that "the Soviet Union supports the Korean People's Democratic Republic in its struggle for the country's peaceful democratic unification without outside interference, and strives to extend and enrich ties with it."			
	DPRK/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) publishes the text of a message sent by Soviet President Brezhnev to DPRK President Kim Il-sung on the 37th anniversary of the defeat of the Japanese Army in Korea. The message says that the Japanese Army was crushed by the Soviet Army opening up a road of new life in the northern half of Korea. The message also says that under the leadership of the KWP, and the cooperation of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the DPRK has achieved economic and cultural successes. On the same date Pravda publishes the text of a message sent by Kim to Brezhnev. Kim's message says, "Our people, together with the Soviet Army, defeated the Japanese imperialist aggressors and achieved the liberation of the country [DPRK]."	P	FBIS (USSR) 16 Aug 82	2406
081582	DPRK/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Korean to Korea maintains that the Soviet Army was responsible for the liberation of the Korean peninsula from Japan in August 1945. The broadcast says that, "This was too great a struggle for both the Korean partisans and the Chinese guerrillas [in Manchuria]." The broadcast says further that the Soviet Army's operations in Korea were conducted at a great cost to the USSR.	P	FBIS (USSR) 17 Aug 82	2407
081882	DPRK/USSR. A delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly arrives in Moscow on an official visit. The group, headed by Hwang Jang Yop, the Chairman of the Assembly's Standing Committee and Secretary of the Workers' Party Central Committee, meets with his Soviet counterparts for friendly discussions.	CP	New Times (Moscow) 35/82	2060
081982	DPRK/USSR. V. V. Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, receives a delegation from the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly headed by Hwang Chang-yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly. During the reception Hwang delivered the DPRK Order of the State Banner (First Class) for Kuznetsov to give to USSR President Brezhnev. The award was presented in the name of the DPRK Central People's Committee.	P	FBIS (USSR) 20 Aug 82	2408
083082	DPRK/USSR. An article published in Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta (Moscow) calls the DPRK one of the "industrially advanced countries of Asia" thanks to the leadership of the Korean Worker's Party and fraternal aid from socialist countries. The article lists several industrial plants built, or presently under construction with Soviet aid including: Songding Steel plant, Nampo Metals Plant, Phenyan and Pukchang Thermal Power Plants, Unggi Petroleum	E	JPRS 82147 KAR 2 Nov 82	2409

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	Refinery, "Enhin" Strip Mine, an unidentified automobile battery plant, an unidentified ammonia plant, Kim Chaek Steel Mill, Hinnam Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant, Madon Cement Plant, and the Chongjin Metallurgical Plant.			
090682	DPRK/USSR. Ekonomicheskaya Gazetta (Moscow) says that installations built in North Korea with Soviet assistance account for 60 percent of all electricity, 30 percent of all steel, 34 percent of all rolled metal, 45 percent of petroleum products and 40 percent of the iron ore produced today in North Korea. The value of various North Korean exports to the USSR and other socialist countries in 1981 is reported as follows [R=Soviet Rubles]: R43 million of rolled ferrous metals; R65.7 million magnesite powder; R6.2 million of machinery, equipment and transport facilities; R44.8 million of rice; and R5.8 million of fruit and berries. The article says that various Soviet technical assistance projects are in progress in the DPRK.	E	FBIS (USSR) 17 Sep 82	2410
090682	DPRK/USSR. The USSR and DPRK sign a protocol in Pyongyang on scientific and technological cooperation at the conclusion of the 15th DPRK-USSR Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee. Yi Kon-sik, vice chairman of the DPRK State Commission for Science and Technology, and M.G. Kruglov, vice chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology sign the protocol.	ES	FBIS (AP) 7 Sep 82	2478
090882	DPRK/USSR. Krasnaya Zvezda (Moscow) says that facilities constructed in North Korea with the assistance of the Soviet Union now account for 60 percent of all electricity, 30 percent of all steel, 45 percent of all petroleum products and 40 percent of the iron ore produced today in the DPRK.	E	FBIS (USSR) 15 Sep 82	2411
090982	DPRK/PRC. Renmin Ribao editorial marks the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with an editorial praising the achievements of the hard-working Korean people and the Korean Workers Party. It pledges China's support for their unremitting efforts for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.	P	FBIS (China) 9 Sep 82	2262
091182	DPRK/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Korean to Korea says that since the inauguration of the Nuclear Research Institute at Dubna in the USSR, 120 DPRK specialists have worked at the facility, and 25 of these specialists have earned doctorate or associate degrees. The broadcast says further that the Deputy Director of the Nuclear Research Institute at Dubna visited the DPRK last year.	S	FBIS (USSR) 17 Sep 82	2412
091582	DPRK/PRC. President Kim Il Sung departs Pyongyang by special train for an official visit to China. Foreign travel by the North Korean leader is	P	Le Monde (Paris) 17 Sep 82	2160

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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considered quite rare. The present voyage to Beijing is his second trip to China and only his fourth foreign trip since 1975. North Korea has studiously avoided taking sides in the Sino-Soviet dispute and high-ranking delegations from both China and the USSR are received with equal warmth and hospitality in Pyongyang.

091582	DPRK/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) editorial welcomes President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It states that "The Chinese people resolutely support the just struggle of the Korean Government and people, led by President Kim Il Sung, for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, firmly demand the immediate withdrawal of US troops from Korea, and strongly condemn the Chon Tu Hwan clique for their crimes of strangling democracy and splitting the country."	P	FBIS (China) 16 Sep 82	2268
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091682	DPRK/PRC. The Japan Times discusses the possible significance of a statement made by CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang during a welcoming banquet for DPRK President Kim Il-sung. Hu mentioned on that occasion that he had made a trip to Pyongyang, North Korea in April 1982 accompanied by Deng Xiaoping. Although the reasons Hu and Deng made the trip are not known, the Japan Times indicates that Deng had told a Japanese delegation that visited the PRC in 1981 that he had given up traveling abroad as part of his plan to gradually retire from politics. The Japan Times also notes that this was Deng's only known visit to a foreign country since his 1979 trip to the United States.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 18 Sep 82	2413
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091682	DPRK/PRC. DPRK President Kim Il-sung begins an official visit to the PRC. At a banquet arranged by the CCP Central Committee in Kim's honor, the North Korean President stresses the theme of unity and cooperation between the two countries. Kim says, "the Korean and Chinese Parties and Governments share the same view and take a joint action in the struggle to defend the peace and security of the world and accomplish the cause of anti-imperialism and independence. During the current visit to China we will reach a fuller consensus through an adequate consultation." Kim also says that "a broad united front" comprising socialist countries, nonaligned countries, and third world countries is needed to counter aggression by "imperialists". CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang also speaks at the banquet. Addressing Kim personally as, "a comrade-in-arms who has shared life and death, and weal and woe with us for a little more than half a century," Hu says that he is happy to be able to tell Kim that confusion in the CCP has ended and that Kim's visit is "a great inspiration and a powerful support to us." Hu expresses support for the DPRK position on Korean reunification. He also says that cooperation between the PRC and DPRK "is an important factor that must not be underestimated in defending peace in Asia and the world."	P	Pyongyang Times 21 Sep 82	2414
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SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
091682	<p>DPRK/PRC. The Economist speculates concerning one possible reason for the secret visit by Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping to Pyongyang in April 1982. The Economist suggests North Korean leaders may have been upset because the PRC did not send a high level delegation to attend ceremonies honoring DPRK President Kim Il-sung's 70th birthday on 15 April. The PRC was represented at the ceremonies by its ambassador to North Korea. The Economist says that the April trip by Deng and Hu is given additional significance because it is the first time the PRC is known to have been represented abroad by its two most important political figures.</p>	P	The Economist (London) 25 Sep 82	2415
091682	<p>DPRK/PRC. President Kim Il Sung arrives in Beijing for an official visit to China. In a surprise announcement at the state banquet for the North Korean leader that evening, CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang discloses that he and former PM Deng Xiaoping paid a surprise visit to Pyongyang in April 1982. The visit, which was ignored by both the Western and Chinese press, corrects previous speculation that relations were growing cooler between China and North Korea. Nevertheless, conjecture surrounds the exact purpose of the trip, which may suggest, if nothing else, that the two communist nations are having difficulty finding a common ground on certain contentious issues. In his banquet toast, for example, Hu Yaobang expresses a pro-forma anti-imperialism and confines himself to remarking that "the withdrawal of US troops from South Korea ... is an inevitable consequence of history." In an response that indicates a considerably harder line toward the United States, Kim Il Sung vigorously denounces "the two Koreas policy concocted by the imperialistic Americans" and calls for action to "counter the imperialist plots for aggression and war."</p>	P	Le Monde (Paris) 18 Sep 82	2161
091782	<p>DPRK/PRC. Kim Il Sung arrives in Beijing by special train, and is greeted at the railroad station by Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Deng Yingchao and other Chinese leaders. Kim is in China at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the PRC for his first official visit since 1975. At a banquet in the evening CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang and President Kim Il Sung make speeches warmly praising the militant friendship between the two parties, the two countries and their peoples.</p>	P	China Daily (Beijing) 18 Sep 82	2272
091882	<p>DPRK/PRC. Speculation among diplomatic circles in Beijing mounts concerning an apparently secret visit to Pyongyang by Chinese leaders Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang in April 1982. News of the visit was not disclosed until two days ago in the course of a state banquet for visiting North Korean President Kim Il Sung. Seeking a motive for the visit by the Chinese VIPs to the North Korean capital, some diplomatic sources express the view that "a grave crisis" of unknown origin or proportions occurred in the North Korean Army around the beginning of 1982 and that about a dozen North Korean general officers subsequently sought refuge in China. The incident embarrassed Beijing and produced a certain amount of reserve</p>	P	Le Monde (Paris) 19-20 Sep 82	2171

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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between the two countries. It may have been the intent of dispelling this reserve and restoring the previously cordial relationship with Pyongyang that prompted the surreptitious trip by the Chinese leaders. The mission apparently was successful because on the heels of the Deng and Hu trip, Chinese Defense Minister Geng Biao also made an unpublicized visit to Pyongyang ostensibly to consolidate the gains made by his two predecessors.

092382	DPRK/PRC. Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping escorts visiting North Korean president Kim Il Sung on a two day tour of Chengdu, Sichuan Province. They visit a village where all 27 households use biogas for cooking. There they are greeted by several hundred villagers standing in the drizzle and waving the national flags of China and North Korea. Deng Xiaoping points out to Kim that biogas is conducive to environmental improvement and to raising the effectiveness of manure. Kim Il Sung replies: "We can develop biogas in Korea too. We have manure and straw." Kim then departs for Xi'an by special train, accompanied by Chinese Communist Party First Secretary Hu Yaobang.	P	China Daily (Beijing) 24 Sep 82	2275
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092582	DPRK/PRC. The Pyongyang Times reports on DPRK President Kim Il-song's visit to Chengdu, Sichuan Province, China in the company of Deng Xiaoping. The two leaders left Beijing by train on 18 September arriving in Chengdu on 19 September. Kim stayed in Chengdu until 21 September. During his stay he had talks with Deng, visited factories, communes, and tourist attractions, and was the honored guest of a mass meeting arranged by the Sichuan Provincial Committee of the CCP. At the mass meeting Kim said that the DPRK and PRC are making "joint efforts" to prevent war and ensure world peace and security. Referring to DPRK and PRC relations Deng Xiaoping said that the two peoples continue to learn from each other and "struggle against the common enemies and for building socialism." The Pyongyang Times report says further that CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang arrived in Chengdu on 21 September and held talks with Kim. Kim and Hu left Chengdu together by special train on the evening of 21 September.	P	Pyongyang Times 25 Sep 82	2416
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092582	DPRK/PRC. Speaking at a grand banquet in Beijing's Great Hall of the People, President Kim Il Sung and Chinese Communist Party First Secretary Hu Yaobang both proclaim Kim's visit to China a success. They say that the leaders of the two countries hold identical views on all the issues discussed in several rounds of talks. In his speech Kim says that the visit has "deepened the militant friendship and fraternal sentiments between the two peoples." Hu Yaobang replies: "You can rest assured that whatever happens in the world in the future the Chinese people will, as always, firmly stand by the Korean people and support them in their just cause of building socialism and striving for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland."	P	China Daily (Beijing) 26 Sep 82	2278
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SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
092882	DPRK/PRC. In Beijing the Chinese Ministry of National Defense gives a banquet to welcome a political work delegation from the Korean People's Army, led by Yun Chi Ho, deputy director of the army's general political bureau. Yu Qiuli, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and director of the general political department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, attends the banquet. Liang Biye, deputy director of the PLA general political department, gives a speech praising the meritorious deeds of the Korean People's Army and says the current visit will promote friendly relations between the two armies.	MP	China Daily (Beijing) 1 Oct 82	2283
092982	DPRK/PRC. The Pyongyang Times reports on DPRK President Kim Il-song's visit to Xi'an, Shaanxi Province, China in the company of Hu Yaobang. The two leaders arrived in Xi'an on 22 September. During their visit the two leaders held talks, were the guests at a banquet arranged by the Shaanxi provincial Committee of the CCP, and visited tourist attractions in and around Xi'an. Kim and Hu left Xi'an by special train on the evening of 23 September and arrived in Beijing on 24 September.	P	Pyongyang Times 29 Sep 82	2417
092982	DPRK/PRC. The Pyongyang Times reports on the conclusion of DPRK President Kim Il-song's official visit to the PRC. Kim left Beijing on 25 September by special train and arrived in Pyongyang on 26 September. The Pyongyang Times says that Kim's trip to China has strengthened the militant friendship and unity that exists between the two Communist Parties and between the two peoples.	P	Pyongyang Times 29 Sep 82	2418
093082	DPRK/USSR. Asia Pacific Community publishes an article by George Ginsburgs entitled "Soviet Development Grants and Aid to North Korea, 1945-1980." The author concludes that a high degree of instability continues to disrupt trade relations between the two countries. The article provides some documentation of the various trade and aid agreements signed between the two nations since 1949.	EP	Asia Pacific Community (Tokyo) Fall 1982	2419
093082	DPRK/ROK/PRC/USSR. In an article entitled "Friends and Foes of Korean Settlement", Far Eastern Affairs maintains that the USSR supports the DPRK whereas the PRC promotes open economic relations and tacit political recognition of the ROK. The article says that Chinese ships, openly flying the PRC flag, have delivered coal to South Korean ports as payment for unspecified goods received by the PRC from the ROK. The article also claims that the PRC made territorial claims and provoked border conflicts with the DPRK in the 1960s. In contrast, the Soviet Union, and "the socialist community", have consistently supported the DPRK.	EMP	Far Eastern Affairs (Moscow) #3 1982	2420

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
093082	DPRK/PRC. In Beijing Geng Biao, China's Defense Minister meets with a political work delegation from the Korean People's Army, led by Lieutenant General Yun Chi-Ho, Deputy Director of the KPA's General Political Bureau. During a conversation "permeated with a friendly and cordial atmosphere" Geng says: "No matter how the international situation changes, our two parties, countries and peoples will stand together, fight together, and win together." Yun responds with: "We must help each other as if we are sailing in the same boat."	MP	FBIS (China) 1 Oct 82	2286
100282	DPRK/PRC. People's Korea publishes an article on DPRK President Kim Il-song's September visit to the PRC. The pro-DPRK newspaper says that Kim's visit has made "an impressive contribution to strengthening unity in the socialist forces and other anti-imperialist forces in a broad united front to preserve world security and peace and avert a thermonuclear holocaust."	P	People's Korea (Tokyo) 2 Oct 82	2421
100582	DPRK/PRC. Japanese sources confirm that China provided North Korea with some 20 Nanzhang Q-5 (A5) FANTAN A fighter aircraft for the first time earlier this year.	M	Def & For Aff (Wash, DC) 4-10 Oct 82	2533
100782	DPRK/ROK/PRC. Yonhap News Agency reports from Tokyo on the visit to Japan of Wang Bingnan, President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. Wang said that it is too early to say whether the PRC will send delegations to the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympics, both scheduled to be held in Seoul. Commenting on North and South Korean relations Wang said that some form of dialogue is needed to bring the two closer together and said further that Japan and the PRC should refrain from acts which perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula.	CP	Korea Herald (Seoul) 9 Oct 82	2422
100882	DPRK/PRC. A delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress led by Xi Zhongxun, a member of the CCP Political Bureau, begins an official visit to the DPRK. At a banquet arranged by the Standing Committee of the DPRK's Supreme People's Assembly, Xi acknowledges China's support for North Korea's reunification proposals and criticizes the US for "interfering in the internal affairs of Korea." Xi says further that, "the United States must withdraw its troops from South Korea and renounce its interference in the internal affairs of Korea and its 'two Koreas' scheme."	P	FBIS (AP) 12 Oct 82	2423
100882	DPRK/PRC. A delegation from China's National People's Congress makes a friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It is led by Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. In Pyongyang he extols Sino-Korean unity and friendship, and	P	FBIS (China) 13 Oct 82	2290

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
101082	expresses China's support for the efforts of the Korean people to reunify their country, as well as for the policies of President Kim Il Sung. DPRK/ROK/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) marks the second anniversary of Kim Il Sung's call for a Democratic Confederation Republic of Koryo, hailing it as "the most practical and rational way for the Korean people to reunify their fatherland." The "Chon Tu-hwan regime" however "does its utmost to implement the policy of 'two Koreas', trying to make the split in the nation legitimate and permanent.... The United States has always played the plot of 'two Koreas' and preached the fallacy that 'South and North Korea should join the United Nations simultaneously', and so forth." The commentary concludes with the statement that the Chinese people always support the sacred struggles of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland, and the new plan of Comrade Kim Il Sung.	P	FBIS (China) 12 Oct 82	2291
101282	DPRK/PRC. Asahi Shimbun reports that the PRC recently supplied the DPRK with 40 MiG-21 aircraft. The 40 MiGs were delivered to Sinuiju, Pyongan Pukto Province. Asahi Shimbun says its information is based on Japanese and US intelligence sources.	M	Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) 12 Oct 82	2425
101282	DPRK/PRC. A delegation from the PRC comprised of former members of the Chinese People's Volunteers (CPV) arrives in Pyongyang. The delegation is led by Han Xianchu, member of the CCP Central Committee and formerly CPV Deputy Commander, and Xie Fang, vice president of the PLA Academy of General Logistics and formerly CPV Chief of Staff. O Chin-u, DPRK Minister of the People's Armed Forces, meets with the delegation. At a banquet for the delegation arranged by the DPRK Ministry of the People's Armed Forces, Han Xianchu says that the Chinese people support DPRK President Kim Il-sung's reunification proposals. Han also calls for the immediate withdrawal from South Korea of US military personnel and military equipment.	MP	FBIS (AP) 13 OCT 82	2426
101282	DPRK/ROK/PRC. Xi Zhongxun, leader of a delegation of the PRC National People's Congress on a visit to the DPRK, says that the PRC will aid North Korea if South Korea and the US start a war on the Korean peninsula. On a visit to the Korean Demilitarized Zone, while observing South Korean defenses, Xi is reported by KCNA to have said: "This wall built by the South Korean puppet army at the instigation of the Americans is not for defense but for attack. The enemy is putting down the desire of the South Korean people for reunification. He is resorting to the 'two Koreas' plot. If the South Korean puppets, together with the Americans, ignite a war, we will actively aid Korea, not only coming across the River Amnok (Yalu) but in other ways, too."	MP	FBIS (AP) 14 Oct 82	2427

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
101382	DPRK/PRC. A political work delegation of the Korean People's Army led by Lieutenant General Yun Chiho concludes its 16 day visit to the PRC.	M	FBIS (AP) 18 Oct 82	2477
101482	DPRK/PRC. DPRK President Kim Il-song receives and has a friendly talk with members of the Chinese National People's Congress delegation led by Xi Zhongxun.	P	FBIS (AP) 15 Oct 82	2430
101482	DPRK/PRC. In Pyongyang the visiting delegation from China's National People's Congress is received by President Kim Il Sung, who has a very cordial conversation with Xi Zhongxun, leader of the delegation and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.	P	FBIS (China) 15 Oct 82	2293
101582	DPRK/PRC. Xi Zhongxun, leader of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) delegation visiting the DPRK, arranges a banquet in Pyongyang on the eve of the NPC delegation's departure from North Korea. DPRK Vice President Pak Song-chol speaks at the banquet saying: "The destinies of the Korean and Chinese peoples have converged, and it is the firm determination of the two peoples to develop and strengthen the Korea-China friendship generation after generation. No matter what grim trial may happen in the future, the Korean people will advance shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese people, ..."	P	FBIS (AP) 19 Oct 82	2432
101582	DPRK/PRC/USSR. Naewoo Press (Seoul) publishes a report which discusses Moscow's reactions to Kim Il-song's visit to the PRC. According to the article the USSR is emphasizing its economic aid to the DPRK in order to keep North Korea from leaning too far toward Beijing. The article also notes that although Kim's visit to the PRC appears to have resulted in improved relations between the DPRK and PRC, Kim will remain cautious of the new pragmatism being pushed by Chinese leaders because of the effect it could have on his personality cult and future plans for Korea. Naewoo Press also reports that the protocol signed between the DPRK and USSR on 6 September 1982, at the conclusion of the 15th meeting of the DPRK-USSR Economic and Scientific Technological Consultative Committee, provides for cooperation in the fields of agriculture, health, chemicals, mining, oil, construction, and transportation.	EP	JPRS 82576 KAR 3 Jan 83	2433
101682	DPRK/ROK/PRC/USSR. Ahn Byung-joon, political science professor at South Korea's Yonsei University, comments on the PRC's relations with North and South Korea. Ahn says that the PRC continues to sell oil to the DPRK at "friendship prices" and may have loaned the DPRK \$100 million recently for economic construction projects. On the other hand Ahn points out that since 1976 the USSR has increased the price of oil it exports to the DPRK by almost 70 percent. This factor, and the USSR's apparent failure to	EP	Korea Herald (Seoul) 16 Oct 82	2434

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

ENTRY NR. -----

SOURCE -----

CATEGORY -----

EVENT -----

DATE -----

agree to various requests for military assistance from Pyongyang are considered by Ahn as indicators that the PRC has a stronger relationship with North Korea than the USSR. Ahn says further it is unlikely that the ROK will be able to improve relations with the PRC as long as the DPRK and PRC maintain close ties. The improvement of relations between the two Koreas is considered by Ahn to be another prerequisite for better relations between the ROK and PRC.

2438

CP FBIS (AP) 21 Oct 82

DPRK/USSR. Two Soviet delegations arrive in Pyongyang: a Pravda delegation, led by D. V. Valovoy, deputy editor-in-chief of the Soviet newspaper; and a civil aviation delegation, led by V. D. Samorukov, chief of the Foreign Relations Administration, USSR Ministry of Civil Aviation.

2534

C Ceylon Daily News (Colombo) 20 Oct 82

DPRK/ROK/PRC. Seoul extends an invitation to North Korean and Chinese scholars to participate in the research on a sunken fourteenth century Chinese trading vessel discovered recently off the southeastern coast of South Korea. Cultural Minister Lee Jin-Hie declares at a conference of the International Council of Museums that all interested scholars from communist countries will be invited to study the archaeological treasures recovered from the sunken wreck.

2440

P JPRS 82147 KAR 2 Nov 82

DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/USSR. Choson Sinbo (Tokyo), published by Chongnyon, an organization of pro-North Korean residents of Japan, criticizes the USSR for allowing Soviet citizens to travel to the ROK. Choson Sinbo says that for a fraternal socialist country to allow this form of contact with a country that is anticommunist and anti-Soviet is astonishing. Choson Sinbo says further that such actions will play into the hands of those who are scheming to perpetuate the existence of two Koreas.

2441

E FBIS (USSR) 2 Nov 82

DPRK/USSR. Trud (Moscow) publishes an article on Soviet aid to the construction of the DPRK's Pukchang Power Station. The article indicates that the following Soviet enterprises are involved in the project: Leningrad Elektrosila Association, Kharkov Turbine Plant, Barnaul Boiler Enterprise and Zaporozhye Transformer Enterprise. The article says further, "about 100 other Soviet enterprises are involved manufacturing virtually all the necessary equipment for the power station. The Soviet method of installing large subassemblies weighing up to 30 tons has been widely used in Pukchang." According to Trud, Pukchang is one of approximately 10 projects underway in North Korea with Soviet assistance.

2442

EP Korea Herald (Seoul) 23 Oct 82

DPRK/JAPAN/PRC. Tong-A Ilbo (Seoul) reports that when DPRK President Kim Il-sung visited the PRC in September, he agreed to allow China and Japan to conduct trade through the North Korean port of Chongjin. According to Tong-A Ilbo, the agreement includes the use of Korean railroads, port

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	facilities and warehouses by the Chinese and access to the port of Chongjin by Japanese vessels.			
102282	DPRK/PRC. KCNA reports on the activities of the delegation of the Chinese People's Volunteers (CPV) during its visit to the DPRK. On 20 October the CPV delegation visited a Korean People's Army unit and saw the unit's technical equipment. On 21 October the delegation toured the February 8 Vinalon Complex in Hamhung. On 21 October the CPV delegation laid a wreath at the statue of the late PRC Premier Zhou Enlai located at the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex.	MP	FBIS (AP) 22 Oct 82	2443
102282	DPRK/JAPAN/PRC/USSR. A South Korean newspaper, Tong-A Ilbo (Seoul), reports that North Korea recently agreed to allow the PRC to use the North Korean port of Chongjin to ship agricultural products to Japan. The article cites unnamed Japanese sources as indicating that the trade between Japan and China using Chongjin will begin next year. The Chinese produce is to be transported by railroad through Onsong, North Korea to Chongjin; in Chongjin the produce is to be loaded onto Japanese ships; the produce is then to be shipped to destinations in Japan through the port of Niigata. The report also discusses the fact that the Soviet Union is leasing the North Korean port of Najin. No information is provided concerning Japanese exports to the PRC by way of the North Korean trade route.	EP	FBIS (AP) 27 Oct 82	2444
102282	DPRK/USSR. The USSR and DPRK sign a civil aviation agreement in Pyongyang. The terms of the agreement are not clear but appear to authorize North Korean civil aircraft to operate on a regular schedule between Pyongyang and Moscow beginning in April 1983. The agreement was signed by Kim Chang-kuk, Deputy Director of the DPRK Civil Aviation Bureau and by V. D. Samorukov, Chief of the Foreign Relations Administration, USSR Ministry of Civil Aviation.	CP	JPRS 82235 KAR 15 Nov 82	2445
102582	DPRK/PRC. Han Xianchu, leader of a Chinese People's Volunteer delegation on a visit to North Korea, lays a wreath at North Korea's monument to fighters who died during the Korean War. 25 October is the 32d anniversary of the date that China entered the Korean War.	MP	FBIS (AP) 27 Oct 82	2447
102582	DPRK/PRC. Chinese Central Television presents a 40-minute report on the April 1982 trip by Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping to Pyongyang. The report says the two Chinese leaders visited the DPRK from 26-to-30 April and traveled to and from Beijing by special train. The report says further that the Chinese television program is significant because of the coverage given to Kim Chong-il, DPRK President Kim's designated successor. It was the first time Kim Chong-il is known to have appeared on Chinese	CP	People's Korea (Tokyo) 13 Nov 82	2448

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	television. The program showed Kim Chong-il shaking hands with Deng Xiaoping when the latter arrived in Pyongyang.			
102682	DPRK/PRC. A Chinese Government economic and trade delegation, led by Chen Muhua, alternate member of the political Bureau of the Communist Party of China, and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, arrives in Pyongyang on 26 October. Chen says her discussions with the Korean comrades on bilateral cooperation in economy and trade will surely contribute to the friendly ties between the two countries.	E	FBIS (China) 27 Oct 82	2304
102682	DPRK/PRC. Chen Muhua, alternate member of the CCP Political Bureau and state councillor, leads a PRC trade delegation to the DPRK. At a welcoming banquet Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the KWP Political Bureau and Vice Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, says that the PRC delegation has come to North Korea to "conclude" a long-term bilateral trade agreement for the period 1982-1986.	EP	FBIS (AP) 27 Oct 82	2450
102682	DPRK/PRC. In Pyongyang a delegation of former Chinese People's Volunteers who have been touring North Korea and been received by President Kim Il Sung give a return banquet for their Korean hosts. The head of the delegation, Han Xianchu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and former deputy commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, reiterates China's pledge to maintain close ties with and render mutual help to the Korean people who are fighting on the same front.	MP	FBIS (China) 27 Oct 82	2303
102782	DPRK/PRC. The delegation of Chinese People's Volunteers ends its visit to the DPRK.	MP	FBIS (AP) 28 Oct 82	2451
102882	DPRK/PRC. In Pyongyang the Chinese and North Korean Governments sign a long term (1982-1986) trade agreement. Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, Chen Muhua, and DPRK Vice Premier Kong Chin-Tae sign the agreement on behalf of their governments.	E	FBIS (China) 29 Oct 82	2307
102882	DPRK/PRC. In Pyongyang China and the DPRK sign a protocol on scientific and technical cooperation. Signed at the 22d session of the China-Korea Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation, the protocol states both sides will work together in the fields of machinery, chemical industry, agriculture, forestry, water conservancy building materials and medicine.	CE	FBIS (China) 29 Oct 82	2308
102882	DPRK/PRC. Chen Muhua, alternate member of the CCP Political Bureau and state councillor, and Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the KWP Political	EP	FBIS (AP) 29 Oct 82	2452

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	Bureau and Vice Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, sign a bilateral trade agreement for the period 1982-1986.			
102982	DPRK/PRC. The PRC trade delegation led by Chen Muhua concludes its visit to North Korea. The PRC trade delegation is received by Kim Il-song and presents the DPRK president with a gift. The delegation is scheduled to leave Pyongyang for the PRC tomorrow.	EP	FBIS (AP) 2 Nov 82	2453
103082	DPRK/ROK/PRC/USSR. Asia Record reports that the PRC Government has accepted DPRK President Kim Il-song's plan to be succeeded by his son Kim Chong-il, and has curtailed its unofficial trade with the ROK in order to improve its relations with the DPRK. According to Asia Record, Soviet officials have made disparaging remarks about the planned succession and have embarrassed Kim Il-song. The treatment accorded Kim by the Chinese leadership during his September visit to the PRC was extraordinary. A provincial tour in the company of Deng Xiaoping is a rare honor for a visiting dignitary.	P	Asia Record (Palo Alto, California) Oct 82	2454
111082	DPRK/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Korean to Korea discusses the relationship between the Krachu Vehicle Production Plant located in Kremenchug, USSR and the development of North Korea's automobile industry. The broadcast says that the Krachu Plant has been providing assistance to the DPRK vehicle production industry since the latter was first initiated at Tokchun. The Krachu Plant has provided technical blueprints to the DPRK and North Korean specialists have been trained in Kremenchug.	E	FBIS (USSR) 17 Nov 82	2455
111282	DPRK/ROK/PRC/USSR. An article entitled "The North, the South and the Superpower Glacier" discusses the significance of DPRK President Kim Il-song's visit to the PRC in September and the October visit to the ROK by Soviet citizens. The article says that Kim's speeches during his September visit to China were different in tone from speeches he made during his last visit to the PRC in 1975. In 1975 some of Kim's statements were considered to be provocative and belligerent in light of events that same year in Vietnam. According to FEER, Kim's remarks this time amounted to little more than "political demagoguery." The article says that the visit of Soviet citizens to the ROK more than likely does not represent a change in the USSR's overall foreign policy toward South Korea, but was probably intended to test the water for Soviet participation in the 1988 Summer Olympics scheduled for Seoul. FEER points out that there have not been any official statements by the DPRK Government concerning the visit of the Soviet citizens to the ROK. The article concludes by saying that it is difficult to understand the implications of Kim's visit to the PRC and the USSR's contacts with the ROK, but these events are important because they indicate no stiffening of hostilities by any one of the four nations.	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 12 Nov 82	2456

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
111282	<p> DPRK/USSR. DPRK President Kim Il-song sends a message of condolence to the CPSU Central Committee and Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the death of USSR President Brezhnev. Kim praises Brezhnev on his "concern for the development of the traditional relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Soviet peoples." Kim says further that Brezhnev will be remembered "as a champion of the cause of peace and democracy, national independence, socialism and communism [and] will be cherished long in the hearts of the Soviet people, the Korean people and world progressive people."</p>	P	Pyongyang Times 17 Nov 82	2457
111382	<p> DPRK/ROK/PRC. Kyodo reports from Tokyo that China has cut off trade with South Korea, through Hong Kong or any other third country, apparently because of the recent improvement in its relations with North Korea. The information is attributed to Japanese trade sources, to whom China's policy is said to have been communicated. According to South Korean statistics, its trade with China totaled US\$93 million during the first six months of 1982.</p>	EP	FBIS (China) 16 Nov 82	2315
111382	<p> DPRK/USSR. Unconfirmed reports in Seoul allege that newly chosen CPSU General Secretary Yuriy Andropov made a secret visit to North Korea in the spring of 1982. According to the reports, Andropov expressed "displeasure with the system of hereditary succession" to North Korean leaders and told them if present trends continued in this direction, the Soviet Union would adopt a conciliatory policy toward South Korea. Andropov's visit reportedly took place before the secret visit to Pyongyang of Chinese leaders Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang in April 1982.</p>	P	FBIS (AP) 16 Nov 82	2188
111382	<p> DPRK/ROK/USSR. According to Seoul National University political science professor Pak Bong-sik, the recent death of Soviet President Brezhnev will not result in sudden changes in Soviet foreign policies toward the ROK. Pak says that the visits by Soviet citizens to Seoul in October probably were approved by the USSR as a reaction to Kim Il-song's visit to the PRC and do not by themselves indicate a major foreign policy shift. Pak considers it significant that Kim Il-song has not visited Moscow in 18 years. He speculates that in the long term the new Soviet leadership will continue to provide some assistance to the DPRK, but will not move to develop close relations with Kim Il-song.</p>	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 13 Nov 82	2459
111382	<p> DPRK/JAPAN/USSR. Nihon Keizai Shimbun (Tokyo) reports statements made by "an authoritative diplomatic source here [in Tokyo]" to the effect that the new CPSU General Secretary, Yuri V. Andropov, visited North Korea in the Spring of 1982. The report indicates Andropov expressed disapproval with Kim Il-song's plan to name his son, Kim Chong-il, as his successor. FBIS reports in the same article on a 14 November Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) report,</p>	P	FBIS (USSR) 16 Nov 82	2460

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	based on a 13 November JIJI (Tokyo) report from its office in Seoul, on the same subject. The Asahi Shimbun report indicates Andropov's visit occurred before the April visit to Pyongyang by the PRC's two most powerful political figures: Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang.			
1111382	DPRK/ROK/USSR. The Korea Herald reports that "authoritative diplomatic sources in the Republic of Korea" say that Leonid Brezhnev's replacement as General Secretary of the CPSU, Yuri V. Andropov, visited North Korea in April 1982. At that time Andropov was the head of the Soviet Union's powerful security agency, the KGB. The report says that Andropov's visit to Pyongyang occurred shortly before a visit by Chinese leaders Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 16 Nov 82	2461
1111382	DPRK/USSR. DPRK President Kim Il-song visits the USSR embassy in Pyongyang to express his condolences to USSR Ambassador Kriulin on the death of USSR President Brezhnev.	P	Pyongyang Times 17 Nov 82	2462
1111482	DPRK/ROK/USSR. Recent visits to South Korea by several Soviet delegations in October draw a heated response from Pyongyang. A caustic editorial in the closely controlled North Korean press notes that "in visiting the South Korean puppets," the Russian delegates "threw mud on the positive sentiments which the Korean people have for them." The article, referring to Soviet support for Pyongyang's initiatives on the reunification of the Korean Peninsula, asserts that "it is not possible to support verbally the efforts of our republic on reunification and have at the same time relations with the South Korean secessionists." French sources note that this North Korean criticism of the USSR comes following an apparent rapprochement between Pyongyang and Beijing. In a related development, South Korea responds with composure to this latest difference of perceptions between Moscow and Pyongyang by drawing comfort from the favorable response accorded to Seoul by a number of socialist countries to attend various international events to be held in the South Korean capital in forthcoming years. South Korean government sources remark rather speciously on the development that Seoul interposes no objections to the diplomatic recognition of North Korea by capitalist nations on the condition that South Korea may pursue equal ties with socialist countries untrammelled by objections from Pyongyang.	P	Le Monde (Paris) 15 Nov 82	2187
1111482	DPRK/ROK/USSR. A Japan Times report says that unnamed South Korean sources indicate that the value of unofficial bilateral trade between the PRC and ROK in the first six months of 1982 amounted to \$93 million. The report says further that in response to DPRK President Kim Il-song's September visit to the PRC, unnamed PRC officials have informed Japanese trade circles that China will cut off all trade with South Korea through third parties.	EP	Japan Times (Tokyo) 14 Nov 82	2463

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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111582	DPRK/USSR. The DPRK delegation to Leonid Brezhnev's funeral arrives in Moscow. The party and government delegation is led by DPRK Vice President Pak Song-chol. The DPRK delegation is met at Moscow's airport by V. I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Z. N. Nuriyev, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and O.B. Rakhmanin, first vice director of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department.	P	FBIS (AP) 15 Nov 83	2475
111682	DPRK/USSR. The DPRK delegation to the funeral of Leonid Brezhnev departs Moscow for Pyongyang. The delegation is seen off by V. I. Dilgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Z. N. Nuriyev, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and M. N. Smirnovsky, vice director of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department.	P	FBIS (AP) 18 Nov 82	2476
112082	JAPAN/DPRK/PRC. Kyodo reports from Tokyo that Chinese and Japanese traders have agreed to experiment with the use of the North Korean port of Chongjin to reduce delays in shipping Chinese goods to Japan. The plan has reportedly received the blessings of the North Korean authorities. It calls for shipping Chinese goods from the northeastern provinces of Heilongjiang and Jilin to Chongjin by train, which will delay at the Chinese port of Dalian. Sources stress that the plan is strictly on an experimental basis, with the first consignment expected to sail for Japan in January 1983.	E	FBIS (China) 24 Nov 82	2324
112182	DPRK/ROK/PRC. A commentary in Renmin Ribao (Beijing) marking the 7th anniversary of the UN General Assembly resolution on promoting the peaceful reunification of Korea says that the division of the Korean peninsula and tragic separation of compatriots must be ended. For the past seven years the government and people of the DPRK have worked unremittingly for the realization of the UN resolution. President Kim Il Sung's proposal for a confederal Republic of Koryo and ten-point program for reunification are singled out for praise. But, it continues, nearly 30 years after the end of the Korean war US troops continue to remain in South Korea in defiance of the UN resolution. The Reagan administration has further strengthened the US military presence in South Korea and continued the scheme of creating "two Koreas." The commentary says the Chinese people strongly demand the withdrawal of US troops and equipment from South Korea and an end to the Chun Tu Hwan clique's sabotage of peaceful reunification.	P	China Daily (Beijing) 21 Nov 82	2325
112582	DPRK/PRC. Jin Deqin, President of the Bank of China, and Pang Ki-yong, President of the Foreign Trade Bank of North Korea, sign three agreements in Beijing. The agreements concern trade payments, non-trade payments, and currency exchanges between the two countries.	E	SWB (London) 15 Dec 82	2464

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
112682	DPRK/ROK/PRC. The Far Eastern Economic Review publishes an article that discusses several events that indicate South Korea wants closer relations with the PRC. The estimated value of trade between the two in 1979, 1980, and 1981 was \$120 million, \$330 million, and \$1.2 billion, respectively. FEER says that some Chinese officials are trying to stop all Chinese exports to South Korea. However, other sources have reported that indirect trade through third countries is continuing. The article mentions Seoul's treatment of a PRC Air Force pilot who landed in South Korea in October. Although the ROK Government allowed the defector to go to Taiwan, it delayed the pilot's extradition for two weeks against the wishes of the ruling Kuomintang. FEER also suggests that ROK President Chon Tu-hwan purposefully excluded Taiwan when he proposed a regional summit conference of 12 nations. Despite these measures FEER says it is unlikely that the PRC will change its official line of supporting the DPRK as the only legitimate government on the Korean peninsula.	EP	FEER (Hong Kong) 26 Nov 82	2465
112682	DPRK/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Korean to North Korea says that the DPRK and USSR recently worked out a fishing agreement for 1983. The broadcast provides little information about the agreement. The pact was apparently signed in Pyongyang and includes the exchange of scientific information related to fishing.	EP	FBIS (USSR) 1 Dec 82	2466
112982	DPRK/ROK/PRC. An article in the 29 November Beijing Review marks the seventh anniversary of the UN General Assembly Resolution calling for the peaceful reunification of Korea. It blames lack of progress on US interference and the insincerity of South Korea's "Chon Tu-hwan clique." It praises the efforts of the government and people of the DPRK, and concludes by saying: "The Chinese people strongly demand the implementation of the UN resolution on Korea, the withdrawal of US troops and arms from South Korea and an end to the Chon Tu-hwan clique's sabotage of Korea's peaceful reunification."	P	Beijing Review (Beijing) 29 November 1982	2334
121482	DPRK/PRC. A protocol on strengthening cooperation in the press is signed at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. Yi Pong-su, director of the DPRK Press Guidance Bureau, and Lu Zhixian, PRC Vice Minister of Culture, sign the protocol for their respective countries.	C	FBIS (AP) 17 Dec 82	2467
122082	DPRK/PRC. In Beijing on 20 December Chen Muhua, China's Minister of Foreign Trade holds talks with a government trade delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Choe Chong-kun, DPRK Minister of Foreign Trade, says the two sides will sign a goods exchange protocol, following last October's conclusion of a long-term trade agreement.	E	FBIS (China) 21 Dec 1982	2344

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
122082	DPRK/USSR. A DPRK delegation to celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR arrives in Moscow. The DPRK delegation is led by Yi Chong-ok, Premier of the Administration Council. He is greeted at the Moscow airport by V. V. Kuznetsov, alternate member of the CPSU Political Bureau and Vice President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.	P	FBIS (AP) 21 Dec 82	2468
122182	DPRK/USSR. North Korean youth and journalist delegations travel to the USSR on friendship visits. In reciprocal visits, Soviet friendship and educational delegations tour North Korea.	CP	SWB (Reading, UK) 5 Jan 83	2563
122182	DPRK/USSR. DPRK Premier Yi Chong-ok makes a speech in Moscow at a joint meeting of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic. The joint meeting commemorates the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Yi makes the following statements in his speech: "We take this opportunity to express deep thanks to the CPSU, the government and fraternal people of the Soviet Union for their invariable support and encouragement of our people's struggle for socialist construction and national reunification. ... We believe that the amity and the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between Korea and the USSR will further strengthen and develop in the future in the interest of the two people's and of the unity of the general socialist forces."	P	FBIS (AP) 23 Dec 82	2469
122382	DPRK/PRC. Japanese sources hint at a possible deal that was made when DPRK President Kim Il-Sung visited Beijing in September. According to the sources, North Korea agreed not to attack the ROK in exchange for Chinese recognition of Kim Jong-Il as his father's successor to the presidency of the DPRK.	MP	FEER (Hong Kong) 24 Dec 82	2564
122382	DPRK/PRC/USSR. The Asian Wall Street Journal says that the PRC is more responsive to the DPRK's sensitivity concerning its sovereignty than is the USSR. For example, the PRC does not openly discuss the significance of Chinese military aid to the DPRK during the Korean War, whereas the USSR demands recognition of the role of the Soviet military forces in Korea during World War II. The article entitled "Pyongyang Balances Between Moscow and Peking" says that the DPRK's open support of Democratic Kampuchea, expressions of concern over Soviet involvement in Afghanistan, and its downplaying of events surrounding Brezhnev's funeral indicate that relations between the DPRK and USSR although correct, are not overly warm. The article says that at the CCP 12th Party Congress the DPRK delegation was seated in the group including China's "closest socialist friends."	P	AWSJ (Hong Kong) 23 Dec 82	2470
122382	DPRK/USSR. N. A. Tikhonov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, meets in Moscow with Yi Chong-ok, Premier of the DPRK Administration	P	FBIS (AP) 27 Dec 82	2471

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	Council. KCNA reports that the talks "proceeded in a friendly atmosphere." Yi will leave the USSR and return to the DPRK on 24 December.			
122482	DPRK/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reports the appointment of Nikolay M. Shubnikov to be the Soviet Union's new ambassador to North Korea.	P	FBIS (AP) 27 Dec 82	2472
122682	DPRK/PRC. North Korea and China sign a protocol on goods exchange for 1983 during the visit of a DPRK trade delegation to Beijing.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 7 Jan 83	2568
122782	DPRK/PRC. DPRK officials receive a Chinese sports and physical culture delegation which is touring North Korea.	C	Summary of World Broadcasts (Reading, UK) 8 Jan 83	2570
123182	DPRK/PRC/USSR. Far Eastern Economic Review says that a focus of Kim Il-song's September 1982 visit to the PRC was economic management techniques now being used in China. Although Kim appeared interested in these techniques, it is unlikely they could be adopted for use in North Korea without Kim relaxing political controls now in place. FEER observes that the PRC appears to have replaced the USSR as Pyongyang's primary supplier of military materiel. According to FEER this trend will continue unless the USSR agrees to supply newer weapons, such as MiG-23 aircraft to the DPRK.	E M	FEER Asia Yearbook, 1983 (Hong Kong)	2473

PAKISTAN

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
070182	PAKISTAN/PRC. Pakistan and China reach agreement on implementing a program of cultural exchanges. Under the terms of the program, the two countries will promote cooperation and reciprocal visits in the fields of culture, art, education, sports, news media, publication and religion.	C	China Report (New Delhi) Jan/Feb 83	2581
071282	PAKISTAN/PRC. A border trade agreement is signed at Gilgit. This year's agreement on trade between Pakistan's northern border areas and China's Xinjiang Autonomous Region provides for an increase of 5% over last year's trade. Goods worth 4.1 million rupees will be exchanged by each side, with cotton, textiles, dry fruits and medical herbs being Pakistan's main exports, and printed cloth, woolen blankets, quilts and agricultural implements are imported from China.	E	FBIS China 21 Jul 82	1266
080782	PAKISTAN/USSR. During an interview with a British journalist, President Zia-ul Haq strikes an unusually hawkish stance on Pakistan's relations with the Soviet Union. "What [the Soviets] are really up to in Afghanistan is to dominate everything in the region, down to the Horn of Africa and beyond. Iran and the Gulf are the supreme prizes and also now the most tempting." Zia goes on to vow that Pakistan will resist Soviet encroachments "with all we've got" if it becomes necessary. "Yes, we stand in the way and they try all manner of tactics to neutralize or scare us." Zia criticizes the West for not coming to the aid of the Afghan insurgents long ago. "Our policy of no war and no peace is absurd," he states. "Either we come to terms with Kabul or we give these chaps [the Afghans guerrillas] proper arms and enough of them and really hit the Russians. Whatever the risks we must do this before their line of communications build-up is completed," he concludes.	P	Sunday Telegraph (London) 8 Aug 82	1669
080982	BANGL/IND/PAK/PRC. Xinhua commentary on the conference of foreign ministers of the seven South Asian countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka) describes it as an important step forward. The commentary argues that the major problem confronting the nations of the region is economic growth, and that only through economic cooperation and collective self-reliance can the developing countries hope to achieve economic growth.	P	FBIS (China) 10 Aug 82	2243
081382	PAKISTAN/USSR. Low-keyed ceremony staged by Pakistani and Soviet diplomats in Moscow marks Pakistan's 25th anniversary as an independent state. Soviet spokesmen stress the economic ties that characterize relations between the two sides.	EP	FBIS (USSR) 16 Aug 82	1060
081782	PAKISTAN/USSR. President Zia-ul Haq, in a Rawalpindi press conference, declares that Pakistan is eager to forge better relations with the USSR. He notes that although there are no bilateral disputes between Islamabad	P	JPRS 81710; S&E Asia Report 7 Sep 82	2059

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	and Moscow, there are differences between the Pakistani and Soviet perceptions of the Afghan situation. Commenting on the present relations between the two countries, President Zia acknowledges that there already is "fruitful" economic cooperation between Pakistan and the Soviet Union and mentions the steel and electric projects at Guddu as examples.			
081782	PAKISTAN/USSR. President Zia concentrates on Pakistan's strained relations with the Soviet Union during an interview with the press in Rawalpindi. According to Zia, one of Pakistan's basic objectives in foreign policy is to improve upon friendly ties with the USSR. The Guddu power plant and the new steel complex near Karachi are examples of Soviet economic assistance that can pressage greater cooperation between the two states. Zia concedes that differences with the Soviets do exist over the issue of Afghanistan. These differences can, with time, be worked out through UN-sponsored negotiations, Zia adds.	EP	Khyber Mail (Peshawar) 19 Aug 82	1074
081882	PAKISTAN/PRC. Nine-member Chinese delegation led by the chairman of the Xingjiang Uygur Autonomous Region arrives in Karachi to begin a 10-day official visit to Pakistan. The highlight of the tour will be the official opening of the road link through the Khunjerbad Pass in Azad Kashmir.	P	FBIS (SA) 18 Aug 82	1064
081982	PAKISTAN/USSR. Editorial in the English language MUSLIM of Islamabad notes that President Zia has stressed the importance of maintaining friendly relations with the Soviet Union. In addition, there are recent indications that "major headway" has been made in resolving the diplomatic impasse over Afghanistan during the indirect talks being held in Geneva. The editorial urges the Government to "develop a communication at a higher official level with the Russians" since the Soviets have "behaved in a rather restrained manner following its messed-up intervention in Afghanistan." Trade with the Soviets has increased 25 percent and several key industrial projects are being supported by Soviet largesse. The Kremlin has not played its supposed "Baluch card." According to the paper, there is not any evidence "to support the existence of the much-touted warm waters theory, whose validity can be found only in the minds of outmoded historians and hardened cold warriors." The MUSLIM urges Pakistan's policymakers to understand that "notwithstanding our political intimacy with Washington, our options toward Moscow are not foreclosed." In conclusion, the editorial urges that "Pakistan should move ahead in forging better ties with Moscow so that differences are narrowed and the two countries can have a better understanding of each other. Such a move fully accords with our national interest, which is to cover our flanks and ensure that there is no communication breakdown with our 'great neighbor.'"	P	The Muslim (Islamabad) 27 Aug 82	1663
082282	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. India files a stiff diplomatic protest with Islamabad as Pakistan and China sign a protocol opening the strategic Khunjerab Pass.	P	Le Monde (Paris) 28 Aug 82	2061

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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While the Indian protest is not expected to sabotage negotiations between New Delhi and Beijing on the border dispute, diplomatic sources in the Indian capital note that India could not remain silent on the matter since this would have been interpreted by both Pakistan and China as acquiescence to the Pakistani occupation of disputed parts of Kashmir.

INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. China and Pakistan enter into a protocol that opens up traffic along the last leg of the Karakoram road link extending through the Khunjerabad Pass in Pakistani-controlled Kashmir. The road extends into the Chinese province of Xinjiang. Both sides terms the new road link a significant indicator of the deep friendship between the two countries. India immediately issues a strong diplomatic protest alleging that the road construction is contrary to international law since all of Kashmir is a disputed territory. Pakistan rejects the protest and argues that the ultimate status of Jammu and Kashmir should be decided under provisions of the Simla Agreement. In the meantime, Pakistan insists that each side has unrestricted sovereignty of parts of the territory it controls.

IND/PAK/PRC/USSR. Moscow radio broadcast beamed to the subcontinent in Hindi takes note of the completion of the last leg of the Karakoram Highway linking Pakistan with China. This road section winds through the Khunjerabad Pass, which is part of Pakistani-controlled Kashmir. The broadcast asserts that "Beijing is indirectly occupying parts of the highway with the consent of the Pakistani military rulers." Furthermore, Chinese militiamen performed the actual construction duties and erected anti-aircraft guns and rocket emplacements along the strategic link. Moscow sees these ominous developments as an attempt by Pakistan and its Chinese ally to "internationalize" the Kashmir issue to the detriment of "peaceful" India. The broadcast pointedly notes that China occupies over 37,000 square kilometers of Indian-claimed lands; moreover, shortly after the Sino-Indian conflict in 1962, the Pakistani Government "handed over" 5,000 square kilometers of Kashmir to China in a border settlement. Moscow sees this pattern of Chinese-Pakistani aggression against India as "striking at the root of the Simla Agreement."

PAKISTAN/PRC. The Khunjerab Pass on the Sino-Pakistani border is opened with a ceremony attended by the Chairman of the People's Government of China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and Pakistan's Minister of Communications. A protocol on the opening of the pass was signed on August 22 in Islamabad. It will help to promote border trade and cultural exchanges.

INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. Unidentified "defense experts" in New Delhi argue that the newly opened road connecting Pakistani Kashmir with China is "basically noncommercial and military." Pakistan's explanation that the road will be

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	used for mining operations is "eyewash" since few mining activities are underway in the mountainous region. Moreover, overland trade between the two countries is marginal and confined to the border areas alone. India claims that the new road gives the Chinese military direct access to the disputed region, should the political situation deteriorate in Pakistan. China also finds itself in an improved position to bolster its defenses in the Aksai Chin, which is already well connected by roadways.			
082882	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. APP reports from Beijing that the Chinese Government appears to reject the recent Indian protest on the opening of a new pass on the strategic Karakoram Road. A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry says: "These are normal affairs between two neighboring countries and do not involve the question of the ownership of Kashmir." He reiterates China's position that Kashmir is "a question between India and Pakistan. . . China is in favor of self-determination for Kashmir and supports the United Nations' call for a plebiscite."	P	FBIS (China) 30 Aug 82	2258
090382	PAKISTAN/PRC. A delegation of Chinese soil scientists visiting Karachi announces that China and Pakistan will cooperate in the eradication of waterlogging and salinity in the soils of their respective countries.	S	SWB (Reading, UK) 15 Sep 82	2530
090582	PAKISTAN/PRC. Communications Minister Mohyuddin Baluch tells the press that the new road link with China through the Khunjerab Pass will facilitate friendly visits between relatives living on opposite sides of the border. For the time being at least, the road will not be open to foreign tourists. Lower level delegations from Pakistan and China are currently working out arrangements dealing with customs, immigration and health brought on by the new road.	P	Dawn (Karachi) 6 Sep 82	1661
090982	PAKISTAN/USSR. Foreign Secretary Niaz Naik arrives in Moscow for the second round of regular consultations between Pakistan and the USSR. Included in the agenda is a discussion of the situation in Afghanistan and the status of the UN-sponsored peace talks.	P	FBIS (USSR) 10 Sep 82	1068
091282	PAKISTAN/PRC. Joint Chief of Staff Committee Chairman Gen. Mohammad Iqbal Khan leaves for Beijing for a 2-week official visit. Details of the General's trip are not disclosed.	M	FBIS (SA) 13 Sep 82	1657
091382	PAKISTAN/USSR. Foreign Secretary Niaz Naik gives a public accounting of his discussion in Moscow with Soviet officials. Naik believes that the Soviet and Pakistani positions are in broad agreement over many issues such as Namibia, the Middle East, the Iran-Iraq war, the Indian Ocean, and disarmament. The two sides reportedly discussed North-South issues and	P	FBIS (SA) 14 Sep 82	1655

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	progress was made in economics, trade, and cultural affairs. There are other issues, however, which the two sides differ over, including the situation in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. Naik pledges Pakistan's support for a peaceful solution to both problems. During detailed discussions over Afghanistan, the two sides "stated their acknowledged positions," reports Naik.			
091382	PAKISTAN/PRC. Yang Dezhi, Chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army gives a banquet in Beijing to welcome General Mohammed Iqbal Khan, Chairman of Pakistan's Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee. Yang pledges that: "China shall stand resolutely on the side of the Third World and continue to oppose imperialism, hegemonism, and maintain world peace together with the peoples of the world. General Iqbal praises the cooperation between the peoples and the armies of Pakistan and China.	MP	FBIS (China) 14 Sep 82	2266
091482	PAKISTAN/USSR. Pakistani Foreign Secretary Niaz Naik tells the Islamabad press corps that his talks at the Kremlin the past week opened up new areas of cooperation with the Soviets. Naik notes that discussions with the Soviets, even over such volatile topics as Afghanistan, were held in a "noticeably relaxed atmosphere." The two sides found agreement on a number of unspecified international issues which Naik hopes will provide the basis for developing relations further with Moscow. Overall, Naik terms the talks "positive."	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 15 Sep 82	1758
091782	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. In Beijing a Chinese official refutes the rumor that Chinese troops have intruded into Indian territory. On September 7 the Indian newspaper Amrita Bazar Patrika quoted an Indian official source as saying that Chinese troops had hoisted the Chinese flag in two places on the Indian side of the border. It went on to say that this was considered of great importance in view of the opening of the opening of the Khunjerab Pass by China and Pakistan. According to Xinhua, "a leading official of the department concerned" states that: "The Indian report is sheer fabrication."	MP	China Daily (Beijing) 18 Sep 82	2271
092082	PAKISTAN/USSR. English-language radio broadcast beamed to South Asia duly notes the opening of the 37th session of the United Nations with the observations that a number of the United States' staunchest friends in the Third World are refusing to toe the "imperialist" line. Heading the list of disenfranchised client states is Pakistan. According to political commentator Ivan Lavrov, Pakistan has joined with most peace-loving states in censuring Washington for "conniving with Israeli crimes" in Lebanon. Other international issues on which Islamabad's position "seems quite constructive" include the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean, an early end to the Iran-Iraq war, the "elimination of hotbeds of colonialism and racism" in Southern Africa, and the creation of a new world economic order.	P	FBIS (USSR) 21 Sep 82	1668

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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On the negative side, however, the commentator also notes that these positive contributions by Pakistan are counterbalanced by the Zia regime's impractical stance on the "so-called Afghan issue." Despite the recent talks between the Pakistani Foreign Secretary and high Kremlin officials in Moscow, "Islamabad still lets its territory be used as a bridgehead for Afghan counterrevolutionaries against the legitimate Afghan Government." The commentary concludes with the stark warning that Pakistan will pay a "high price, from the point of view of real national interests...if it foregoes its independent foreign policy" and continues its dependence on Washington.

092182	PAKISTAN/PRC. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang meets General Mohammed Iqbal Khan, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee in Beijing. He assures him that: "No matter what happens in the world, the Chinese Government and people will firmly support the Pakistani people in their just struggle to defend their national independence and state sovereignty."	MP	China Daily (Beijing) 24 Sep 82	2274
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092482	PAKISTAN/PRC. General Mohammed Iqbal Khan, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff committee of the Pakistani Armed Forces, completes an official ten-day visit to China. In the course of discussions between the two sides, Chinese officials repeatedly stress the beneficial effects of military exchanges between Beijing and Islamabad. During a call on PM Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese leader assures General Iqbal Khan that China attaches great importance to its relations with Pakistan. Zhao notes that "No matter what happens in the world, the Chinese Government and people will firmly support the Pakistan people in their just struggle to defend national independence and state sovereignty." At a subsequent banquet in his honor, the Pakistani military leader offers high praise for the effort made by the Chinese Armed Forces in defense of the four modernizations and affirms that the trip to China has enabled him "to see clearly the fine relations between the two governments and two armies."	MP	China Report (New Delhi) Jan/Feb 83	2585
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092482	INDIAN/PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. PM Gandhi pays a visit to Tallinn, the capital of the Baltic Republic of Estonia. An unsourced report from the city notes that Brezhnev expressed to Gandhi his concerns over the Pakistani nuclear weapons program, which the Soviets believe is being supported by the Chinese. Brezhnev has also accused the Chinese of arming anti-Afghan insurgents in Pakistan. Later in the same day, Gandhi flies to Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine, to continue her odyssey in the USSR. In Kiev, Gandhi receives an honorary degree at the local university and Rajiv Gandhi takes a tour of an unidentified aircraft factory.	P	Indian Express (Bombay) 25 Sep 82	1791
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092682	PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. During an extensive interview with a Thai journalist, President Zia presents a tour d'horizon of Pakistan's relations with the Soviet Union and China. With regard to the Soviets, Zia is hopeful that a	MP	Bangkok Post 26 Sep 82	1665
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SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
092882	political settlement to the Afghan conflict can be worked out. The purchase of US weaponry will improve Pakistan's defense posture against a two-sided threat from India and the Soviet Union, although the weapons will not be any guarantee of security. Zia sees the no-war negotiations with India and the Afghan negotiations with the Soviets as vital elements in Pakistan's quest for security. On the subject of relations with China, Zia is extremely upbeat, terming it a relationship characterized by "complete trust and confidence." He also notes satisfaction at India's attempts to patch up relations with Beijing.	E	FBIS (SA) 27 Oct 82	1680
100182	PAKISTAN/PRC. Officials from the national banks of China and Pakistan meeting in Beijing express confidence that commercial ties between the two countries will continue to expand. Trade is currently set at \$500 million per year. Pakistan's primary exports to China include cotton, leather goods and textiles. For their part, the Chinese export primarily machinery, iron and steel, and coal.	P	FBIS (SA) 5 Oct 82	1664
100882	PAKISTAN/USSR. Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko meet to discuss bilateral relations while both are in New York to attend the opening of the UN session. Gromyko is believed to have repeated in private the Soviet public position that the Geneva talks on Afghanistan are useful and constitute a positive step in the defusion of tension in the region. Yaqub Khan reportedly impressed upon the Soviet Foreign Minister that Pakistan seeks a negotiated political settlement to the Afghanistan conflict.	CP	FBIS (SA) 13 Oct 82	1691
101082	PAKISTAN/PRC. Five-member Chinese Muslim delegation arrives in Islamabad for an 11-day goodwill visit in conjunction with the recent opening of the Karakoram Highway. The Chinese visitors all hail from the Xingjiang-Uighur Autonomous Region of China.	C	FBIS (China) 14 Oct 82	1693
101282	PAKISTAN/USSR. PM Yaqub Khan tells reporters in Washington that "the overall Soviet attitude has been encouraging, and that has strengthened hopes for a political settlement of the tangled Afghan problem." During meetings with FM Gromyko, Yaqub claims he was able to outline Pakistan's foreign policy goals on a number of issues. Islamabad has stressed its historical willingness to deal with regimes in Kabul as widely different as Zahir Shah, Daoud and Taraki. Pakistan, he attests, has no intention of	P	Muslim (Islamabad) 13 Oct 82	1738

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	departing from the principle of noninterference into its neighbor's affairs.			
101482	PAKISTAN/PRC. President Zia presides over the inauguration of a new fertilizer plant built with Chinese aid in Haripur. Zia expresses deep gratitude to Beijing for helping to underwrite Pakistan's economic needs.	E	Pakistan Affairs (Washington, DC) 1 Nov 82	1672
101582	PAKISTAN/PRC. On the eve of his departure for China, President Zia-ul Haq tells a XINHUA reporter that friendly relations between Pakistan and China are "the envy of any country." Despite Pakistan's small size in relation to its giant neighbor to the north, the Chinese have always treated Pakistan in the spirit of equality. "We are proud to be a neighbor of China and to have enjoyed this relationship," Zia states. On the issue of Afghanistan, Zia confesses that he is "not optimistic. I think we have a good deal of hurdles [to cross]."	P	FBIS (China) 15 Oct 82	1686
101582	PAKISTAN/PRC. In Islamabad on the eve of his departure for China Pakistan's President Zia grants an interview to Xinhua and Radio Beijing correspondents. He declares that Chinese-Pakistani relations could be the envy of any country, and that although Pakistan is the smaller partner, China has maintained the relationship on an equal level of fraternity. He goes on to say that China has set an example for the larger countries because it has never interfered in any country's internal affairs.	P	FBIS (China) 15 Oct 82	2295
101782	PAKISTAN/PRC. President Zia-ul-Haq departs for a week-long visit to China, announcing that he will hold "very important talks" with Chinese leaders during his trip.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 5 Oct 82	2174
101782	PAKISTAN/PRC. Pakistan's President Zia arrives in Beijing for a state visit on 17 October. He and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang agree that the Afghan question cannot be settled until all foreign troops are pulled out. Zhao says that China will, as always, resolutely support the government and people of Pakistan in their just struggle to resist threats and interference from outside and defend their national independence and state sovereignty. He goes on to point out that both China and Pakistan belong to the Third World and are faced with common tasks of safeguarding independence and developing the national economy.	P	China Daily (Beijing) 20 Oct 82	2296
101982	PAKISTAN/PRC. At a Beijing dinner banquet in honor of visiting President Zia-ul Haq, Premier Zhao Ziyang insists that a solution to the Afghanistan crisis cannot be had until all Soviet troops first withdraw. Zhao pledges China's resolute support for Pakistan in resisting Soviet inroads in Afghanistan. Pakistan's four-point stand on the issue merits China's	P	China Daily (Beijing) 20 Oct 82	1676

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
101982	support. On bilateral relations between the two established on the principle of peaceful coexistence. Zia goes on to call for the removal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea and to call for an end to hostilities in Lebanon and Iran-Iraq. Zia uses the occasion to reaffirm his peaceful intentions toward India. "To strengthen mutual trust, Pakistan has suggested a nonaggression agreement. We'll do our best to conclude such an agreement so that relations can be improved and regional peace and stability strengthened," he states.	CE	China Daily (Beijing) 22 Oct 82	2298
101982	PAKISTAN/PRC. China and Pakistan agree to establish a joint committee for economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation. The committee is to review the implementation of protocols on economic and scientific cooperation. Chen Muhua, China's Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, and Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Finance Minister of Pakistan, sign the agreement in Beijing.	P	FBIS (China) 21 Oct 82	2300
102082	PAKISTAN/PRC. An article in Renmin Ribao (Beijing) analyzes and praises Pakistan's policy of nonalignment. After the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the people and government of Pakistan, "defying brute force and blackmail, resolutely safeguarded the sovereignty of their territory and firmly supported the people of Afghanistan in their antiaggressive struggle. Pakistan's principled stand on the Afghan problem, which calls for a halt to all foreign interference and withdrawal of all foreign troops, has won the praise and support of many countries. Pakistan also supports the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea and has taken the principled stand of recognizing the Democratic Kampuchean Government. To improve relations with a neighboring country, India, Pakistan has suggested a nonaggression treaty, and the foreign ministers of the two countries have met to discuss it.... The just acts and principled stands of Pakistan in international affairs have further raised her international status and prestige."	M	Hindu (Madras) 22 Oct 82	1674
102082	PAKISTAN/PRC. During a Beijing interview with a US news agency, President Zia concedes that Chinese military materiel was given to Pakistan during the 1971 war with India. "I cannot quantify the equipment," he states, "because it is priceless and China never demanded a penny. But they have never sold any military equipment prior to 1977-78." Present military ties with the Chinese cover a "host of activities" in various fields. Zia states with pride that "China has enabled us to stand on our own feet. We have a heavy tank rebuilding factory in Pakistan, built entirely with the assistance of China." Asked about Pakistan's perception of foreign threat, Zia replies: "We have never considered China a threat. We never found Pakistan's security threatened from Iran and we never thought of a threat from the West as long as Afghanistan was nonaligned and an independent state."			

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
102082	PAKISTAN/USSR. News broadcast carried by TASS (Moscow) attacks US Secretary of Justice William French Smith because he is reported to be readying a visit to the Afghan "counterrevolutionaries" in Pakistan. Calling the visit to refugee camps "provocative," TASS reasserts that the CIA is behind the violence in Afghanistan.	P	FBIS (USSR) 21 Oct 82	1694
102082	PAKISTAN/PRC. President Zia-ul Haq holds a press conference in Beijing in the course of his week-long visit to China. He tells assembled journalists that Chinese leaders appreciate Pakistan's initiative in proposing a non-aggression pact between Islamabad and New Delhi, and that both China and Pakistan agree that an improvement in their relations with India would contribute to peace and stability in the South Asian region. He also says that China and Pakistan hold identical views on Afghanistan, and want the withdrawal of the 100,000 troops that presently are occupying the wartorn country. He notes that both China and Pakistan want a political rather than a military solution to the Afghan problem, but does not foresee any early solution to the crisis. He expresses the view that the USSR intervened in Afghanistan because "they wanted to secure their soft southern underbelly" and perhaps to use Afghanistan as a stepping stone in any future southward expansion. He notes that Moscow has indicated that it would withdraw, and he hopes the Kremlin "meant what it said." Returning to Chinese and Pakistani cooperation, he announces that the two countries have agreed to set up a joint ministerial commission which will meet periodically to oversee cooperation in trade and scientific and technical fields. He thanks China publicly for sharing its technology with Pakistan, thereby enabling the country to move toward self-reliance in heavy industry and engineering. He denies, however, that this technology transfer includes assistance in developing the Pakistani nuclear program. That effort, he emphasizes, is "totally indigenous."	P	Asia Record (Berkeley) Nov 82	2537
102182	PAKISTAN/USSR. In an exclusive interview with a British journalist, President Zia outlines his current thinking on Pakistan's troubled relations with the Soviets and their client regime in Afghanistan. Zia stresses that Afghanistan is a political problem that should be solved through negotiations, not through military means. The Soviets offered Pakistan a security pact but Zia firmly replied: "Not over my dead body." Zia concedes that once the indirect negotiations over Afghanistan began in Geneva, the "process of normalization" had already started. Zia retells the story of how he invited the Soviets to seal the Pakistan-Afghanistan frontier. "If you want me to [seal the border] what are 100,000 Russians doing in Afghanistan? I said please bring in 100,000 more troops. I will not object. I will not say a word. But close the borders from your side if you think invaders are coming from Pakistan. It is physically impossible for the Pakistan army, or an army three times its size to seal the borders," Zia relates. Zia reportedly offered to resign from office if the Soviets could seal the border against infiltration. As for the fighting	P	Guardian (London) 22 Oct 82	1714

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
102182	inside Afghanistan, Zia claims "it is not the mujahideen [in Pakistan] who are of significance" since much of the fighting occurs around Kabul and along the Soviet border. Zia vows to continue refusing Soviet offers to recognize the Durand Line as an international boundary in exchange of Pakistani recognition of the Kabul government. Zia reiterates his call for better relations with the Soviets, particularly in the economic field.	P	China Daily (Beijing) 22 Oct 82	2299
102482	PAKISTAN/PRC. In Beijing Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang meets with Pakistani journalists accompanying President Zia on his trip to China. Zhao tells them that the political solution to the Afghan problem "must be based on that superpower withdrawing all its troops. The most important decisive factor in solving this problem is the people's resistance forces of Afghanistan. Therefore, to support and strengthen the Afghan people's struggle against the aggressor troops is at one with the effort to seek a political solution; they are not contradictory to each other." At a banquet given by President Zia before his departure for Xi'an, Premier Zhao says that: "The leaders of our two countries share identical views on the major international and regional issues and are profoundly satisfied with the friendly relations and cooperation between the two nations."	M	Times of India (Bombay) 24 Oct 82	2175
102682	PAKISTAN/USSR. Radio Moscow reports that 150 employees of the Pakistan "secret service" have left for the US to receive instruction in espionage and subversion--skills that will be put to use in the "undeclared war" against neighboring Afghanistan. After decrying "US imperialism" and "regional reaction," the broadcast points out the "peace-loving foreign policy initiatives" consistently being advanced by the Kabul regime.	P	FBIS (USSR) 2 Nov 82	1800
102682	PAKISTAN/PRC. President Zia expresses complete satisfaction with the results of his trip to China and North Korea during an airport press conference on his arrival back in Islamabad. Zia praises the depth and strength of Pakistan's relations with China. The joint commission which the two countries will establish is intended as a vehicle to put these cordial relations on a permanent basis. The issue of Afghanistan did arise during his talks with Chinese leaders. Beijing has expressed its support for Pakistan's 4-point proposal for a resolution to the conflict as well as support for the proposals of the Islamic Conference, the NAM and the UN.	P	FBIS (SA) 27 Oct 82	1688

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
102682	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. Urdu-language radio broadcast from Moscow picks up on the Khalistan agitation in the Punjab, claiming its organizers are under the employ of the CIA. According to the commentator, "there is no real basis for this Indian border province's unhappiness" with the central government in New Delhi. The commentator goes on to speculate that Pakistan may also be behind the demand for an independent, Sikh-majority state of Khalistan. "If Punjab is weakened as a result of the disturbances, it will then be an easy victim for the Pakistani Army which is being massively equipped with a new generation of offensive weapons including the latest US M-48 tanks and F-16 fighter-bombers." Moscow rushes to New Delhi's defense by confidently predicting that "hostile attempts by foreign forces to destroy the unity of India have always been and will always remain unsuccessful."	P	FBIS (USSR) 28 Oct 82	1711
102882	PAKISTAN/PRC. Pakistani press reacts favorably to President Zia's trip to China, which is generally regarded as a success. According to DAWN, Pakistan should take comfort in Premier Zhao Ziyang's assurance made to Zia that China's friendly policies toward Pakistan are now going to sour "no matter how the international situation develops." The papers details over 20 years of fruitful political, military and economic dealings between the two countries. The agreement to set up a joint ministerial commission to promote cooperation in all fields is seen as a wise move that will institutionalize relations with China on a non-political basis.	P	Dawn Overseas Weekly (Karachi) 28 Oct 82	1815
102882	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. Editorial in the prestigious Times of India speculates whether the Soviets have been secretly dealing with Pakistan's President Zia to the detriment of Indian interests. The basis for this speculation is a recent Zia interview with a Guardian correspondent in which Zia admitted that he had engaged in a supposedly high-level dialogue with the Soviet Union over the issue of Afghanistan. "If the Soviets have been engaged, as would appear to be the case, in an active dialogue with Pakistan, it will be relevant to ask whether they have kept India fully informed," the editorial queries.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 28 Oct 82	1709
110282	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. Moscow radio broadcast beamed into the Subcontinent in Hindi sees the brief Delhi meeting between President Zia and PM Gandhi as a long-awaited continuation of the diplomatic momentum of the 1972 Simla conference. After guardedly endorsing the talks, Moscow proceeds to detail how Islamabad has "so far evaded explaining the substance of its proposal for a no-war pact." In Moscow's view, India should be extremely wary of Pakistani intentions, since Pakistan has enlisted the aid of Washington to act in the role of "watchman to guard its interests in Southwest and South Asia." It is no secret that America is seeking military bases in Pakistan by "dragging" the country into a military alliance. "Now Islamabad is offering its territory to the anti-Afghanistan bandits to carry out activities against the Kabul government with which Delhi has cordial	P	FBIS (USSR) 4 Nov 82	1710

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
110382	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. A Renmin Ribao (Beijing) commentary hails the talks between Pakistan's President Zia and Indian Prime Minister Gandhi as a heartening development. It argues that: "Since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the statesmen of both countries have come to realize the importance of an early normalization of relations, because they see that the invasion has seriously threatened the two countries and all South Asia."	P	FBIS (China) 3 Nov 82	2309
110382	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. Commentary in the PEOPLE'S DAILY (Beijing) takes a cautiously optimistic view of Indo-Pakistani relations in the wake of President Zia's stopover in New Delhi for brief talks with PM Gandhi. According to the Chinese press, the peoples of South Asia's most influential states are highly supportive of normalized relations. "One or two rounds of talks of course cannot offer a solution for all differences," the paper warns. "But relations can be expected to improve so long as the two countries seek common ground in good faith while reserving their differences." The paper surmises that both India and Pakistan feel threatened by the Soviet occupation of neighboring Afghanistan.	P	FBIS (China) 3 Nov 82	1673
110582	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. Editorial in an influential Russian publication assesses the just-concluded talks in New Delhi between Zia-ul Haq and Indira Gandhi. According to commentator S. Bulantsev in an edition of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, the talks were a "step in the right direction." Echoing the Indian press, the Soviet commentator notes it would be unrealistic to expect any dramatic breakthrough to emerge from 2 hours of talks between the heads of state. India, however, has consistently sought to better relations with its neighbors -- something that the Soviet publication cannot say about Pakistan. "The transformation of Pakistan into a springboard for undeclared aggression against the Afghan people is a graphic proof of that. India and other countries of the region are expressing serious concern at the feverish militarization of Pakistan," Bulantsev writes. "Why does Pakistan need such quantities of weapons, which experts estimate exceed any sensible defense requirements?" After summarily dismissing an alleged "Soviet threat to Pakistan," the commentator answers his own question by hinting that American arms will in all likelihood be used once again against India.	P	FBIS (USSR) 12 Nov 82	1677
111482	PAKISTAN/USSR. President Zia leaves for Moscow to attend the funeral of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. Prior to his departure, reporters at the airport ask whether he intends to discuss Afghanistan with Soviet leaders.	P	FBIS (SA) 15 Nov 82	1683

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
111582	<p>Zia responds: "Who could be better for discussing the issue than Soviet leaders?" He adds, however, that his main purpose in going is to condole Brezhnev's death, not to hold political negotiations. In reply to another question whether he will meet other world leaders of unspecified countries while in Moscow, Zia states that such meetings will take place "if he gets an opportunity." Zia also states that the Afghan refugees in Pakistan will welcome "any solution" to the Afghanistan issue which will pave the way for their return home under honorable circumstances.</p> <p>PAKISTAN/USSR. After funeral services for Leonid Brezhnev conclude, new Soviet President Yuri Andropov meets with a succession of world leaders in the Kremlin. Included in this series of short meetings is a Pakistani delegation headed by President Zia and FM Yaqub Khan. According to a TASS report, the two sides discussed the "situation around Afghanistan." Present from the Soviet side are FM Gromyko and A. M. Aleksandrov.</p>	P	FBIS (USSR) 16 Nov 82	1748
111682	<p>PAKISTAN/USSR. "Very productive and useful" is the way President Zia describes the talks he had in Moscow with the new Soviet leadership. During an airport press conference in Islamabad, Zia states that he impressed upon his Soviet hosts that a political solution to the Afghanistan issue is in the interests of both countries. Both sides, he reports, expressed an interest in continuing the "exchange of views" at an "appropriate level" in the future. Zia emphasized in his presentation the "preliminary success" of the indirect talks being held under UN auspices in Geneva. Although his main purpose in Moscow was to condole Brezhnev's passing, Zia acknowledges that he was able to meet with a number of other world leaders, including Vice President Bush and Chinese FM Huang Hua. Other meetings were held with leaders from Turkey, West Germany, Indonesia, Bangladesh, the Islamic Conference, and the PLO.</p>	P	FBIS (SA) 17 Nov 82	1747
112182	<p>PAKISTAN/PRC. Chinese delegation headed by Agriculture Minister Lin Hujia continues its tour of Pakistan with a brief stopover in Peshawar. The Chinese visitors are escorted to an Afghan refugee camp outside the city where the Chinese express their solidarity with the Afghan cause. The delegation also travels through the Khyber Pass as far as the Afghan-Pakistani border.</p>	EP	FBIS (SA) 23 Nov 82	1742
112182	<p>PAKISTAN/USSR. During a press interview in Karachi, President Zia expresses the hope that the new leadership emerging in the Soviet Union will see fit to adopt a new outlook on the issue of Afghanistan. Zia claims that his recent meeting with CPSU chief Andropov confirmed his suspicion that such a change of policy could come about. Zia notes that the number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan now tops 2.8 million. Reasons for the recent upsurge in refugees is stepped-up military operations inside Afghanistan.</p>	P	FBIS (SA) 21 Nov 82	1744

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
112482	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. French correspondent for LE MATIN interviews PM Gandhi in New Delhi. Uppermost in the correspondent's mind is Gandhi's recent meeting with new Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov. Gandhi got the impression while in Moscow that the Soviets "want to be less rigid in their attitude with the foreign countries with which relations were not very good." Gandhi believes India's ties with the USSR are at least as strong as they ever have been in the past 15 years. She is careful to point out, however, that "we certainly are not dependent on the Soviets, be it in defense or any other sphere." Gandhi reports no substantive changes in Soviet thinking on Afghanistan. "I believe the Soviets do not want to stay," she states. "If they are doing so, it is only because they think a weakened Afghanistan would affect their own national interests. They have been seeking a way out for a long time. If the talks between Pakistan and Afghanistan go well, it would really be a solution," she continues, "especially if there can be more direct contact between the two governments. . . because aid is coming via Pakistan." Asked about steps that could be taken to reduce international tensions involving the Soviet Union, Gandhi states: "The present confrontation could be eased slightly. After all, is what is happening now in Afghanistan any worse than what has been seen in recent years in Latin America, and Africa where countries have taken armed action or, in another way, where governments have been overthrown and elected leaders ousted without raising a storm of protest in the world?" Reminded by the correspondent that the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan is the first time in recent memory that Soviet troops stayed outside "their own camp," Gandhi responds: "Yes, but in a neighboring country. . . let's not forget that when a country considers its national interests at stake, it doesn't heed anybody, be it a friendly country like India or world opinion. National interest comes first."	P	Le Matin (Paris) 25 Nov 82	1814
120282	PAKISTAN/USSR. During an interview with American reporters in Rawalpindi, President Zia declines to spell out in detail the recent discussions he had with Soviet President Andropov. Zia does state, however, that he detected a new "freshness" in the changing Soviet leadership and that he is inclined to believe the Soviets' declared intention of seeking a political solution to the Afghanistan crisis. "Instead of apprehensions and doubts," he notes, "let us take the Soviet Union at its word." Zia disagrees with the Indian position of using quiet persuasion to get the Soviets to withdraw from Afghanistan. "We feel that if something wrong has happened, then everyone should shout the loudest," he states.	P	Washington Post 3 Dec 82	1751
120882	PAKISTAN/PRC. During an embassy reception in Beijing, the Pakistani Ambassador to the PRC presents a Pakistani-made bicycle to each member of the Chinese women's volleyball team which recently won the world championship. The presentation was reportedly made at the instigation of President Zia who was "very happy and excited" upon learning of the Chinese victory.	CP	FBIS (China) 9 Dec 82	1706

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
120882	PAKISTAN/USSR. During a press interview while in Washington on a state visit. President Zia states that the Soviet Union is sincere in its pursuit of negotiated settlement on the issue of Afghanistan. However, Zia sees no early solution to the fighting. Pakistan will never recognize the Babrak Karmal regime because it would legitimize the Soviet invasion. Later in the evening during a reception in Zia's honor, FM Yaqub Khan and Soviet Ambassador to the United States Anatoly Dobrynin parry in public over the Afghanistan issue. Dobrynin is reported to have told Yaqub that the UN-sponsored negotiations over Afghanistan are a "positive step."	P	Washington Post 9 Dec 82	1752
121482	PAKISTAN/USSR. Soviet publication Krasnaya Zvezda takes careful note of President Zia's arrival in Washington for a state visit. According to the Russian paper, Zia is conferring with American officials over plans to continue arming "subversives" and "terrorists" who are being trained in Pakistan and sent into the "sovereign state" of Afghanistan. "Nor do official Washington circles conceal their interest in having the interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces' make use of Pakistani military bases," the paper continues. Also noted is what Moscow sees as a contradiction in Washington policy of arming Pakistan despite the existence of laws banning such sales to states which are thought to be producing nuclear weapons.	P	FBIS (USSR) 23 Dec 82	1764
121982	PAKISTAN/PRC. On 19 December a military college and school delegation from the Chinese People's Liberation Army leaves Islamabad for home after a 10 day visit to Pakistan. They visited Pakistan army headquarters and some military academies and units.	M	FBIS (China) 21 Dec 1982	2345
122082	PAKISTAN/PRC. PM Zhao Ziyang makes a brief stopover at the Karachi airport en route to an official state visit to Egypt and other African states. For the benefit of his Pakistani and Arab audiences, Zhao reaffirms China's contention that Israel's right to exist is contingent upon its withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands.	P	FBIS (SA) 20 Dec 82	1707
122082	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. Soviet media rush to India's defense in the wake of a report carried in the WASHINGTON POST that military planners in New Delhi had suggested that PM Gandhi order a pre-emptive air strike on Pakistan's nuclear facilities. According to TASS (Moscow), the appearance of the "slandorous" POST report shortly after President Zia's departure from the United States is more than happenstance. "Leaking false information about India to the press, the CIA would like to justify in this way the massive supplies of up-to-date combat technology [being delivered] to Pakistan as well as the United States aggressive intrigues in the area," concludes TASS.	MP	FBIS (USSR) 22 Dec 82	1765

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
123182	<p>PAKISTAN/USSR. Authoritative statement issues by TASS (Moscow) puts an end to speculate that under Andropov's leadership the USSR may be staking out a more flexible position on Afghanistan. After blaming Afghanistan's troubles on the United States, China and Pakistan, TASS states that "the Soviet Union will do its internationalist duty to the end in defending Afghanistan against foreign armed intervention." The Soviets reject any compromise formula which does not recognize the Kabul regime as lawful and legitimate. In addition, Moscow must be given "dependable international guarantees" that foreign interference into Afghanistan's affairs will halt before the Kremlin will contemplate a troop withdrawal. Some Western observers had been speculating that a softened Soviet stance on Afghanistan might emerge from the recent talks between Andropov and Zia-ul Haq.</p>	P	New York Times 1 Jan 83	1771

PHILIPPINES

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
070282	KAMPUCHEA/PHILIPPINES/PRC/USSR. Prince Sihanouk meets with Philippines President Marcos in Manila and requests help in freeing Cambodia from its Vietnamese occupation army.	P	FBIS (AP) 6 Jul 82	1952
070482	PHILIPPINES/USSR. Filipino First Lady Imelda Marcos departs for a visit to the USSR in response to an invitation from the Soviet leadership and presidium. Mrs. Marcos is accompanied by a high level government delegation on the trip which represents a ground-breaking endeavor for Filipino diplomacy. In a press conference prior to her departure, the first lady declares that the Philippines wishes to strengthen its friendly relations with all countries and that the USSR is a very important nation of the world. While in Moscow, Mrs. Marcos is expected to sign an educational and technological agreement with the USSR and to hold discussions with Soviet officials on matters of Commerce, industry, production of foodstuffs and exploitation of natural resources. An accord also will be signed on the exchange of media information between the Filipino and Soviet news agencies. Filipino officials on the trip with Mrs. Marcos include the minister of commerce and industry, the minister of natural resources, the chairman of the National Food Council, the minister of mass media, the deputy foreign minister, the deputy foreign minister of housing and the deputy minister for public works. This latest trip is Mrs. Marcos' third visit to the USSR. In 1976, she traveled to Moscow with her husband President Ferdinand Marcos, to mark the inauguration of diplomatic relations between the Philippines and the USSR. In 1978, she made a second trip and signed a cultural agreement with Soviet officials.	CEP	Harian Umum Angkatan Bersenjata (Jakarta) 5 Jul 82	1571
070582	PHILIPPINES/USSR. Philippines First Lady Imelda Marcos arrives in the Soviet Union for an official visit.	P	FBIS (AP) 7 Jul 82	1947
070582	PHILIPPINES/USSR. Mrs. Imelda Marcos, wife of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, arrives in Moscow at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and confers with Soviet leaders. Vasily Kuznetsov, First Vice President of the Soviet Presidium, assures her of the Soviet Union's friendship for the Filipino people. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko praises the First Lady's significant contributions to the social life of her country, international politics, and bilateral ties between Moscow and Manila. During talks which Tass (Moscow) describes as friendly, Gromyko discusses aspects of Soviet-Philippine relations and international issues of mutual concern.	P	FBIS (AP) 8 Jul 82	2211
070682	PHILIPPINES/USSR. Petr Demichev, Soviet Minister of Culture, confers with Mrs. Imelda Marcos concerning prospects for further cultural contacts between the Philippines and the Soviet Union.	C	FBIS (USSR) 7 Jul 82	2611

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
070782	PHILIPPINES/USSR. First Lady Imelda Marcos addresses a public meeting in Moscow commemorating the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Philippines-USSR Friendship Society. As honorary president of the society, she tells the members that Filipinos support the Soviet Union's peace initiatives fostering detente and disarmament.	C	FBIS (USSR) 8 Jul 82	2612
070782	PHILIPPINES/USSR. An agreement on cooperation and the exchange of information between Tass and the Philippine News Agency (PNA) is signed in Moscow by S.A. Iosev, General Director of Tass, and G.S. Cendana, Philippine Minister of Public Information.	C	FBIS (USSR) 15 Jul 82	2613
070782	PHILIPPINES/USSR. According to an unattributed account in Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star--Soviet military daily), Marshal of the Soviet Union, N. V. Ogarkov, Chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR First Deputy Defense Minister, receives visiting General Fabian Ver, Chief of Staff of the Philippine Armed Forces at the Soviet Defense Ministry. General Ver was a member of Mrs. Marcos' entourage accompanying her to the Soviet Union. Admiral N. N. Amelko, Deputy Chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, and Lt General G. A. Borisov, Chief of the Defense Ministry External Relations Directorate, also participate in a discussion involving questions of mutual interest.	M	FBIS (USSR) 16 Jul 82	2614
070882	PHILIPPINES/USSR. A bilateral agreement on scientific and technological cooperation is signed in Moscow by Guriy Marchuk, Chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Science and Technology, and the Philippine First Lady. Mrs. Marcos and Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov jointly praise the accord and express their determination to strengthen such mutually beneficial links between their countries.	ST	FBIS (USSR) 9 Jul 82	2615
070882	PHILIPPINES/USSR. At the conclusion of Mrs. Marcos' visit to the Soviet Union, an agreement is signed in Moscow calling for joint economic efforts in producing cement, prefabricated housing units, and oil. The cement plant, to be built by the Soviets, will have a production capacity of 1 million metric tons. In addition, a sister city relationship is established between Manila and Moscow.	EC	FBIS (AP) 14 Jul 82	2212
071282	PHILIPPINES/USSR. Philippines First Lady Imelda Marcos is accorded red-carpet treatment on her trip to Moscow, as both nations profit from her visit to negotiate several bilateral agreements. Under these new agreements, the USSR will help the Philippines erect a new, coal-fired cement plant with a capacity of one million tons a year. Moscow will also commit itself to buy more coconut oil from the Philippines next year and generally to expand its cultural and trade relations with Manila. In addition to these economic agreements, the two nations signed a pact on the	ECP	Asiaweek (Hong Kong) 23 Jul 82	2047

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NJ
080382	exchange of scientific and technological information and an accord on news exchange between Tass and its counterpart, the Philippines New Agency.			
	PHILIPPINES/USSR. The Philippine Shipbuilders and Repairers Association (Philsar) urges President Ferdinand Marcos to reconsider the negative response of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Moscow's offer to have Soviet ships repaired in Philippine shipyards. Philsar President Hermengildo Domingo claims that the Soviet ship repair offer would boost the development and growth of local shipyards which have suffered from the economic recession. He asserts that the Marcos government rejected the Soviet offer on the basis of "hysterical" intelligence reports of Russian espionage. He argues that Soviet spy activities could be handled by appropriate government agencies without depriving the Philippine ship repair industry of needed business.	E	FBIS (AP) 5 Aug 82	2213
081582	PHILIPPINES/USSR. Filipino Industry and Trade Ministry sources announce that the Philippines has decided to build a cement plant with Soviet help in what will be its first joint venture with Moscow. Three Soviet experts will arrive in Manila shortly to conduct a feasibility study for the plant, which will have an output capacity of one million tons a year, or one third of the Philippines' total cement production. According to the sources, construction of the plant will be handled by Filipino contractors supervised by Soviet technicians.	E	Asia Record (Berkeley) Sep 82	2151
090882	PHILIPPINES/USSR. Soviet officials arrive in Manila to conduct a feasibility study of the planned cement plant with a capability of 1 million tons to be erected on Semirara Island, Antique. The Soviet Union will supply and construct the plant on a turnkey basis under a reciprocal trade arrangement with the Philippine Government, which will repay in textiles, sugar, coconut oil, and other products. Apart from specific negotiations on the cost of the cement plant, the visiting Soviet mission aims to discuss other potential Soviet-Philippine joint venture projects in the pharmaceutical industry, copper smelting, and other manufacturing areas.	E	FBIS (AP) 9 Sep 82	2214
100882	PHILIPPINES/USSR. Moscow's Mayor Vladimir Promyslov arrives in Manila for an 8-day official visit to the Philippines. He meets with Cabinet officials and Metro Manila Vice Governor Mel Mathar, representing the First Lady and Metro Manila Governor Imelda Marcos. Promyslov played host to Mrs. Marcos during her Moscow visit in July 1982.	PC	FBIS (AP) 14 Oct 82	2215
100982	PHILIPPINES/USSR. President Marcos receives the visiting delegation headed by Moscow's Mayor Vladimir Promyslov. During their conversation, Marcos advocates further development of Philippine-USSR contacts and cooperation.	PC	FBIS (USSR) 21 Oct 82	2616

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
101282	PHILIPPINES/USSR. Moscow's Mayor Vladimir Promyslov arrives in Baguio City and visits the Philippine Military Academy (PMA). A former navy officer, he expresses appreciation for the briefing given him by the PMA Commandant, General Carlos Zumel.	P	FBIS (AP) 15 Oct 82	2216
101482	PHILIPPINES/PRC. The Philippine National Bank opens an office in Beijing, making it the 28th foreign bank to open an office in Beijing.	E	FBIS (China) 15 Oct 82	2294
101582	PHILIPPINES/USSR. Visiting Moscow Mayor Vladimir Promyslov and Mrs. Imelda Marcos formally sign the sister cities agreement for mutual cooperation between Moscow and Manila. The agreement facilitates exchanges in the educational, technological, and cultural fields. The Moscow mayor expresses interest in wider contacts between Manila's unique University of Life and the Moscow State University. President Ferdinand Marcos informs newsmen that another objective of the sister cities agreement was the expansion of trade between the two countries, particularly Philippine exports of coconut oil directly to the Soviet Union rather than through European middlemen.	P	FBIS (AP) 15 Oct 82	2217
110582	PHILIPPINES/PRC. Manila Mayor Ramon Bagatsing and visiting Mayor Liang Lingguang of Guangzhou, China, sign a Manila-Guangzhou Sister Cities Agreement promote cooperation in economic matters, trade, science and technology, culture, education, sports, health, social welfare, and urban development and administration. An agreement is also signed by the Philippine/China Friendship Hotels Organization and the Yancheng Service Development Corporation to construct a 350-room luxury hotel in Guangzhou at an undisclosed cost. The Philippine partners will design the hotel and supply technology and construction materials unavailable in China. The accord provides for a 51 percent Chinese and 49 percent Filipino joint interest in the hotel for 20 years.	CE	US Embassy Press Summary (Manila) 18 Nov 82	2617
111582	PHILIPPINES/PRC. President Ferdinand Marcos meets with a Chinese delegation led by Lin Hujia, Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery. The Chinese delegation, which arrived in Manila on 9 November at the invitation of the Philippine Government, visits the International Rice Research Institute at Los Banos, the Southeast Asia Fisheries Development Center in Iloilo, and poultry and livestock facilities.	E	FBIS (China) 17 Nov 82	2218
111582	PHILIPPINES/USSR. Mrs. Imelda Marcos, representing the Philippines at the funeral of the late Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, meets briefly with the new Soviet leader Yuri Andropov and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. She assures Andropov that the Philippine Government and people are working together with other nations for world peace.	P	FBIS (AP) 19 Nov 82	2236

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
112582	PHILIPPINES/PRC. President Ferdinand Marcos receives and confers with a visiting Chinese parliamentary delegation led by Peng Chong, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC). Peng informs Marcos that his delegation hopes to promote closer ties between the Chinese NPC and the Philippine National Assembly (Batasang Pambansa).	P	FBIS (China) 26 Nov 82	2237
120382	PHILIPPINES/USSR. A delegation of the Philippine National Assembly, on an official visit to Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is received in the Kremlin by Vasily Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and First Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Tass (Moscow) reports that views were exchanged on further development of ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Philippine National Assembly.	P	FBIS (USSR) 3 Dec 82	2238
121682	PHILIPPINES/PRC. On December 16 in Manila, China and the Philippines sign a protocol on scientific exchange in 1983. At the fifth session on scientific and technical cooperation between the two governments, it was agreed that China will undertake 12 Philippine projects and the Philippines will engage in 10 for China during 1983. Philippine teams will study breeding techniques and management of freshwater fish in China, as well as cotton growing, acupuncture anesthesia, management of small watershed areas and the participation of blind and deafmute people in social production. The Philippine side will undertake such Chinese projects as tobacco preparation, earthquake activity, control of citrus virus and prawn breeding technology.	S	FBIS (China) 21 Dec 1982	2341
121682	PHILIPPINES/PRC. A protocol is signed in Manila with a visiting Chinese delegation committing the two countries to increased scientific and technological cooperation during 1983. Under the protocol, China will train Philippine teams in freshwater fish breeding and management techniques; cotton growing, harvesting, and pest control; development of acupuncture anaesthesia; and control of soil erosion. Philippine projects for Chinese teams involve tobacco curing techniques, earthquake research, prawn breeding, and control of citrus viruses.	ST	Summary of World Broadcasts (Reading, UK) 5 Jan 83	2618
121882	PHILIPPINES/USSR. A Soviet cultural delegation arrives to promote closer ties between Moscow and Manila. Members of the Philippine-Soviet Friendship Society welcomes the delegation led by Vladimir Ivanovich Tikhovov, First Deputy Minister of the Soviet Merchant Marine; Y.M. Ismeldov, head of the Far East Department of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies; and I. V. Posberisky, Senior Scientific Worker in the Institute of Oriental Studies, USSR Academy of Science.	C	FBIS (AP) 20 Dec 82	2501

SINGAPORE

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
072382	SINGAPORE/SRV/USSR. Singapore Deputy PM Rajaratnam states that reports indicating Vietnam was ready to make concessions over Cambodia are untrue, if the attitude of Vietnamese FM Nguyen Co Thach is any reflection.	P	FBIS (AP) 26 Jul 82	1982
100982	SINGAPORE/PRC. Economic cooperation between Singapore and China moves another step forward as firms of the two nations initial a joint venture agreement, calling for the charter of supply vessels from Singapore to support oil exploration in the South China Sea. The Chinese delegation, negotiating on behalf of its government, also profits from its sojourn in Singapore to open discussions with Airturst Co. on the possible formation of a joint venture to provide helicopter services in Guangzhou, and on the possibility of obtaining food supplies.	E	FBIS (AP) 22 Oct 82	2172
111682	SINGAPORE/PRC. Vice Chairman Liao Chengzhi of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress meets with a visiting delegation of the Singaporean National Pugilistic Federation. The group is led by Lee Khoon Choy, a senior minister of state in the Prime Minister's office. The senior Chinese official expresses his wish that more people from Singapore visit China to promote friendship between the two nations and their people.	C	FBIS (China) 19 Nov 82	2550
123182	SINGAPORE/PRC. In 1982, Singaporean imports from China amounted to about \$875 million (\$81.88 billion). This is in comparison to totals for 1981 which amounted to \$758 million (\$81.63 billion) and totals for 1980 which amounted to about \$620 million (\$8516.7 million). In 1982, Singaporean exports to China amounted to about \$240 million (\$8516.7 million). This is in comparison to totals for 1981 which amounted to about \$176 million (\$8377.1 million) and totals for 1980 which amounted to about \$306 million (\$8657.9 million). (Table: Appendix 9, External Trade, p. 258)	E	Singapore Min Culture Info Div. Singapore 1983	2588
123182	SINGAPORE/USSR. In 1982, Singaporean imports from the USSR amounted to about \$82.1 million (\$8175.6 million). This represents a steady increase from the totals of about \$24 million (\$851.2 million) and \$45 million (\$896.7 million) for 1980 and 1981 respectively. In 1982, Singaporean exports to the USSR amounted to about \$216 million (\$8464.7 million). This is in contrast to the fluctuating totals of \$236 million (\$8506.9 million) and \$160 million (\$8343.3 million) for 1980 and 1981 respectively. (Table: Appendix 9, External Trade, p. 258)	E	Singapore Min Culture Info Div. Singapore 1983	2589

SOUTH KOREA

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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071582	<p>DPRK/ROK/PRC. Pressure from North Korea apparently is compelling China to curtail its coal shipments to South Korea and its indirect trade with that country. Since the beginning of 1982, Chinese corporations have amended their coal contracts with Hong Kong firms who act as middlemen in the trade with Seoul. Beijing now requires that the contracts contain clauses stipulating that no Chinese coal will be sold to South Korea. Hong Kong sources note that in 1981, China shipped an estimated 1.3-1.5 million tons of coal to the ROK from the northern port of Qinhuangdao, primarily on third country vessels which offload their cargoes in Japan. The cargoes are then transferred to Japanese ships for the final leg of the trip to South Korea. North Korean anger over the coal sales follows a dramatic increase in China's overall direct trade with Seoul. In 1981, ROK exports to China via Hong Kong jumped 260 percent to about US\$136.8 million from US\$38 million in 1980. This year, in the wake of the crackdown, trade between the two countries has dropped significantly. South Korean exports to China dropped 16 percent to US\$26 million in the first quarter of the year, compared to the same period in 1981. Among the hardest-hit South Korean exports were TV tubes, sales of which dropped 86 percent to US\$300,000 during the first quarter of this year. Other merchandise shipped from China to Hong Kong continued to increase, however, during the first quarter of 1982. Compared to the first quarter of 1982. Compared to the first quarter of 1981, Chinese exports to Seoul nearly doubled to US\$22.1 million, with textiles, yarn and fabrics the main commodities. Exports of these products rose 142 percent to US\$11 million, while raw silk exports from Beijing rose nearly 450 percent to US\$1.9 million. Diplomatic sources said that the main reason for North Korea's attempt to restrict indirect trade between China and South Korea is that the commerce between the latter two nations could be interpreted as unofficial Chinese recognition of the Seoul government. The sources point out that DPRK Premier Kim Il Sung may still entertain hopes for the unification of the two Koreas and therefore may want to show that the two polities occupying the Korean peninsula are economically compatible. In addition, Pyongyang may well view Chinese coal sales to Seoul as an impediment to its attempt to market its own coal and other raw materials to South Korea. Such an effort was first made last year, but was brusquely rejected by Seoul.</p>	E	FEER (Hong Kong) 16 Jul 82	2048
072282	<p>SOUTH KOREA/PRC. Informed sources in Seoul reveal that the PRC, in an apparent policy change, has allowed a handful of Chinese citizens to visit South Korea despite the absence of diplomatic relations. Ahn Su-Ryong, and his wife Lee Ok-Lim, living in Manchuria obtained an official Chinese passport April 13 and came to Seoul through Hong Kong May 22. They plan to return to China before their passport expires in mid-August.</p>	C	Japan Times (Tokyo) 23 Jul 82	2079
072982	<p>ROK/USSR. Four South Korean cardiologists visited Moscow last month to attend the Ninth World Congress of Cardiology sponsored by the World Congress of Cardiology which has its headquarters in Geneva. The South Koreans were provided with visas on 21 June at the USSR Embassy to Japan.</p>	CP	Korea Herald (Seoul) 29 Jul 82	2404

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

ENTRY NR. -----

CATEGORY -----

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The Korea Herald report says that the four doctors received "favorable treatment" from Soviet officials during their 6-day visit to the Soviet Union.

EMP
Far Eastern Affairs
(Moscow) #3 1982
2420

093082

DPRK/ROK/PRC/USSR. In an article entitled "Friends and Foes of Korean Settlement", Far Eastern Affairs maintains that the USSR supports the DPRK whereas the PRC promotes open economic relations and tacit political recognition of the ROK. The article says that Chinese ships, openly flying the PRC flag, have delivered coal to South Korean ports as payment for unspecified goods received by the PRC from the ROK. The article also claims that the PRC made territorial claims and provoked border conflicts with the DPRK in the 1960s. In contrast, the Soviet Union, and "the socialist community", have consistently supported the DPRK.

CP
Korea Herald (Seoul) 9
Oct 82
2422

100782

DPRK/ROK/PRC. Yonhap News Agency reports from Tokyo on the visit to Japan of Wang Bingnan, President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. Wang said that it is too early to say whether the PRC will send delegations to the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympics, both scheduled to be held in Seoul. Commenting on North and South Korean relations Wang said that some form of dialogue is needed to bring the two closer together and said further that Japan and the PRC should refrain from acts which perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula.

P
FBIS (China) 12 Oct 82
2291

101082

DPRK/ROK/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) marks the second anniversary of Kim Il Sung's call for a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, hailing it as "the most practical and rational way for the Korean people to reunify their fatherland." The "Chon Tu-hwan regime" however "does its utmost to implement the policy of 'two Koreas', trying to make the split in the nation legitimate and permanent.... The United States has always played the plot of 'two Koreas' and preached the fallacy that 'South and North Korea should join the United Nations simultaneously', and so forth." The commentary concludes with the statement that the Chinese people always support the sacred struggles of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland, and the new plan of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

CP
FBIS (AP) 13 Oct 82
2424

101182

ROK/USSR. A TASS delegation participates in the third technical group meeting of the Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies (OANA). The meeting is being held in Seoul from 11-to-12 October and is to be followed by a 3-day meeting of the OANA's executive board. Twenty-four news agencies from 20 countries belong to the OANA. In January 1982, the OANA established the Asia-Pacific News Network (ANN). The technical group of the OANA is responsible for working out the technical problems involved in exchanging news and information among the 14 participants in the ANN. The 6 220

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
101282	members of the OANA's technical group are: Kyodo (Japan), TASS (USSR), Antara (Indonesia), Bernama (Malaysia), the Philippines News Agency, and Press Trust of India.	MP	FBIS (AP) 14 Oct 82	2427
	DPRK/ROK/PRC. Xi Zhongxun, leader of a delegation of the PRC National People's Congress on a visit to the DPRK, says that the PRC will aid North Korea if South Korea and the US start a war on the Korean peninsula. On a visit to the Korean Demilitarized Zone, while observing South Korean defenses, Xi is reported by KCNA to have said: "This wall built by the South Korean puppet army at the instigation of the Americans is not for defense but for attack. The enemy is putting down the desire of the South Korean people for reunification. He is resorting to the 'two Koreas' plot. If the South Korean puppets, together with the Americans, ignite a war, we will actively aid Korea, not only coming across the River Amnok (Yalu) but in other ways, too."			
101382	ROK/USSR. Dr. Kim Yon-su, director of the Korean Studies Institute in West Germany, delivers a lecture at South Korea's Academy of Korean Studies on the subject of South Korean studies in the USSR. Kim says serious scholarly research on South Korea has been promoted in the Soviet Union since sometime in the 1970s. Well known scholars in the USSR active in the field of Korean studies are listed in the Korea Herald's report on Dr. Kim's speech. Dr. Kim maintains that several serious scholarly works are produced in the Soviet Union. Soviet scholars generally know the Korean language. Many of these scholars, although Soviet citizens, are Korean descendants.	CP	Korea Herald (Seoul) 15 Oct 82	2428
101382	ROK/PRC/USSR. A TASS delegation observes the second executive board meeting of the Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies (OANA). The meeting is being held in Seoul from 13-to-15 October. The members of the executive board are: Bernama (Malaysia), PTI (India), Kyodo (Japan), AAP (Pakistan), Antara (Indonesia), IRNA (Iran), KPL (Laos), RSS (Nepal), and Yonhap (Republic of Korea). The PRC is a member of the OANA, but did not send a representative to Seoul to observe the meeting. In January 1982 the OANA established the Asia-Pacific News Network (ANN). The Korea Newsreview article discusses the goals of the OANA and the ANN. Briefly, the mission of the OANA is to facilitate the exchange of news and information among 20 news agencies from 24 Asia-Pacific nations. The mission of the ANN is to provide the actual network for this exchange of news and information. The Korea Newsreview says further that OANA hopes the ANN will provide information written from a Third World perspective and provide an alternative to the wire services based in the US and Western Europe.	CP	Korea Newsreview (Seoul) 23 Oct 82	2429
101582	ROK/USSR. ROK President Chon Tu-hwan receives delegates to the second executive board meeting of the Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies	CP	FBIS (AP) 15 Oct 82	2431

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	(OANA). The delegates were invited to make a courtesy call on the President, including the chief delegate of the TASS delegation from the USSR. The other news agencies represented at the courtesy call are: Bernama of Malaysia, APP of Pakistan, Kyodo of Japan, PTI of India, Antara of Indonesia, KPL of Laos, RSS of Nepal, and PNA of the Philippines. According to Kyodo (Tokyo) Chon told the TASS delegate: "We are extremely pleased that you decided to visit South Korea, which presumably took alot of courage." Chon is also reported by Kyodo to have referred twice to the special significance of the presence of the Soviet citizens during the 50-minute meeting.			
101682	DPRK/ROK/PRC/USSR. Ahn Byung-joon, political science professor at South Korea's Yonsei University, comments on the PRC's relations with North and South Korea. Ahn says that the PRC continues to sell oil to the DPRK at "friendship prices" and may have loaned the DPRK \$100 million recently for economic construction projects. On the other hand Ahn points out that since 1976 the USSR has increased the price of oil it exports to the DPRK by almost 70 percent. This factor, and the USSR's apparent failure to agree to various requests for military assistance from Pyongyang are considered by Ahn as indicators that the PRC has a stronger relationship with North Korea than the USSR. Ahn says further it is unlikely that the ROK will be able to improve relations with the PRC as long as the DPRK and PRC maintain close ties. The improvement of relations between the two Koreas is considered by Ahn to be another prerequisite for better relations between the ROK and PRC.	EP	Korea Herald (Seoul) 16 Oct 82	2434
101682	ROK/PRC. A Chinese Air Force pilot defects to South Korea in his MiG-19 fighter aircraft. The Chinese aircraft was picked up on radar as it approached the ROK coast. Other Chinese aircraft pursuing the defector were also sighted on South Korean radar, but turned back when South Korean aircraft scrambled to meet the approaching aircraft. The Chinese defector landed his MiG-19 aircraft at a military airfield south of Seoul.	MP	New York Times 18 Oct 82	2435
101882	ROK/PRC. Yi Chin-hui, ROK Minister of Culture and Information, speaking at the third Asian regional assembly of the International Council of Museums being held in Seoul, says that the ROK would allow representatives from the PRC to see relics from an ancient Chinese trading vessel recovered in South Korea's coastal waters. No information is available concerning whether the ROK Government has attempted to contact the PRC Government to extend this invitation. Yi says further that he sees the academic and cultural fields as areas transcending ideology and politics.	C	FBIS (AP) 19 Oct 82	2436
101882	ROK/USSR. The third Asian regional assembly of the International Council of Museums opens in Seoul. G. P. Popov, Chief of the Fine Arts and	CP	Korea Herald (Seoul) 19 Oct 82	2437

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	Preservation of Monuments Administration, USSR Ministry of Culture, is attending the conference.			
101982	DPRK/ROK/PRC. Seoul extends an invitation to North Korean and Chinese scholars to participate in the research on a sunken fourteenth century Chinese trading vessel discovered recently off the southeastern coast of South Korea. Cultural Minister Lee Jin-Hie declares at a conference of the International Council of Museums that all interested scholars from communist countries will be invited to study the archaeological treasures recovered from the sunken wreck.	C	Ceylon Daily News (Colombo) 20 Oct 82	2534
102082	ROK/PRC. Pak Jong-sik, a spokesman for the ROK Ministry of National Defense, says that the Chinese pilot who defected to South Korea in his F6 (MiG-19) fighter aircraft on 16 October has requested asylum in a third country. Pak says further that the defector's case is being handled in accordance with international legal procedures.	MP	Korea Herald (Seoul) 20 Oct 82	2439
102082	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/USSR. Choson Sinbo (Tokyo), published by Chongnyon, an organization of pro-North Korean residents of Japan, criticizes the USSR for allowing Soviet citizens to travel to the ROK. Choson Sinbo says that for a fraternal socialist country to allow this form of contact with a country that is anticommunist and antiSoviet is astonishing. Choson Sinbo says further that such actions will play into the hands of those who are scheming to perpetuate the existence of two Koreas.	P	JPRS 82147 KAR 2 Nov 82	2440
102382	ROK/PRC. Chung Ki-ok, a spokesman for the ROK Ministry of Foreign Affairs, says that the Chinese pilot who flew his MiG-19 aircraft to South Korea on 16 October will be permitted to go to Taiwan. Chung says that the ROK Government is taking "legal steps on the defector's illegal entry into the nation and possession of weapons" but he does not specify what legal steps are being taken. Chung says that the ROK Government has negotiated the pilot's extradition with Taiwan's embassy in Seoul. The ROK Government has not made contact with the PRC Government or received any Chinese request for the return of either the pilot or aircraft. Chung indicates that the MiG-19 aircraft will be dealt with in accordance with international practice.	MP	Korea Herald (Seoul) 24 Oct 82	2446
102682	ROK/USSR. Vladimir Y. Pavlov, USSR Ambassador to Japan, indicates the USSR may be considering attending the 1988 Summer Olympics scheduled for Seoul. In an interview in Tokyo Shimbun, Pavlov says that the Soviet Union will need to train baseball players if baseball is adopted as one of the games at the Seoul Olympics.	CP	FBIS (AP) 27 Oct 82	2449

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
103082	<p>DPRK/ROK/PRC/USSR. Asia Record reports that the PRC Government has accepted DPRK President Kim Il-song's plan to be succeeded by his son Kim Chong-il, and has curtailed its unofficial trade with the ROK in order to improve its relations with the DPRK. According to Asia Record, Soviet officials have made disparaging remarks about the planned succession and have embarrassed Kim Il-song. The treatment accorded Kim by the Chinese leadership during his September visit to the PRC was extraordinary. A provincial tour in the company of Deng Xiaoping is a rare honor for a visiting dignitary.</p>	P	Asia Record (Palo Alto, California) Oct 82	2454
111282	<p>DPRK/ROK/PRC/USSR. An article entitled "The North, the South and the Superpower Glacier" discusses the significance of DPRK President Kim Il-song's visit to the PRC in September and the October visit to the ROK by Soviet citizens. The article says that Kim's speeches during his September visit to China were different in tone from speeches he made during his last visit to the PRC in 1975. In 1975 some of Kim's statements were considered to be provocative and belligerent in light of events that same year in Vietnam. According to FEER, Kim's remarks this time amounted to little more than "political demagoguery." The article says that the visit of Soviet citizens to the ROK more than likely does not represent a change in the USSR's overall foreign policy toward South Korea, but was probably intended to test the water for Soviet participation in the 1988 Summer Olympics scheduled for Seoul. FEER points out that there have not been any official statements by the DPRK Government concerning the visit of the Soviet citizens to the ROK. The article concludes by saying that it is difficult to understand the implications of Kim's visit to the PRC and the USSR's contacts with the ROK, but these events are important because they indicate no stiffening of hostilities by any one of the four nations.</p>	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 12 Nov 82	2456
111282	<p>ROK/USSR. Tong-A Ilbo (Seoul) calls for the development of "commodity exchanges on a nongovernmental level" between the ROK and the USSR. The South Korean newspaper notes that last month's visit to South Korea by Soviet citizens is an encouraging sign, but says further that these visits do not constitute an improvement in bilateral relations between the two countries. The article concludes that it is too early to determine if the Soviet Government is interested in establishing better relations with Seoul.</p>	EP	FBIS (AP) 17 Nov 82	2458
111382	<p>DPRK/ROK/PRC. Kyodo reports from Tokyo that China has cut off trade with South Korea, through Hong Kong or any other third country, apparently because of the recent improvement in its relations with North Korea. The information is attributed to Japanese trade sources, to whom China's policy is said to have been communicated. According to South Korean statistics, its trade with China totaled US\$93 million during the first six months of 1982.</p>	EP	FBIS (China) 16 Nov 82	2315

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
111382	DPRK/ROK/USSR. According to Seoul National University political science professor Pak Bong-sik, the recent death of Soviet President Brezhnev will not result in sudden changes in Soviet foreign policies toward the ROK. Pak says that the visits by Soviet citizens to Seoul in October probably were approved by the USSR as a reaction to Kim Il-song's visit to the PRC and do not by themselves indicate a major foreign policy shift. Pak considers it significant that Kim Il-song has not visited Moscow in 18 years. He speculates that in the long term the new Soviet leadership will continue to provide some assistance to the DPRK, but will not move to develop close relations with Kim Il-song.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 13 Nov 82	2459
111382	DPRK/ROK/USSR. The Korea Herald reports that "authoritative diplomatic sources in the Republic of Korea" say that Leonid Brezhnev's replacement as General Secretary of the CPSU, Yuri V. Andropov, visited North Korea in April 1982. At that time Andropov was the head of the Soviet Union's powerful security agency, the KGB. The report says that Andropov's visit to Pyongyang occurred shortly before a visit by Chinese leaders Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 16 Nov 82	2461
111482	DPRK/ROK/USSR. Recent visits to South Korea by several Soviet delegations in October draw a heated response from Pyongyang. A caustic editorial in the closely controlled North Korean press notes that "in visiting the South Korean puppets," the Russian delegates "threw mud on the positive sentiments which the Korean people have for them." The article, referring to Soviet support for Pyongyang's initiatives on the reunification of the Korean peninsula, asserts that "it is not possible to support verbally the efforts of our republic on reunification and have at the same time relations with the South Korean secessionists." French sources note that this North Korean criticism of the USSR comes following an apparent rapprochement between Pyongyang and Beijing. In a related development, South Korea responds with composure to this latest difference of perceptions between Moscow and Pyongyang by drawing comfort from the favorable response accorded to Seoul by a number of socialist countries to attend various international events to be held in the South Korean capital in forthcoming years. South Korean government sources remark rather speciously on the development that Seoul interposes no objections to the diplomatic recognition of North Korea by capitalist nations on the condition that South Korea may pursue equal ties with socialist countries untrammelled by objections from Pyongyang.	P	Le Monde (Paris) 15 Nov 82	2187
111482	DPRK/ROK/USSR. A Japan Times report says that unnamed South Korean sources indicate that the value of unofficial bilateral trade between the PRC and ROK in the first six months of 1982 amounted to \$93 million. The report says further that in response to DPRK President Kim Il-song's September visit to the PRC, unnamed PRC officials have informed Japanese trade	EP	Japan Times (Tokyo) 14 Nov 82	2463

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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112182	<p>circles that China will cut off all trade with South Korea through third parties.</p> <p>DPRK/ROK/PRC. A commentary in Renmin Ribao (Beijing) marking the 7th anniversary of the UN General Assembly resolution on promoting the peaceful reunification of Korea says that the division of the Korean peninsula and tragic separation of compatriots must be ended. For the past seven years the government and people of the DPRK have worked unremittingly for the realization of the UN resolution. President Kim Il Sung's proposal for a confederal Republic of Koryo and ten-point program for reunification are singled out for praise. But, it continues, nearly 30 years after the end of the Korean war US troops continue to remain in South Korea in defiance of the UN resolution. The Reagan administration has further strengthened the US military presence in South Korea and continued the scheme of creating "two Koreas." The commentary says the Chinese people strongly demand the withdrawal of US troops and equipment from South Korea and an end to the Chun Tu Hwan clique's sabotage of peaceful reunification.</p>	P	China Daily (Beijing) 21 Nov 82	2325
112682	<p>DPRK/ROK/PRC. The Far Eastern Economic Review publishes an article that discusses several events that indicate South Korea wants closer relations with the PRC. The estimated value of trade between the two in 1979, 1980, and 1981 was \$120 million, \$330 million, and \$1.2 billion, respectively. FEER says that some Chinese officials are trying to stop all Chinese exports to South Korea. However, other sources have reported that indirect trade through third countries, and even some direct trade using vessels registered to third countries is continuing. The article mentions Seoul's treatment of a PRC Air Force pilot who landed in South Korea in October. Although the ROK Government allowed the defector to go to Taiwan, it delayed the pilot's extradition for two weeks against the wishes of the ruling Kuomintang. FEER also suggests that ROK President Chon Tu-hwan purposefully excluded Taiwan when he proposed a regional summit conference of 12 nations. Despite these measures FEER says it is unlikely that the PRC will change its official line of supporting the DPRK as the only legitimate government on the Korean peninsula.</p>	EP	FEER (Hong Kong) 26 Nov 82	2465
112982	<p>DPRK/ROK/PRC. An article in the 29 November Beijing Review marks the seventh anniversary of the UN General Assembly Resolution calling for the peaceful reunification of Korea. It blames lack of progress on US interference and the insincerity of South Korea's "Chon Tu-hwan clique." It praises the efforts of the government and people of the DPRK, and concludes by saying: "The Chinese people strongly demand the implementation of the UN resolution on Korea, the withdrawal of US troops and arms from South Korea and an end to the Chon Tu-hwan clique's sabotage of Korea's peaceful reunification."</p>	P	Beijing Review (Beijing) 29 November 1982	2334

THAILAND

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
070382	KAMPUCHEA/THAILAND/PRC/USSR. Prince Norodom Sihanouk arrives in Thailand for a 3-day official visit.	P	FBIS (AP) 6 Jul 82	1954
070482	KAMPUCHEA/THAILAND/PRC/USSR. Prince Norodom meets with Thai Prime Minister Prem. The prince expresses his appreciation for the Thai Government's assistance to the Kampuchean people and Prem congratulates him on the successful establishment of a coalition government among the three anti-Vietnamese factions in Cambodia.	P	FBIS (AP) 6 Jul 82	1957
070982	THAILAND/PRC. China has placed an order for 10,000 tons of Thai rice worth about baht 40.5 million (\$2.25 million). This brings its total purchases of Thai rice in a single week to 110,000 tons worth about baht 580 million (\$29 million).	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 28 Jul 82	2505
070982	THAILAND/SRV/PRC. Xinhua quotes General Som Kottaphan, spokesman of the Royal Thai Armed Forces as describing Hanoi's announcement of a partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea as a trick to mislead the world. Norodom Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan of Democratic Kampuchea are also quoted as describing the Vietnamese announcement as a trick. Speaking to accompanying newsmen within the liberated area of Democratic Kampuchea Sihanouk labels the announcement "just propaganda without any good consequences for the people of Kampuchea."	MP	FBIS China 9 Jul 82	1259
072082	THAILAND/PRC. Thai Deputy Commerce Minister Sub Lt. Praphat Limprahan states that the value of trade between China and Thailand rose from \$4.6 million in 1974 to over \$340 million in 1981. The minister further states that Thailand's trade deficit with China had risen at an alarming rate in recent years due to imports of Chinese crude oil but that the country will soon export more manufactured and agricultural products to China to reduce the deficit.	E	FBIS (AP) 20 Jul 82	2021
072082	THAILAND/PRC. The Thai cabinet acknowledges amendments to the Sino-Thai air agreement which will enable Thai Airways International to fly from Bangkok to Beijing instead of to Guangzhou in hopes of attracting more passengers.	E	FBIS (AP) 23 Jul 82	2023
072382	THAILAND/PRC. Director of Operations of the Thai Army Maj Gen Chaowalit Yongchaiyut charges that China is still supplying arms to the guerrillas of the Thai Communist Party.	P	FBIS (AP) 26 Jul 82	2012
072582	THAILAND/SRV/USSR/PRC. Xinhua report from Bangkok claims the Soviet Union is turning Ream Port in Kompot Province, Kampuchea into a military port.	MP	FBIS China 26 Jul 82	1270

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	This port, on the Gulf of Thailand, will be a direct threat to Thailand. "Observers noted that after turning Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang into naval bases, the building of the new military port has further exposed the Soviet scheme to control Southeast Asia and step up its global strategic development."			
072582	THAILAND/PRC. General Chao Sawadisongkhram, first deputy supreme commander of the Thai armed forces, arrives in Guangzhou for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the headquarters of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. In Guangzhou he and his party visit a unit of the PLA, an ordnance repair shop, and a pharmaceutical factory of the army unit.	MP	FBIS China 28 Jul 82	1273
072882	SRV/THAILAND/USSR. Vietnamese FM Nguyen Co Thach arrives in Bangkok from Kuala Lumpur. Thai Deputy Premier Thanat Khoman tells reporters that Thach will not reach a solution to the Kampuchean problem while in Thailand unless he changes his manner. Thanat states that Thach's regional tour thus far had only strengthened the region's negative image of both him and Hanoi.	P	FBIS (AP) 28 Jul 82	2034
080182	MALAYSIA/THAILAND/SRV/PRC/USSR. The Bangkok Post reports that Malaysian FM Tan Sri Ghazali, while in Bangkok, denied that he had agreed on details for an international conference on Kampuchea with SRV FM Thach as Mr. Thach has been reporting. He states that he only supported the move in principle.	P	Bangkok Post 1 Aug 82	1983
080182	THAILAND/PRC. General Chao Sawadisongkhram, First Deputy Supreme Commander of the Thai Armed Forces, concludes his visit to China. In Beijing he meets Geng Biao, Minister of National Defense, and Yang Dezhi, Chief of Staff of the PLA. He gives a banquet in Beijing and calls for the continued development of friendly relations between the people and armed forces of China and Thailand.	MP	FBIS (China) 3 Aug 82	2247
081882	THAILAND/USSR. A high ranking official of the Thai Agricultural Economics Office discloses that the Soviet Union has proposed to the Thai Government to establish a long term contract on the exchange of fertilizer for Thai maize.	E	FBIS (AP) 19 Aug 82	1999
082082	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/THAILAND/USSR. Assistant Director-General of the Thai Central Intelligence Department, Thanu Chalarak states during a panel discussion at the Central Security Command that the Soviet Union recently supplied Kampuchea with more than 100 T-54 and T-58 medium tanks and some long-range 155-mm artillery pieces to bolster the strength of Vietnamese	M	FBIS (AP) 23 Aug 82	1963

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	occupation forces. These forces he maintains are capable of attacking Thailand at any time.			
082182	THAILAND/SRV/PRC/USSR. Xinhua, reporting from Bangkok, quotes the Bangkok Post as saying that a senior Thai intelligence officer says the Soviet Union has recently sent more than 100 T-54 and T-58 medium tanks and some long range 155-mm artillery pieces to Kampuchea to bolster the strength of the Vietnamese occupation forces.	M	FBIS (China) 24 Aug 82	2252
082182	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/THAILAND/USSR. The Bangkok Voice of Free Asia reports that an expert on Southeast Asia at one of the universities in Thailand disclosed that the Soviet Union is reviewing a cutback in aid to Vietnam next year. The revision, he stated, stemmed from two factors: the Vietnamese desire to be less dependent on the Soviets and the Soviets desire for continued reduction of aid to Vietnam.	M	FBIS (AP) 24 Aug 82	2011
082682	SRV/THAILAND/USSR. Thai Deputy FM Arun Phanuphong states that he sees scant chance of "weaning" Vietnam from the Soviet Union and fears their alliance could lead to Soviet stationing of nuclear arms in the region.	P	FBIS (AP) 26 Aug 82	2710
083082	SRV/THAILAND/USSR. The Nation Review (Bangkok) reports that the Soviet trade office in Thailand and the local rice exporter, Thai Hua Co, have refused to confirm or deny that the agreement they recently signed for 40,000 tons of Thai rice was to be delivered to Vietnam. Rice trading sources have, however, confirmed that the four ships which are due to carry the Thai rice will dock off Vietnamese ports before they enter Soviet waters.	E	FBIS (AP) 31 Aug 82	2673
090182	ASEAN/THAILAND/USSR. Secretary General of the Thai National Security Council, Pramong Sunsir, states that the Soviet Union has shifted its attention from the Straits of Malacca to the Straits of Sunda and Lombok in Indonesia in anticipation of Moscow's use of submarines in the area.	P	FBIS (AP) 2 Sep 82	2003
090182	THAILAND/PRC. China purchased over 200,000 tons of rice from Thailand during the first half of 1982. The country also will buy 100,000 tons of Thai maize during this year, and negotiations presently are underway to buy an additional 2,000 tons of green mung beans. Beijing had earlier purchased 9,000 tons of mung beans from Thailand.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 15 Sep 82	2529
090982	THAILAND/USSR. Thai Deputy FM Arun Phanuphong states that relations between Thailand and the Soviet Union could improve if Moscow reassesses its policy of supporting subversive activities against other governments.	P	FBIS (AP) 11 Aug 82	1997

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	However, he states that Soviet-Thai relations are "not completely in the dark."			
091582	THAILAND/PRC. The Bangkok Voice of Free Asia reports that China has expressed an interest in joining with Thailand in coal mining and a Chinese delegation will visit Thailand shortly to discuss the matter further.	E	FBIS (AP) 17 Sep 82	2013
092782	THAILAND/USSR. The Soviet Union, in a fresh attempt to reach a shipping accord with Thailand, submits a second draft agreement to the Mercantile Marine Promotion Commission suggesting "most-favored-nation treatment" in all matters concerning merchant navigation.	E	FBIS (AP) 3 Nov 82	1998
093082	THAILAND/PRC. The Nation Review (Bangkok) reports that Mongkhon na Nakhon and Pluang Wannasi, senior members of the Communist Party of Thailand now living in exile in China, have sought permission from the Thai Government to return to Thailand.	P	FBIS (AP) 8 Oct 82	2014
100182	ASEAN/THAILAND/SRV/USSR. Thai FM Sitthi Sawetsila, while visiting the UN, tells his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach that Thailand is ready to consider and discuss any concrete proposal within the framework of relevant UN resolutions on Kampuchea.	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Oct 82	2028
101782	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/THAILAND/USSR. The Bangkok Post reports that Vietnam has rotated more than 20,000 fresh troops into Kampuchea while sending more heavy arms to areas near the Thai border. Vietnamese troops have also reinforced strongholds near the border and stockpiled food and ammunition.	M	Bangkok Post 17 Oct 82	1979
102582	THAILAND/PRC. Former Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Han Nianlong, acting as an adviser to the PRC foreign ministry, pays a courtesy call on Thai PM Prem in Bangkok.	P	FBIS (AP) 26 Oct 82	2015
102682	THAILAND/PRC. Thai FM Sitthi reveals that PM Prem is scheduled to visit Beijing between 17 and 20 November.	P	FBIS (AP) 26 Oct 82	2016
102782	THAILAND/PRC. Thailand and China set the bilateral trade target for 1983 at an estimated total value of over 10,000 million baht (\$500 million) during the meeting of the joint trade committee. Thailand aims to import 100,000 tons of Shengli crude and 100,000 tons of high-speed diesel oil from China while China agrees to buy a wide range of agricultural goods from Thailand and to increase purchases of major agricultural products which it has been buying from Thailand already. China's intention is to buy	E	Summary of World Broadcasts (Reading, UK) 24 Nov 82	2008

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	from Thailand 100,000 tons of rice, 150,000 tons of maize, 50,000-100,000 tons of raw sugar, 30,000 tons of rubber, 2,000 tons of tobacco leaves, 1,000-1,500 tons of seed lac, 45,00 tons of green mung beans, 3,000-5,000 tons of raw cotton, 1,500 tons of cashew nuts and US\$1-500,000 worth of herbs.			
102982	THAILAND/PRC. A Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman states that the Thai Government has expressed satisfaction with China's recently stated policy that its communist ideology was not for export.	P	FBIS (AP) 3 Nov 82	2007
103182	THAILAND/PRC. The Nation Review (Bangkok) reports that senior Chinese officials have unofficially suggested to a Thai military delegation during recent talks in Beijing that a Thai-Chinese joint venture could be set up to produce arms for use in Thailand. The Chinese officials also cautioned the Thais to look into the proposal thoroughly before responding in order to avoid possible misunderstanding from allies.	M	FBIS (AP) 3 Nov 82	2006
110382	LAOS/THAILAND/USSR. The Laotian Ambassador to Thailand Khamphan Simmalavong met with Secretary General of the Thai National Security Council Prasing Sunsiri and requests that Thailand release a shipment of Russian-supplied diesel oil held up in Thailand while in transit to Vientiane because Thai authorities considered the supply "related to strategic use."	EP	FBIS (AP) 5 Nov 82	1989
110582	THAILAND/PRC. Bangkok Post reports that Thailand and China have set the bilateral trade target for 1983 at an estimated total value of over 10,000 million baht (\$500 million). The paper further reports that Thailand has set a target to import 100,000 tons of Shengli crude and 100,000 tons of high speed diesel oil from China next year.	E	Bangkok Post 5 Nov 82	2019
110882	THAILAND/USSR. The Council of Economic Ministers of Thailand approves proposals by the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives on bartering Thai agricultural produce for chemical fertilizers from abroad including 60,000 tons of chemical fertilizer from the USSR.	E	SWB 12 Nov 82	2000
111182	LAOS /THAILAND/USSR. The Nation Review (Bangkok) reports that the Thai National Security Council has lifted the seizure of over 1,000 drums of Soviet-supplied diesel oil destined for Laos at Khlong Toei port after receiving a formal apology from the Soviet Embassy for attempting to ship it through Thailand without the Thai Government's knowledge.	EP	Nation Review (Bangkok) 11 Nov 82	1987

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
111182	THAILAND/PRC. Peng Chong, vice chairman of the PRC National People's Congress and a 10-member of delegation arrive in Bangkok for an official visit "aimed at strengthening understanding and exchanging views between the Chinese National People's Congress and the Thai National Assembly."	P	FBIS (AP) 17 Nov 82	2020
111282	THAILAND/PRC. A delegation from China's National People's Congress arrives in Bangkok on 12 November. It is led by Peng Chong, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. He hails the good relations between China and Thailand, reaffirms China's support for the just struggle of the Thai people against foreign aggression and threats, and says: "At present, a Southeast Asian country, backed by a superpower in seeking regional hegemony, has openly occupied Kampuchea by force."	P	FBIS (China) 15 Nov 82	2314
111482	THAILAND/PRC. Trade between China and Thailand reaches an all-time high. This year trade is expected to reach about US \$500 million, 24 times as much as 1975. Apart from crude oil and diesel oil, China now exports light and heavy industrial products to Thailand. Thailand sends China rice and maize, as well as smaller quantities of sugar, tobacco, mung beans and artificial fibres. Since Thailand developed its own natural gas resources last September, exports of Chinese oil and diesel fuel have fallen off from 800,000 tons of crude and 320,000 tons of diesel oil in 199 to 100,000 tons of crude and 82,000 tons of diesel this year. Cooperation in science and technology has also developed since the Sino-Thai cooperation agreement was signed in 1978. So far this year the two countries have cooperated in 25 projects ranging from carp and chicken raising to ceramics and light industry.	E	China Daily (Beijing) 14 Nov 82	2317
111682	THAILAND/PRC. PM Zhao Ziyang assures visiting Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda that China will come to the aid of Thailand if it is invaded by Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea. Diplomatic observers of the situation in Southeast Asia believe Vietnamese military forces are preparing for a new offensive against Kampuchean guerrillas based along the Thai border.	MP	New York Times 19 Nov 82	2196
111682	THAILAND/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) reports that the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Thailand in 1975 opened up a broad avenue for economic exchange. Trade volume has continued to increase and is estimated it will reach \$500 million in 1983. The news service adds that the scope of trade has also grown with each passing year with trade items presently consisting of petroleum products, textile goods, chemical products, Chinese herbal and patent medicines, hardware, machinery and equipment of various kinds.	E	FBIS (PRC) 19 Nov 82	2022

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
111782	THAILAND/PRC. Thai PM Prem departs Bangkok for an official visit to Beijing.	P	FBIS (AP) 17 Nov 82	2018
111782	SRV/THAI/PRC. Speaking at a banquet honoring visiting Thai PM Prem Tinsulanonda, Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang accuses Vietnam of preparing for a new military offensive on the Thai-Kampuchean border and assures his guests that China will stand by Thailand in such an eventuality. He declares unequivocally that "if the Vietnamese Government dares to invade Thailand, the people and government of China will side with Thailand and will render full support to the Thai people in their just determination to resist aggression.	MP	HUAB (Jakarta) 19 Nov 82	2551
111882	THAILAND/SRV/PRC. At a Beijing banquet for visiting Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda, China's Premier Zhao Ziyang says: "I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to state once again: Should the Vietnamese authorities dare to invade Thailand by force, the Chinese government and people will stand firmly by the side of Thailand and give complete support to the Thai people in their just stand of opposing aggression." Zhao condemns the Vietnamese for refusing to comply with the UN resolutions on troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, and says the Vietnamese are preparing a new military adventure on the Kampuchea-Thai border.	MP	China Daily (Beijing) 19 Nov 82	2318
111882	THAILAND/PRC. Thai PM Prem and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang hold their first round of talks in Beijing. The discussion centers on Kampuchea and both leaders express their desire to encourage the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea to become genuine unified. Prem also asks the Chinese Premier to fully support ASEAN in its various activities.	P	FBIS (AP) 19 Nov 82	2025
111982	THAILAND/SRV/PRC. Kampuchea is the major topic in the first round of talks between Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and visiting Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda in Beijing. Both leaders share the hope that the three patriotic forces in Kampuchea will further close ranks and land Vietnam in a greater impasse in Kampuchea so as to create favorable conditions for a political solution. They agree to continue their support for the Kampuchean people's resistance and call for vigilance against a possible new military adventure by Vietnam. Zhao reiterates that improvement of Sino-Vietnamese relations is out of the question as long as Vietnam stubbornly refuses to pull its troops out of Kampuchea.	P	China Daily (Beijing) 20 Nov 82	2319
112082	THAILAND/SRV/PRC/USSR. In Beijing Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang tells visiting Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda that there is no change in China's basic position of opposing hegemonism and expansionism. Whether Sino-Soviet relations can improve depends on whether the USSR will act to remove its threat against China. Zhao says the Soviet Union's massive	P	China Daily (Beijing) 21 Nov 82	2320

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
112082	deployment of troops along the Chinese border, its occupation of Afghanistan and support for Vietnam in its invasion of Kampuchea all constitute a threat against China. These actions are also manifestations of the Soviet Union's policy of hegemonism and expansionism. The two Premiers express satisfaction with the existing friendly relations between their countries. On the afternoon of the 20th Prem meets Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China, who tells him that China and Thailand should strengthen their cooperation so as to compel Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. Hu says China supports the Kampuchean patriotic forces because Vietnam's aggression has endangered the peace and stability of the Southeast Asian countries.	P	China Daily (Beijing) 23 Nov 82	2321
112382	THAILAND/PRC/USSR. Meeting Thai Prime Minister Prem in Beijing, Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping assures him that although China is making contacts with the Soviet Union and discussing normalization of relations, the principle of opposition to hegemonism continues to guide China's policy. The superpowers' threats in the Asia-Pacific region are still there, says Deng. The Soviet Union is augmenting its military forces in the region, while the United States is unpopular because of its acts of intervention. Deng describes Sino-Thai relations as firm and natural. Neither side tries to impose its views on the other. He says China is willing to further develop its relations with the ASEAN nations. This is not an expediency but a long-term strategic policy.	P	FBIS (AP) 23 Nov 82	2024
112682	THAILAND/USSR. The Nation Review (Bangkok) reports that from all available accounts, the Thai delegation to China led by PM Prem detected some basic changes in China's foreign policy. The Thai officials were pleasantly surprised by the statement from Chinese Communist Party Secretary General Hu Yaobang who stated that China would like to see Kampuchea ruled by a neutral government which is non-socialist in nature. Only one day after the Thai delegation left Beijing, Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang was quoted by Xinhua (Beijing) as telling Son Sann, PM of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and leader of the KPNLF faction, that China would treat the three Khmer resistance groups "equally."	E	Summary of World Broadcasts (Reading, UK) 8 Dec 82	2001
112682	THAILAND/USSR. The Nation Review (Bangkok) reports that a 16-member Thai trade mission has just returned from Moscow after signing an agreement to	P	FBIS (AP) 2 Dec 82	2004

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	cover trading between the two countries for two more years during which rice, tapioca, fluorite, canvass and electric motors will be transacted.			
120182	KAMP/THAI/PRC. SPK (Phnom Penh) reports a commentary in the newspaper Kampuchea (Phnom Penh) which states that the visit to Beijing by Thai PM Prem had no other motive but to join with the Chinese in "finding new maneuvers which are detrimental to Kampuchea."	P	FBIS (AP) 2 Dec 82	1980
120182	THAILAND/PRC. Thirty-two hundred communists and sympathisers of the CPT surrender en masse to Thai authorities in Mukdahan and Tak. The surrender takes place on the 40th anniversary of the CPT's founding.	MP	Bangkok Post 2 Dec 82	2005
121582	THAILAND/USSR. Thailand and the USSR have agreed to barter 100,000 tons of Thai maize for 50,000 tons of Soviet fertilizer. Under the agreement, the price of the Thai maize will be fixed at 2.5 baht (\$0.12) per kilogram and will be shipped to the Soviet Union in 1982.	E	Data Asia (Manila) 14-20 Dec 81	1466
121582	SRV/THAILAND/USSR. Thai Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Arthit Kamlangek tells reporters that he has not yet received any information on the alleged use of chemical weapons in the fighting near the Chanthaburi border with Kampuchea. Gen Arthit states that Chanthaburi Governor Bunnak Saisawang's report that villagers had suffered a chemical attack could not yet be confirmed.	M	FBIS (AP) 16 Dec 82	2035
121782	THAILAND/PRC/USSR. In a press briefing, a spokesman for the Thai Foreign Ministry stresses the importance of Sino-Soviet normalization efforts to Thailand, stating that such a normalization would directly influence resolution of the Kampuchean issue.	P	FBIS (AP) 20 Dec 82	2017
122282	THAILAND/PRC/USSR. Thai Deputy FM Arun Phanuphong reports that the Soviet Union has promised to give "serious considerations" to the Thai stand on the regional situation and would discuss it with leaders of the three Indochinese countries who were in Moscow to join the 60th anniversary celebration of the founding of the communist nation. Arun, who made a quiet visit to the Soviet Union from 15-17 December, states that the Russians are flexible regarding the Thai stand on future political settlement of the Kampuchean issue.	P	FBIS (AP) 23 Dec 82	2002

VIETNAM

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
070282	SRV/USSR. Le Duan returns to Vietnam from his USSR "vacation."	P	FBIS (AP) 6 Jul 82	2679
070882	VIETNAM/KAMPUCHEA/PRC. PRC says Vietnam's planned partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea is nothing but a diplomatic trick played by Hanoi to mislead the world. A sign commentary by the official New China News Agency (NCNA) warns that the Vietnamese offer is "bait" offer thrown to ASEAN on the eve of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's visit to those countries.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 10 Jul 82	2086
070882	ASEAN/SRV/PRC. Xinhua commentary denounces SRV partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea as "nothing but a diplomatic trick ... to deceive world opinion. Vietnam's 'partial withdrawal of troops is a bait thrown to the ASEAN countries on the eve of Nguyen Co Thach's forthcoming visit to these countries.... Someone may hold the view that Vietnam's 'partial withdrawal of troops' shows its softened and flexible attitude. Thinking this way he is falling into Vietnam's trap."	MP	FBIS China 9 Jul 82	1258
070882	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. SRV Ambassador to Paris Vai Van Bo announces at a press conference that it is "impossible to determine" either the total number of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea or the number that will be withdrawn from the latter country as a goodwill gesture. He adds, however, that the number involved will be made known at the moment of withdrawal which will take place in two increments. The Vietnamese envoy links a total troop withdrawal "to the end of the Chinese menace" not only in Kampuchea, but also in Laos, along the Sino-Vietnamese frontier, and in the South China Sea, including the area of the Spratly and Paracel Islands.	M	Le Monde (Paris) 12 Jul 82	761
070982	THAILAND/SRV/PRC. Xinhua quotes General Som Kottaphan, spokesman of the Royal Thai Armed Forces as describing Hanoi's announcement of a partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea as a trick to mislead the world. Norodom Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan of Democratic Kampuchea are also quoted as describing the Vietnamese announcement as a trick. Speaking to accompanying newsmen within the liberated area of Democratic Kampuchea Sihanouk labels the announcement "just propaganda without any good consequences for the people of Kampuchea."	MP	FBIS China 9 Jul 82	1259
071182	SRV/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) brief comment claims that Vietnamese vilification of the recently established coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea indicates that actually the Vietnamese fear it. "The Vietnamese officials cannot but admit in private that the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government has tremendous influence inside the country.... The proposal of the so-called 'partial withdrawal of troops' dished out by the Vietnamese authorities was made to deal with the government."	MP	FBIS China 13 Jul 82	1260

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
071782	KAMPUCHEA/VIETNAM/PRC. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang urges closer unity between Kampuchean resistance groups to drive Vietnamese occupation troops out of the country. Zhao makes an appeal at banquet in Beijing for Prince Norodom Sihanouk, President of the recently formed Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.	MP	Japan Times (Tokyo) 19 Jul 82	2083
071782	SRV/PRC. Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, arrives in Beijing for a one week visit. At the airport he assures reporters that the Kampuchean patriots will fight against the process of colonizing and Vietnamizing Kampuchea. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang gives a banquet in Sihanouk's honor, and says that: "China sincerely hopes to see future Kampuchea to be a peaceful, prosperous, independent, neutral and nonaligned country, working for the well-being of the Kampuchean people and contributing to the peace and stability of Southeast Asia."	P	FBIS China 19 Jul 82	1264
072082	SRV/PRC. SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach warns Vietnam's non-communist neighbors in SE Asia that Hanoi will not tolerate any action that it considers detrimental to its security. He says that ASEAN should not demand a Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea without showing any concern for what he called the Chinese threat. He adds that "If China signs a treaty of non-aggression and non-interference in the internal affairs of the Indochinese countries, we will withdraw our troops from Kampuchea the very next day."	M	Guardian (London) 22 Jul 82	2049
072082	VIETNAM/KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Vietnamese Foreign Minister says in news conference in Singapore that Vietnamese forces will only withdraw from Kampuchea when the PRC signs a non-aggression treaty to cease all hostilities against Vietnam. The Foreign Minister adds that as long as the Chinese threat to Vietnam remains, his country's forces will not budge from Kampuchea.	MP	Japan Times (Tokyo) 22 Jul 82	2081
072182	SRV/PRC. In Beijing visiting President of Democratic Kampuchea, Norodom Sihanouk, addresses China's National Committee of the People's Political Consultative Conference. More than 1,000 people hear him say that in his recent tour in Kampuchea he saw the rapid growth of the tripartite armed forces and the obvious expansion of the liberated zones. He says: "As a Kampuchean I testify that the People's Republic of China has never threatened or invaded any country. The threat to Southeast Asia comes from Vietnam and the Soviet Union. It is Vietnam and the Soviet Union that have illegally occupied Laos and Kampuchea and are colonizing them. They have the same expansionist designs on the Southeast Asian countries."	P	FBIS China 22 Jul 82	1267
072282	SRV/PRC. Xinhua commentary says that the UN resolutions on Kampuchea must be upheld because there are now "some persons in the world" who, wrongly, 242	P	FBIS China 23 Jul 82	1268

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	think Vietnam's attitude has changed and are seeking a "political settlement" in contravention of the UN Resolutions.			
072382	SINGAPORE/SRV/USSR. Singapore Deputy PM Rajaratnam states that reports indicating Vietnam was ready to make concessions over Cambodia are untrue, if the attitude of Vietnamese FM Nguyen Co Thach is any reflection.	P	FBIS (AP) 26 Jul 82	1982
072582	THAILAND/SRV/USSR/PRC. Xinhua report from Bangkok claims the Soviet Union is turning Ream Port in Kompot Province, Kampuchea into a military port. This port, on the Gulf of Thailand, will be a direct threat to Thailand. "Observers noted that after turning Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang into naval bases, the building of the new military port has further exposed the Soviet scheme to control Southeast Asia and step up its global strategic development."	MP	FBIS China 26 Jul 82	1270
072882	SRV/THAILAND/USSR. Vietnamese FM Nguyen Co Thach arrives in Bangkok from Kuala Lumpur. Thai Deputy Premier Thanat Khoman tells reporters that Thach will not reach a solution to the Kampuchean problem while in Thailand unless he changes his manner. Thanat states that Thach's regional tour thus far had only strengthened the region's negative image of both him and Hanoi.	P	FBIS (AP) 28 Jul 82	2034
073082	ASEAN/SRV/USSR. SRV FM Nguyen Co Thach holds a press conference in Bangkok and relates to reporters that Vietnam will "keep the door wide open" for the Soviet Union to have bases in Vietnam if the dangers to Vietnamese territory warrant it.	P	FBIS (AP) 2 Aug 82	2029
073182	ASEAN/SRV/PRC/USSR. The Bangkok Post writes that it learned little from SRV FM Thach's visit to Thailand. Thach, it states, came to Bangkok "not so much in a spirit of compromise as in a spirit of reducing tensions." He failed to offer a concession on the Kampuchean question, but nevertheless listened to Thailand's viewpoint on the situation and as a result tensions were lessened between the two countries.	P	Bangkok Post 31 Jul 82	2030
080182	SRV/PRC/USSR. Vietnam has officially started geophysical exploration in the Gulf of Tonkin. The action holds the potential for igniting yet another territorial dispute with China which claims virtual sovereignty over the entire Tonkin Gulf region. Beijing, acting jointly with foreign firms, already has conducted seismic surveys in the areas northwest, west and south of Hainan Island and has offered various tracts in the Gulf of Tonkin to foreign bidders. In a separate development, Vietnam with Soviet help, is moving ahead with plans to drill near Vung Tau on the coast of the South China Sea. Soviet experts and technicians from the oilfields around	S	Ocean Oil Weekly Report (Houston); 2 Aug 82	2148

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

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080182	the Caspian Sea have identified two oilbearing structures named Dragon and White Tiger in Vietnamese waters. The first well is expected to be spudded next year near Vung Tau.	P	Bangkok Post 1 Aug 82	1983
080282	MALAYSIA/THAILAND/SRV/PRC/USSR. The Bangkok Post reports that Malaysian FM Tan Sri Ghazali, while in Bangkok, denied that he had agreed on details for an international conference on Kampuchea with SRV FM Thach as Mr. Thach has been reporting. He states that he only supported the move in principle.	MP	Tempo (Jakarta) 7 Aug 82	2150
080382	ASEAN/SRV/PRC/USSR. APP (Hong Kong) reports that SRV PM Nguyen Co Thach was satisfied with his tour through Southeast Asia and felt that he had opened a dialogue with Hanoi's non-communist regional neighbors.	P	FBIS (AP) 3 Aug 82	2033
080382	ASEAN/SRV/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) commentary labels Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's recent visit to four Southeast Asian countries a failure. "Sometimes he assumed the posture of a vicious person and sometimes he pretended to be gentle and kind. However, no matter how many changes he made, from Nguyen Co Thach's words and deeds it is not difficult for people to find out that the local hegemonist ambition of the Vietnamese authorities of occupying Kampuchea and carrying out expansion in Southeast Asia remains stubbornly unchanged."	P	FBIS China 4 Aug 82	1274
080782	ASEAN/SRV/PRC/USSR. ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Bangkok regarding strategy towards Vietnam resulting from the Kampuchean issue.	P	FBIS (AP) 9 Aug 82	2032

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
080882	VIETNAM/PRC. A Beijing radio broadcast to Vietnam accuses "the Le Duan clique" of encouraging poppy production and opium traffic when most of Vietnam's other exports have declined. It claims that Vietnamese cadres in the border regions are making money by smuggling opium into China. On 19 March 1982 Chinese public security officials in Jinping County, Yunnan Province seized a cache of opium that nearly equalled the total amount seized in all of 1975. "... more than a century ago the imperialist aggressors waged an opium war against China ... but no one foresaw that more than a century later the Vietnamese rulers of the so-called Socialist Republic of Vietnam would repeat the maneuvers formerly carried out by the colonialists."	EP	FBIS (China) 16 Aug 82	2241
081182	ASEAN/SRV/PRC. In a speech to the Foreign Correspondents Club, Thai FM Sithi Sawetsila states that the claimed essence of Vietnam's reluctance to negotiate over Kampuchea is the "so-called 'China threat'" yet China has affirmed her support for a neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea and has stated her willingness to sign a nonaggression pact with Vietnam after Hanoi completely withdraws from Kampuchea. Sithi then asks rhetorically if it is not just such a nonaggression pact with China that Vietnamese FM Nguyen Co Thach told ASEAN Vietnam desires and sets as the condition for its total withdrawal from Kampuchea.	P	FBIS (AP) 12 Aug 82	2026
082082	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/THAILAND/USSR. Assistant Director-General of the Thai Central Intelligence Department, Thanu Chalarak states during a panel discussion at the Central Security Command that the Soviet Union recently supplied Kampuchea with more than 100 T-54 and T-58 medium tanks and some long-range 155-mm artillery pieces to bolster the strength of Vietnamese occupation forces. These forces he maintains are capable of attacking Thailand at any time.	M	FBIS (AP) 23 Aug 82	1963
082182	SRV/USSR. Soviet trawlers since early this year, have delivered 1600 tons of fish to the Haiphong branch of the Central Marine Products Corporation under a program of cooperation between the USSR and Vietnam.	E	JPRS (Law of the Sea) 22 Sep 82	2153
082182	THAILAND/SRV/PRC/USSR. Xinhua, reporting from Bangkok, quotes the Bangkok Post as saying that a senior Thai intelligence officer says the Soviet Union has recently sent more than 100 T-54 and T-58 medium tanks and some long range 155-mm artillery pieces to Kampuchea to bolster the strength of the Vietnamese occupation forces.	M	FBIS (China) 24 Aug 82	2252
082182	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/THAILAND/USSR. The Bangkok Voice of Free Asia reports that an expert on Southeast Asia at one of the universities in Thailand disclosed that the Soviet Union is reviewing a cutback in aid to Vietnam	M	FBIS (AP) 24 Aug 82	2011

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

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	next year. The revision, he stated, stemmed from two factors: the Vietnamese desire to be less dependent on the Soviets and the Soviets desire for continued reduction of aid to Vietnam.			
082382	SRV/PRC. In an article entitled "Our Consistent Stand on Relations with China," Nhan Dan (Hanoi) urges contacts with China for renewed talks.	P	FBIS (AP) 23 Aug 82	2680
082482	VIETNAM/PRC. In Beijing Chinese Vice Premier Wan Li congratulates Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, on his successful visits to Yugoslavia and Romania. Wan reiterates the Chinese Government's firm support for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people in their just struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and Heng Samrin puppet regime.	P	FBIS (China) 25 Aug 82	2254
082582	SRV/PRC. Vietnam proposes that both China and Vietnam agree on ceasefires for each country's National Day, 2 September for Vietnam and 1 October for China.	M	FBIS (AP) 25 Aug 82	2678
082582	LAOS/SRV/USSR. The Bangkok Post reports that Vietnamese troop reinforcements and a small number of Russian advisers were deployed last week to a border garrison in Laos opposite Chiang Khong District of Chiang Rai, Thailand "presumably to receive Thai communist insurgents and to stem infiltration by Lao resistance forces."	M	Bangkok Post 25 Aug 82	1988
082582	VIETNAM/PRC. In a note to the Vietnamese Embassy the Chinese Foreign Ministry "refutes the arguments contained in Vietnam's so-called proposal for a halt to the hostilities in the Sino-Vietnamese border areas during the national holidays of the two countries." The note, a reply to one sent by the Vietnamese on August 14th, says: "Facts have shown that tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border has resulted solely from the Vietnamese authorities pursuance of an anti-China policy and deliberate provocations against China's border areas."	P	China Daily (Beijing) 28 Aug 82	2255
082682	SRV/THAILAND/USSR. Thai Deputy FM Arun Phanuphong states that he sees scant chance of "weaning" Vietnam from the Soviet Union and fears their alliance could lead to Soviet stationing of nuclear arms in the region.	P	FBIS (AP) 26 Aug 82	2710
082882	SRV/PRC. Vietnam terms "unwise" China's rejection of its proposal to cease hostilities on the occasions of each country's National Day and promises to act unilaterally.	M	FBIS (AP) 30 Aug 82	2677

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
082982	SRV/PRC. China accuses Vietnam of launching "provocative and aggressive attacks" across their common border and says two Chinese soldiers were wounded in the clashes. The soldiers were injured in an attack in Koulin District, Yunnan Province. Chinese troops returned fire, forcing the Vietnamese intruders to flee. In a separate report Chinese sources also said Vietnamese soldiers had attacked peasants with mortar and machinegun fire as they were harvesting a crop in Malipo County, Yunnan Province.	M	Times (London) 30 Aug 82	2155
083082	SRV/THAILAND/USSR. The Nation Review (Bangkok) reports that the Soviet trade office in Thailand and the local rice exporter, Thai Hua Co, have refused to confirm or deny that the agreement they recently signed for 40,000 tons of Thai rice was to be delivered to Vietnam. Rice trading sources have, however, confirmed that the four ships which are due to carry the Thai rice will dock off Vietnamese ports before they enter Soviet waters.	E	FBIS (AP) 31 Aug 82	2673
090182	SRV/PRC. Tensions are rising once again on the border between China and Vietnam, three years after the border war between the two communist states. On the Chinese side, much military activity is in evidence on the road between Nanning to pingxiang. Local Chinese militia leaders and military commanders note that "Small scale incidents happen daily; medium-scale fighting could well take place soon" but "as for large-scale fighting, it is not so likely." Local Chinese sources in the Nanning-pingxiang area blame the tension on aggressive moves by Vietnam which is trying to provoke China into retaliating. The sources concede that renewed border fighting would have a negative impact on world opinion toward Beijing, but that China will have no choice but to respond in kind, in the face of continued belligerence from Hanoi.	M	FEER (Hong Kong) 3 Sep 82	2157
090182	SRV/PRC. At the 1 September meeting of the Vietnam State Council to commemorate the 37th anniversary of the August revolution and the National Day of Vietnam, State Council vice chairman To Huu states that the SRV is prepared to meet with China to improve relations between the two countries.	P	FBIS (AP) 2 Sep 82	2681
090182	VIETNAM/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) discusses Vietnam's economic difficulties. After listing the primary types of economic problems afflicting Vietnam-continuing deficits and runaway inflation, inadequate supplies of goods, imbalances in the national economy and heavy foreign debts-the article explains their cause. "The basic reason for the collapse of the Vietnamese economy is that the Vietnamese ruling group has done its utmost to carry out a policy of armed expansion. It has devoted half the country's financial budget to military expenditures and to supporting 1.2 million soldiers."	P	FBIS (China) 10 Aug 82	2260

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

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091382	VIETNAM/PRC. China's Foreign Ministry sends a note to Vietnam strongly protesting against intrusion into China's airspace by Vietnamese warplanes. On 10 September two MiG-21's of the Vietnamese Air Force intruded into China's airspace over the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. The note says: "This is a grave provocative incident purposely created by the Vietnamese authorities. It once again proves that the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry was hypocritical when it proposed on August 14 that hostile acts along the border area be suspended during the national day celebrations of both countries."	MP	China Daily (Beijing) 14 Sep 82	2265
091582	SRV/USSR. A delegation of the Vietnam supreme court led by Pham Hung arrives in the Soviet Union for an official visit.	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Oct 82	2682
091682	VIETNAM/PRC. Xinhua reports that armed clashes continue along the Vietnamese border. On 15 September about a dozen Vietnamese troops opened fire on peasants working in the fields. The same day Chinese border defense outposts in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region came under attack. On the 16th, PLA troops on Yunnan Province's Koulinsan Mountain were holding a meeting to celebrate the successful of the Communist Party of China's 12th National Congress when Vietnamese forces made a sudden attack. Filled with enthusiasm generated by study of the documents of the 12th National Congress, the troops repulsed all attacks.	MP	FBIS (China) 17 Sep 82	2269
091782	SRV/PRC/USSR. A Xinhua commentary accuses Hanoi of trying a new plot to oust Democratic Kampuchea from its UN seat and install the Phnom Penh regime in its place. Xinhua argues that this "insidious plot of Vietnam constitutes an open violation of the UN Charter." It points to the continuing struggle against the Vietnamese occupiers as evidence that the government of Democratic Kampuchea has the support of the Kampuchean people and represents their interests. Xinhua asserts that many UN member nations have found out about Vietnam's plot and defeated the tactics of Vietnam and its principal supporter, the Soviet Union. It predicts that the plot will be defeated.	P	China Daily (Beijing) 18 Sep 82	2270
092382	VIETNAM/PRC. Xinhua accuses the Vietnamese authorities of continuing their policy of encouraging Vietnamese migration to Kampuchea. It quotes a Democratic Kampuchea radio broadcast charging that in the past two months more than 1,000 Vietnamese families have settled in Peam Ro district of Prey Veng Province. In the Neak Leung area along the Mekong River in Prey Veng Province, Vietnamese immigrants now make up about 80% of the population.	P	FBIS (China) 24 Sep 82	2276
100182	ASEAN/THAILAND/SRV/USSR. Thai FM Sitthi Sawetsila, while visiting the UN, tells his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach that Thailand is ready to	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Oct 82	2028

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

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	consider and discuss any concrete proposal within the framework of relevant UN resolutions on Kampuchea.			
100482	SRV/USSR. A Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Truong Chinh arrives in Moscow for an official visit.	P	FBIS (AP) 5 Oct 82	2683
100482	VIETNAM/PRC/USSR. Addressing the UN General Assembly, China's Foreign Minister Huang Hua says that since the question of Kampuchea has resulted from Vietnam's armed aggression, there can be no genuine settlement of this question until Vietnam withdraws all its aggressor troops. He says: "Any political solution' that accepts the status quo created by Vietnam's aggression at the expense of Kampuchea's independence and sovereignty would be contrary to the UN Charter, and the norms of international relations and, therefore, is inadmissible." He adds that the same applies to Afghanistan.	P	FBIS (China) 5 Oct 82	2289
101082	SRV/PRC. Beijing reports the latest incidents in the series of clashes along the troubled border with Vietnam. In the latest skirmishes, one person allegedly was killed, two wounded and three abducted by Vietnamese troops. During the past six weeks China has reported several border intrusions, including a deliberate violation of its airspace by Vietnamese MiG-21 reconnaissance aircraft.	M	Times of India (Bombay) 11 Oct 82	2173
101382	VIETNAM/PRC. The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in a note to Vietnam on 13 October, strongly protests the 109 incidents of armed provocations along the border, which occurred from August 27 to October 7. One hundred and two incidents involved Vietnamese forces firing into Chinese territory, three the shelling of Chinese territory, two the sending of military aircraft into Chinese airspace, and two involved armed Vietnamese forces entering Chinese territory for assaults and sabotage. Three Chinese border inhabitants and frontier guards were killed during the incidents, and 11 were wounded.	MP	China Daily (Beijing) 15 Oct 82	2292
101582	SRV/USSR. Vietnamese Deputy FM Ha Van Lau, speaking in Bangkok, states that Moscow has assured Hanoi that normalization of Sino-Soviet relations would not harm the interests of Vietnam.	P	FBIS (AP) 18 Oct 82	2675
101582	SRV/USSR. Chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Labour and Social Questions V. G. Lomonosov states in an interview with the Soviet news agency APN that "no Vietnamese worker is working at the construction site of the natural gas pipeline in the Soviet Union leading to Western Europe as claimed by Western media."	P	FBIS (AP) 19 Oct 82	2684

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

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101782	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/THAILAND/USSR. The Bangkok Post reports that Vietnam has rotated more than 20,000 fresh troops into Kampuchea while sending more heavy arms to areas near the Thai border. Vietnamese troops have also reinforced strongholds near the border and stockpiled food and ammunition.	M	Bangkok Post 17 Oct 82	1979
102682	SRV/PRC/USSR. Xinhua commentary says that the recent UN General Assembly vote to retain Democratic Kampuchea's seat shows that Vietnam has become ever more isolated in the world community. Compared with last year, the number of countries voting for Democratic Kampuchea increased by 13, while those against dropped by 8. The Kampuchean problem is by no means a 'regional problem.' 'It involves not only the peace, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea, but also the overall problem of safeguarding the norms governing international relations and the UN Charter, ensuring security and stability in Southeast Asia and maintaining world peace. ... The reason why Vietnam has become so emboldened as to invade Kampuchea and refuse to pull out its troops is that it obtains support from the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union therefore cannot escape responsibility for the Vietnamese aggression.'	P	FBIS (China) 27 Oct 82	2305
102682	ASEAN/SRV/PRC. China's Permanent Representative to the UN, Ling Qing tells the UN General Assembly that Vietnam's proposal for a partial withdrawal from Kampuchea is a trick. He says that under no circumstances should the UN recognize the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea as a fait accompli. He calls on all member states to vote for the draft resolution on the Kampuchean problem jointly sponsored by ASEAN and others, which reaffirms the basic principles contained in the resolutions of the three previous sessions. He describes Vietnam's claim of a 'China threat' as 'a downright lie. As for relations between China and Vietnam, he says: 'If only Vietnam withdraws all its troops from Kampuchea, renounces aggression and expansionism, and abandons its anti-China position, the Chinese Government is ready to resume talks with it, and to negotiate and adopt measures to restore friendly and good-neighborly relations between the two countries.'	P	FBIS (China) 29 Oct 82	2306
102682	SRV/USSR. A delegation of the political leadership of the Soviet Army and Navy, headed by Lt Gen B. P. Utkin arrives in Hanoi or an official visit.	M	FBIS (AP) 29 Oct 82	2685
102782	JAPAN/VIETNAM/USSR. Japanese Government sources say the Soviet Union has turned Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay into an important base for the Soviet fleet and deployed more than 50 Backfire long-distance bombers in the Far East, including some 20 near Sakhalin. The sources say that the Soviet Union is swinging surplus units in Europe to the Far East while the United States also has sufficient leeway to transfer its forces to the Far East because of the present breathing spell in the Middle East situation. The sources add that the USSR naval craft began using Cam Ranh Bay 4 years ago and	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 28 Oct 82	2191

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

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	attack-type nuclear powered submarines began making regular calls there last year. They also say that 2 supply ships are permanently stationed at Cam Ranh Bay and that Bear reconnaissance planes are making flights between Cam Ranh Bay and the maritime province of Siberia. The sources say that about 20 Backfires are being stationed at the Alekseyevka base and more than 39 at the Belaya base west of Lake Baikal. They note that the Alekseyevka base occupies an advantageous position strategically for the Soviet Union because it is located close to the Aleutian Islands and Alaska as well as in Japan. The source says that the 11 Backfires which were believed to be part of the some 20 bombers stationed at the Alekseyevka base.			
102882	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC/USSR. The UN General Assembly votes to maintain Democratic Kampuchea's hold on Cambodia's seat at the UN.	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Nov 82	1977
102982	SRV/USSR. VNA (Hanoi) reports that the USSR has decided to donate a quantity of consumer goods to people in the central Vietnam area hit by Typhoon Nancy.	E	Summary of World Broadcasts (Reading, UK) 24 Nov 82	2686
103082	SRV/USSR. The delegation of the political leadership of the Soviet Army and Navy led by Lt Gen B.P. Utkin departs Ho Chi Minh City, concluding is friendship visit to Vietnam.	M	FBIS (AP) 2 Nov 82	2687
110282	SRV/USSR. A meteorological station, a gift from the Soviet Union, is put into operation in Hanoi.	S	Summary of World Broadcasts (Reading, UK) 24 Nov 82	2688
110282	SRV/KAMPUCHEA/ASEAN/PRC/USSR. Bangkok Post reports that Vietnamese PM Nguyen Co Thach, upon stopping in Bangkok enroute home from Indonesia, stated that the UN vote preventing the Hanoi-backed regime in Kampuchea from taking over the Cambodian seat "was a minor problem" and that the future situation in Kampuchea will direct other countries to vote in favor of the Heng Samrin regime as Kampuchea's true representative in the UN.	P	Bangkok Post 2 Nov 82	2010
110582	SRV/PRC. Prince Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, arrives in Beijing on 4 November, after attending the 37th session of the UN General Assembly. He is welcomed by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziang, who reiterates China's support for the Kampuchean people in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. On 5 November Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Communist Party of China's Central Committee hosts a banquet at a Sichuan restaurant to celebrate Sihanouk's 60th birthday.	P	FBIS (China) 5 Nov 82	2310

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

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110582	SRV/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) publishes an article by Hoang Van Hoan, once Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of Vietnam, which denounces the willful distortion of the works of Ho Chi Minh by "renegade Le Duan." Le Duan and his clique are accused of dropping 70% of the articles contained in the 1960 edition of the Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh, and excising from those that are retained in the just published revised edition any reference to the profound Vietnam-China friendship cultivated by President Ho and Chairman Mao.	P	FBIS (China) 17 Nov 82	2311
110582	SRV/USSR. Moscow Radio reports that Soviet and Vietnamese scientists have concluded another state of research work on Vietnam's continental shelf. Among the problems examined was the composition and distribution of the corals, sea animals and fishes inhabiting the coastal waters.	S	Summary of World Broadcasts (Reading, UK) 24 Nov 82	2492
110682	SRV/USSR. American naval sources in Hong Kong report that about 20 Soviet warships, including the aircraft carrier Minsk, have arrived at Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam. Reconnaissance aircraft from the Minsk subsequently were detected flying missions over the South China Sea.	M	Le Monde (Paris) 17 Nov 82	2192
110782	SRV/PRC. Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea, arrives in Beijing on November 6th for his first official visit to China since the formation of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea. On the 7th he holds talks with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang who assures him of the firm and consistent support of the Chinese Government and people.	P	FBIS (China) 8 Nov 82	2312
110882	SRV/USSR. VNA (Hanoi) reports that the Civil Aviation Institute of Leningrad has begun training air traffic controllers for Vietnam's civil aviation. The trainees are attending a five-year course in operating large airports.	S	Summary of World Broadcasts (Reading, UK) 24 Nov 82	2493
110882	SRV/USSR. One of the most striking changes in Southeast Asian power politics over the past five years has been the slow but steady growth of Soviet influence in Indochina. After recent talks in Jakarta with Indonesian President Suharto, Singaporean PM Lee Kuan Yew declared that the tragedy of the Kampuchean people was "really a side issue" and that the main issue was "whether the USSR would become a major power or influence in SE Asia because of Vietnam." As if in corroboration of Lee's remarks, Vietnamese PM Nguyen Co Thach warned in Bangkok, after a tour of ASEAN countries, that Hanoi was prepared to grant Moscow full military base rights in Vietnam. In fact, Soviet naval vessels, maritime reconnaissance and intelligence-gathering aircraft already have unimpeded access to several bases in the SRV. The most important of these is the harbor and airfield at Cam Ranh Bay. An average of a dozen Soviet vessels and four TU	EM	JPRS 82627 SE Asia Rpt 12 Jan 83	2541

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
111182	(Tupolev)-95 Bear reconnaissance planes are normally stationed there. US satellite photographs also show that since moving into that installation, the Soviets have built a pier and shelters for nuclear submarines, underground fuel-storage tanks, navigation aids, and an electronic monitoring station. In the economic sector, Vietnamese officials have acknowledged their nation's dependence on the USSR and note that "more than two-thirds of the country's imports of fuel, raw materials, food, consumer goods, equipment and machinery came from the Soviet Union and other Comecon members." Most Soviet bloc aid to Vietnam is in the form of concessional loans. Hanoi is estimated to owe Moscow \$1.5 billion for economic and military aid since 1975. These loans are supposed to be paid in kind by Vietnamese exports of agricultural and manufactured goods.	MP	China Daily (Beijing) 14 Nov 82	2313
111382	SRV/PRC. In Beijing Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China meets with Khieu Samphan, Vice President of Democratic Kampuchea. Hu says that the most difficult moment of the Kampuchean people's struggle has passed, and they are now well organized in their resistance. He tells Khieu that though an aggressor nation can defeat the weaker regular troops of a nation, it can never wipe out the people's patriotic guerilla armed forces. Khieu thanks the Chinese Government and people for their support, and declares that the Kampuchean people have full confidence in their success against the Vietnamese invaders.	P	FBIS (AP) 15 Nov 82	2495
111582	SRV/PRC/USSR. Beijing Review condemns Soviet support for Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea. It claims that Vietnam is preparing new military efforts in Kampuchea during the upcoming dry season. It notes that when Vietnamese leader Truong Chinh visited Moscow last month, the Soviet Union promised Hanoi its "faithful and reliable support." "Moscow then sent a military-political delegation to visit Vietnam, after which hundreds of Soviet-made tanks, large quantities of long-range artillery and other weapons poured into Kampuchea. Moscow must be held responsible for Hanoi's unbridled adventurism."	MP	Beijing Review 15 Nov 82	2322
111782	SRV/THAI/PRC. Speaking at a banquet honoring visiting Thai PM Prem Tinsulanonda, Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang accuses Vietnam of preparing for a new military offensive on the Thai-Kampuchean border and assures his guests that China will stand by Thailand in such an eventuality. He declares unequivocally that "if the Vietnamese Government dares to invade Thailand, the people and government of China will side with Thailand and will render full support to the Thai people in their just determination to resist aggression."	MP	HUAB (Jakarta) 19 Nov 82	2551

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
111882	THAILAND/SRV/PRC. At a Beijing banquet for visiting Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda, China's Premier Zhao Ziyang says: "I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to state once again: Should the Vietnamese authorities dare to invade Thailand by force, the Chinese government and people will stand firmly by the side of Thailand and give complete support to the Thai people in their just stand of opposing aggression." Zhao condemns the Vietnamese for refusing to comply with the UN resolutions on troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, and says the Vietnamese are preparing a new military adventure on the Kampuchea-Thai border.	MP	China Daily (Beijing) 19 Nov 82	2318
111882	SRV/USSR. AFP (Hong Kong) reports that Soviet aid for Vietnam's 5-year plan 1981-85, has increased "considerably." In a report published for the fourth anniversary of the Vietnam-Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty, it was disclosed that in 1981, 3.3 million tons of Soviet goods were sent to Vietnam, representing 90 percent of Vietnam's food imports, all of its oil imports, 70 percent of its fertilizer, 90 percent of its cotton and 80 percent of its metals.	E	FBIS (AP) 23 Nov 82	2676
111882	THAILAND/SRV/PRC. Kampuchea is the major topic in the first round of talks between Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and visiting Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda in Beijing. Both leaders share the hope that the three patriotic forces in Kampuchea will further close ranks and land Vietnam in a greater impasse in Kampuchea so as to create favorable conditions for a political solution. They agree to continue their support for the Kampuchean people's resistance and call for vigilance against a possible new military adventure by Vietnam. Zhao reiterates that improvement of Sino-Vietnamese relations is out of the question as long as Vietnam stubbornly refuses to pull its troops out of Kampuchea.	P	China Daily (Beijing) 20 Nov 82	2319
111882	SRV/USSR. Vietnam and the Soviet Union sign an agreement on cooperation in energy.	S	FBIS (AP) 23 Nov 82	2496
112082	THAILAND/SRV/PRC/USSR. In Beijing Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang tells visiting Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda that there is no change in China's basic position of opposing hegemonism and expansionism. Whether Sino-Soviet relations can improve depends on whether the USSR will act to remove its threat against China. Zhao says the Soviet Union's massive deployment of troops along the Chinese border, its occupation of Afghanistan and support for Vietnam in its invasion of Kampuchea all constitute a threat against China. These actions are also manifestations of the Soviet Union's policy of hegemonism and expansionism. The two premiers express satisfaction with the existing friendly relations between their countries. On the afternoon of the 20th Prem meets Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China, who tells him that China	P	China Daily (Beijing) 21 Nov 82	2320

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
112082	and Thailand should strengthen their cooperation so as to compel Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. Hu says China supports the Kampuchean patriotic forces because Vietnam's aggression has endangered the peace and stability of the Southeast Asian countries.			
SRV/USSR.	A delegation of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association departs Hanoi for an international meeting of friendship association in the Soviet Union.	P	FBIS (AP) 23 Nov 82	2497
112182	SRV/PRC. On 20 November Son Sann, Prime Minister of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, arrives in Beijing for an official visit. On the 21st he meets with Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang who says that China supports the three patriotic forces of Kampuchea, and will not favor one over another. He states: "We wish to see an independent, neutral, peaceful and nonaligned Kampuchea and a national union government which unites all the patriotic forces of Kampuchea." Zhao goes on to stress that China's support for the alliance is not an expedient measure but a long-term fundamental policy.	P	China Daily (Beijing) 23 Nov 82	2326
112282	SRV/PRC. Vietnamese FM Nguyen Co Thach sends a congratulatory message to Wu Xueqian on his appointment as foreign minister of the People's Republic of China.	P	FBIS (AP) 23 Nov 82	2498
112682	SRV/USSR. A seminar on economic and trade cooperation between Vietnam and the Far Eastern region of the Soviet Union opens in Ho Chi Minh City.	E	FBIS (AP) 1 Dec 82	2499
112882	SRV/PRC. In Beijing on November 28 a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman says that the Xisha and Nansha Islands are an inalienable part of China's sacred territory, and the so-called boundary line in the Beibu Gulf which is asserted by the Vietnamese Government is illegal and null and void. He describes the Vietnamese Government's 12 November declaration that the boundary delimitation convention signed between China and France in 1887 defined the maritime boundary line in the Beibu Gulf and even described China's Xisha and Nansha Islands as Vietnam's as "groundless." The boundary convention of 1887 did not in any way delimit the maritime area in the Beibu Gulf. Therefore, no maritime boundary has ever existed in the Beibu Gulf. On December 26, 1973 the Vietnamese Government formally stated to the Chinese Government that "owing to the fact that Vietnam has been in a state of war, the maritime area of the Beibu Gulf has so far not been delimited between the two countries."	P	Beijing Review 6 Dec 82	2330
120182	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV. AFP (Hong Kong) reports that the leaders of Vietnam, Laos and the Phnom Penh Government in Cambodia have put back a planned	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Dec 82	1990

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
120382	summit for undisclosed reasons. It had been speculated that the summit might be held in Vientiane shortly after Laos marked the 2 December anniversary of its 1975 communist victory and as recently as 23 November, a Vietnamese-Cambodian joint statement said the summit would take place "soon."	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 15 Dec 82	2557
120682	SRV/USSR. The USSR and Vietnam sign a protocol on goods exchange and payments for 1983. Under the protocol, the Soviet Union will increase by over 30 percent its exports to Vietnam during the coming year. The USSR will step up its shipment of trucks, petroleum products, oil, lubricants, nitrogenous fertilizers and cotton. The USSR also will supply at the same level as before, power engineering, mining, lifting and transport equipment, raw and other materials for use in production plus various consumer goods. In return, Vietnam will increase its exports by more than 20 percent to the USSR in 1983. These exports will include coffee, tea, volatile oils, black and red peppers, fresh fruit and vegetables, and handmade decorative textiles.	P	FBIS China 6 December 1982	2336
120682	SRV/PRC. A 6 December Renmin Ribao (Beijing) article describes Vietnam's claims to the Xisha Islands as "sophistry," observing "Everyone in the world knows that the Xishas have been Chinese since ancient times. This is even affirmed by a formal, official government document signed by the premier of the Vietnamese government. The document cited is a story in the 13 September 1962 Vietnamese newspaper Nhan Dan (Hanoi) which mentions a U-2 aircraft "invading Chinese airspace over the Xisha Islands, Guangxi."	P	FBIS (AP) 10 Dec 82	2674
120782	SRV/PRC. Dagens Nyheter (Stockholm) publishes an interview with Vietnamese PM Nguyen Co Thach in which he states that "China's internal problems are too great for it to be able to maintain in the long-term the military tension vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and Indochina. One reason for China's wanting to have normal relations with the Soviet Union could be that it wants its hands free in Southeast Asia."	C	FBIS (AP) 8 Dec 82	2500
120882	SRV/USSR. A Soviet delegation led by Vice-Minister of Culture P. I. Shabanov arrives in Hanoi to Soviet cultural days in Vietnam.	M	FBIS (AP) 8 Dec 82	2038
120982	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/USSR. Deputy Foreign Ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea meet in Vientiane to prepare for the summit of Indochinese countries to be held in the spring of 1983.	P	FBIS (AP) 10 Dec 82	1991

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
121582	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC/USSR. The Bangkok Post reports heavy fighting between Khmer Rouge and SRV forces along the Thai border causing a number of villagers on the Thai side of the border to take shelter in bunkers.	M	Bangkok Post 15 Dec 82	1971
121582	SRV/THAILAND/USSR. Thai Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Arthit Kamlangek tells reporters that he has not yet received any information on the alleged use of chemical weapons in the fighting near the Chanthaburi border with Kampuchea. Gen Arthit states that Chanthaburi Governor Bunnak Saisawang's report that villagers had suffered a chemical attack could not yet be confirmed.	M	FBIS (AP) 16 Dec 82	2035
121882	SRV/USSR. A delegation led by Le Duan departs Hanoi for the Soviet Union to attend ceremonies commemorating the 60th anniversary of the USSR.	P	FBIS (AP) 20 Dec 82	2037
121982	VIETNAM/PRC. Commentary in the 19 December Renmin Ribao (Beijing) says the Vietnamese authorities are attempting to pin on China the blame for the domestic consequences of their invasion of Kampuchea. Due to the invasion, claims Renmin Ribao, "Vietnam's domestic economy is in a perilous state and there is social turmoil and seething popular discontent." Renmin Ribao describes Vietnam's attempts to blame these problems on China's alleged 'psychological warfare' as "absurd."	P	FBIS (China) 20 Dec 1982	2342
121982	VIETNAM/PRC. On 19 December AFP reports from Hong Kong that Prince Sihanouk denies rumors that he is having disagreements with China. In a message received by the AFP bureau Sihanouk calls his relations with the Chinese government "excellent," and applies the same term to his relations with his coalition partners. There were reports in Hong Kong that Sihanouk may have felt some resentment following China's reception in November of Khieu Samphan, vice president of the coalition government, while Sihanouk was in Beijing.	P	FBIS (China) 20 Dec 1982	2343
122382	SRV/USSR. Le Duan meets with Yuri Andropov in Moscow.	P	FBIS (AP) 27 Dec 82	2036
122582	SRV/USSR. A group of Soviet army journalists visits Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnamese People's Armed Forces and the military daily Quan Doi Nhan Dan. In a related development, a delegation from the Soviet daily Pravda also visits Vietnam and meets with various government leaders and media figures.	MP	SWB (Reading, UK) 5 Jan 83	2567
122582	VIETNAM/PRC. The 3 January 1983 Beijing Review reprints a 25 December Renmin Ribao editorial marking the fourth anniversary of Vietnam's invasion	P	Beijing Review (Beijing) 3 Jan 1983	2346

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
122582	<p>of Kampuchea. It claims that: "The situation in Kampuchea has not developed as the aggressors have wished. The patriotic Kampuchean armed forces and people have grown stronger in the course of their arduous struggle." Their four-year struggle proves that: "even in these modern times the struggle against aggression can surely overcome all kinds of difficulties to win final victory." The editorial concludes that the Kampuchean question can only be settled by a withdrawal of all foreign troops in accordance with relevant UN resolutions.</p> <p>SRV/PRC. A 25 December Renmin Ribao (Beijing) commentary assesses what four years of Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea have accomplished. According to Renmin Ribao the results have been: The Vietnamese have become even more deeply bogged down; the war has made Vietnam ever poorer; and Vietnam has become more and more isolated and unpopular on the international scene. It concludes that the Vietnamese aggressor army may struggle on in Kampuchea for another four years or even longer, but it is truly impossible to reverse the general trend that the Kampuchean people will win the final victory.</p>	P	FBIS (China) 28 Dec 1982	2347
122982	SRV/USSR. Vietnamese Communist Party leaders and other dignitaries form a capacity audience in Hanoi as the USSR holds a conference to commemorate its 60th anniversary.	P	SWB (Reading, UK) 4 Jan 83	2575

APPENDIX

Indo-Soviet Joint Communique (On the Occasion of
Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Visit to the USSR) - 21 September 1982

JOINT SOVIET-INDIAN DECLARATION¹

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of India,

Recalling the tradition of friendship and cooperation between the governments and peoples of the two countries and expressing their resolve to further develop and deepen Soviet-Indian relations,

Reaffirming their commitment to promote international peace and cooperation in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter,

Convinced that the establishment in international relations of the principles of peaceful coexistence serves the interests of all peoples,

Concerned over the deterioration of the international situation, the escalation of the arms race and the increasing threat of war, and aware of their responsibility for the preservation of international peace and security,

Determined to make common efforts to promote international understanding and detente, to support the national independence of peoples and to oppose all manifestations of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid,

Declare their resolve to continue to develop and strengthen their friendly relations, consolidated by the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and the cause of international peace.

I

The Soviet Union and India express their profound satisfaction at the effectiveness of their multifaceted cooperation, which constitutes a valuable asset for the two countries. Soviet-Indian relations are characterised by respect and trust between the leaders and peoples and by the diversity of spheres and forms of cooperation between the two countries. These relations are based on the strict observance of the principles of sovereignty, equality, independence, mutual respect and non-interference of any kind in each other's internal affairs. This is a shining example of peaceful coexistence of states with different socio-economic systems.

¹Far Eastern Affairs (Moscow), 4/1982, p. 11.

The two sides reaffirm that the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation concluded between them is a symbol of the traditional friendship between the USSR and India and of their commitment to international peace and detente.

Both sides note with satisfaction the large scale and high level of their cooperation in the fields of economy, trade, science and technology, which is being carried out on a planned basis and is of a mutually beneficial and long-term character. They agreed to examine possibilities for the further expansion of cooperation in such areas as ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, coal, petroleum, machine-building and power industries.

Both sides reaffirmed their resolve to ensure a 1.5 to 2-fold increase in the volume of trade by 1986 as envisaged in the long-term programme of economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation of March 14, 1979, and to maintain a high growth rate in trade over the period up to 1990. For this purpose they will make efforts to increase further the trade turnover and to identify new forms of commercial relations.

The Soviet Union and India welcome the expansion of cooperation between them in the field of fundamental and applied sciences and technology. The two sides agree that there is scope for expanding their cooperation in several key areas of science and technology. They consider it necessary to continue to improve and strengthen their ties in the sphere of science and technology as well as their search for new areas and forms of such cooperation in the interests of accelerating the scientific and technology progress in both countries.

The two sides stressed the important role of the inter-governmental Soviet-Indian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation in organising and coordinating the work related to the fulfillment of mutual obligations as well as to the search for, and the identification of new areas and modes of trade, economic, scientific and technological ties between the USSR and India. They noted with satisfaction the progress made at the recent seventh session of the Commission which set concrete targets for the organisations of both sides in this area for the immediate future.

The Indian side appreciates the significant contribution made by the Soviet Union towards India's efforts to achieve self-reliance in various fields.

The two sides noted the successful development of Soviet-Indian exchanges in the field of culture. They reaffirmed the great significance they attach to the further strengthening of these ties in the interests of deepening mutual understanding and mutual enrichment of the cultural life of the Soviet and Indian peoples.

II

The two sides express their grave concern over the aggravation of the international situation, the acceleration of the arms race, above all in the field of nuclear armaments, and the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction, the preservation of old and the emergence of new hotbeds of tensions. In this context, they call for fresh efforts to defuse tensions, improve the international situation, strengthen detente and extend it to all parts of the world.

The Soviet Union and India reiterate their firm commitment that international relations should develop on the basis of strict observance of the universally recognised fundamental principles such as renunciation of the threat or use of force, equality, respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of states, inviolability of borders and non-interference of any kind whatsoever in each other's internal affairs.

The Soviet Union and India are agreed that in the present disturbed situation in the world persistent efforts are needed on the part of all states regardless of differences in their social systems, to strengthen international peace and security, to eliminate the threat of war, to curb the arms race, above all in nuclear weapons, and to implement concrete measures in the field of disarmament.

Both sides believe that mankind's supreme interests urgently demand strict compliance with the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations among states, consolidation of confidence and mutual understanding between them, the exercise of restraint and implementation of practical measures for an early elimination of the existing hotbeds of armed conflicts and tension and prevention of the emergence of new ones.

The Soviet Union and India are firmly convinced that the cessation of the arms race, above all in nuclear weapons, and the implementation, without further delay of effective measures towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control and the prevention of nuclear war is the task of paramount importance facing the world today. Both sides reiterate their willingness to cooperate fully with each other and with all other states in achieving this goal.

The Indian side welcomed the Soviet Union's Declaration not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Both sides consider this to be an important step towards a complete ban on the threat or use of nuclear weapons. The adoption of similar obligations by other nuclear powers would contribute to the achievement of this objective.

Both sides stressed the special responsibility of nuclear powers in taking urgent measures towards general and complete disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament. They expressed their willingness to give serious consideration to all constructive proposals towards this end.

The Soviet side supported the Indian proposal calling for the negotiation to draft a convention on the non-use of nuclear weapons. Both sides stressed the imbalance of a freeze on the production and deployment of nuclear weapons, as well as the production of fissionable nuclear materials for the purpose of manufacturing nuclear weapons.

Both sides support the immediate suspension of all nuclear weapons tests and the speedy conclusion of a treaty on complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests.

The two sides call for an early prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons and for the prohibition of the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction.

A part of funds which will be released in the process of disarmament should be channelled towards rendering assistance to developing countries.

The Soviet Union and India reaffirm the importance of international cooperation in the preservation and consolidation of peace and stability in Asia and in the world as a whole on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. They are convinced that outstanding international issues can and should be resolved by peaceful means so as to enable the countries of the region to devote their energies to the task of national development.

The two sides expressed their concern over the serious deterioration of the situation in the Middle East resulting from Israel's expansionist and aggressive policy which is in flagrant violation of the principles of the United Nations Charter and elementary norms of international law. They resolutely condemn Israel's unprovoked invasion of Lebanon and the brutal killing of Lebanese and Palestinian civilians and demand the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. The two sides emphasise the urgent need for a comprehensive, durable and just settlement of the Middle East problem based on the complete withdrawal of Israel's forces from all the Arab territories occupied by it, the satisfaction of the just demands of the Arab people of Palestine, whose sole and legitimate representative is the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and securing their legitimate rights, including their inalienable right to the establishment of their own state as well as ensuring the right of all states of the Middle East to independent existence and development.

The Soviet Union and India express themselves in favor of a speedy peaceful settlement of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq. They support the efforts of the United Nations and especially of the non-aligned movement towards this end.

The two sides express serious concern over the continuation of the hotbeds of tension in Southwest Asia and reaffirm their conviction that the problems of the region demand peaceful political solutions with full respect to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of the countries of the region. They call upon the countries of the region to expeditiously terminate the armed conflicts, to exercise restraint and cooperate constructively for reducing tension and restoring peace. The Soviet Union and India reiterate their opposition to all forms of outside interference in the internal affairs of the countries of the region. They are confident that negotiated political solutions alone can guarantee a durable settlement of the existing problems of the region.

The Soviet Union and India support the desire of the states in Southeast Asia for the normalisation of the situation in that region and for making it an area of durable peace and stability. They also support the efforts of the countries of Southeast Asia to develop relations of goodneighbourliness and cooperation. The Soviet Union and India strongly oppose outside interference in the internal affairs of these countries.

The Soviet Union and India express their grave concern over the dangerous situation in the Indian Ocean and call for the dismantling of all foreign military and naval bases in the area, for preventing the creation of new bases and condemn any attempts to build up foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean.

The two sides call for the early implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and support the decision of the United Nations General Assembly to convene a conference on the Indian Ocean in the first half of 1983. They reiterated their support for the just claim of Mauritius to sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia.

The Soviet Union and India give full support to the rights of the peoples still under colonial domination to independence and demand that the United Nations decisions on decolonisation be strictly complied with. They confirm their solidarity with the struggle for the complete elimination of racism and apartheid in Southern Africa.

Both sides call for the prompt and full implementation of the United Nations decisions on the independence of Namibia, an immediate cessation of its occupation, the withdrawal of South African troops from its territory, and reiterate their full support to SWAPO, the sole representative of the Namibian people. The Soviet Union and India demand the termination of acts of armed aggression by the racist regime of South Africa against independent African states.

The two sides favour the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis and the establishment of a new international economic order. The solution of this pressing task would serve the

interests of all mankind. They condemn any manifestations of the policy of neocolonialism, discrimination and methods of pressure of any kind in interstate economic relations. Both sides favour the ensuring of fair and equivalent prices for the exports of developing countries. They favour the early launching of global negotiations on major economic problems in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations General Assembly.

III

The Soviet Union and India agree that regular contacts and reciprocal friendly visits by their leaders have become a good tradition in the relations between the two countries and contribute significantly to the further development of friendship and cooperation between them. The two sides agreed to continue this practice of contacts and consultations.

Both sides noted the special significance of Soviet-Indian summit meetings which promote the advancement of the entire range of relations between the two countries, deepen their mutual understanding and cooperation and make a significant contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security.

The two sides expressed profound satisfaction with the results of the official friendly visit paid to the Soviet Union by the Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi. The visit has further strengthened mutual trust between the leaders and the ties of close friendship between the people of the USSR and India.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi expressed sincere gratitude to the leadership and the people of the Soviet Union for the warm welcome accorded to her and her party. The Prime Minister of India invited the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, L. I. Brezhnev, and the member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, N. A. Tikhonov, to visit India. The invitations were accepted with gratitude.